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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 224T.G.

Darjeeling, the 29th August 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Burdwan Division for the year 1894-95, for general information.

2. The Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Bourdillon, has summed up in his closing paragraph the most important questions which have come under the attention of the officers of the Division during the year. In addition to these the Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw special attention to Mr. Bourdillon's remarks in paragraphs 82, 113 and 134, on the Ghatwali Settlement, paragraphs 105-109, on the character and conduct of the Regular Police, and in paragraph 127 on the imperfection of the register of holdings in Khas Mahals.

3. The statements in Appendix B, showing the up and down imports and exports by rail of the Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly districts, are based on information supplied for the first time by the East Indian Railway Company, and have been compiled on a new system. It probably reached the Commissioner too late for the statistics to be utilised in the report. This information will henceforth be supplied for every railway station in the Province, and, combined with the registration of boat traffic, it will enable District Officers to form an accurate idea of the internal trade of the country.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BURDWAN DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 190J.G., dated Burdwan, the 16th July 1895.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual General Administration Report of the Burdwan Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The district reports were received in this office on the dates noted below:—

Burdwan	... 31st May 1895.	Midnapore	... 3rd June 1895.
Birbhum	... 3rd June "	Hooghly	... 30th May "
Bankura	... 3rd " "	Howrah	... 1st June "

The reports, however, were generally incomplete, and further information had to be called for, which has not yet been received in all cases. Many of the appendices to the district reports were badly prepared, and more than 30 letters calling for explanation or for further information had to be addressed to district officers. I mention these facts rather in explanation of the delay which has occurred in submitting this report than as a complaint against the hard-worked district officers of this division.

3. The following paragraphs discuss the prescribed subjects in the usual order.

I.—CHARGE.

(a) Charge of the division.

4. Mr. Power was in charge of the division up to the middle of April 1894, when he retired from the service, and was succeeded by Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, C.I.E., who officiated as Commissioner throughout the remainder of the year. I took over charge from the latter on the 8th April 1895.

(b, c) Charge of districts and subdivisions.

5. The subjoined tables give details of the changes which occurred among the district and subdivisional officers during the year under report:—

District.	Name of Officer.	Period of Incumbency.	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
Burdwan	Mr. R. C. Dutt	1st April	14th April 1894.
	" W. H. Vincent	15th April	4th December 1894.
	" T. Inglis	5th December 1894	31st March 1895.
Birbhum	" E. F. Growse	1st April 1894	8th November 1894.
		11th December 1894	17th March 1895.
	" J. H. Temple	9th November	10th December 1894.
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman	18th March	31st March 1895.
Bankura	" R. Cornish	1st April 1894	27th February 1895.
	" W. H. Vincent	28th February	31st March 1895.
Midnapore	" D. B. Allen	1st April	7th December 1894.
		2nd January	31st March 1895.
	" C. H. Bompas	8th December 1894	1st January 1895.
Hooghly	" F. W. Duke	1st April	24th September 1894.
		23rd October 1894	31st March 1895.
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman	25th September	22nd October 1894.
Howrah	" G. A. Grierson	1st April	30th April 1894.
		7th January	31st March 1895.
	" E. W. Collin	1st May 1894	6th January 1895.

District.	Subdivision.	Name of Officer.	Period of Incumbency.	
			From	To
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	Raniganj	Mr. J. E. Webster	1st April	16th May 1894.
			31st May 1894	31st March 1895.
		Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee	17th May	30th May 1894.
	Kalna	,, Mahendra Nath Mookerjee	1st April 1894	31st March 1895.
	Katwa	,, Sashi Bhusan Dutt	1st April	12th ditto.
		,, Banku Bihari Singh	13th March 1895	31st ditto.
Birbhum	Rampur Hât	Mr. E. F. Ainslie	1st April 1894	16th October 1894.
			17th December 1894	31st March 1895.
		,, J. Craven (Junior)	17th October	16th December 1894.
Bankura	Vishnupur	Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh	1st April 1894	31st March 1895.
Midnapore	Contai	,, Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharjee	1st ditto	31st ditto.
	Tamluk	,, Kedar Nath Biswas	1st ditto	26th April 1894.
		,, Nanda Lal Bagchi	27th April 1894	31st March 1895.
	Ghatal	,, Kedar Nath Dutta	1st April 1894	16th July 1894.
		,, Surendra Nath Ghosh	17th July 1894	31st March 1895.
Hooghly	Serampore	Mr. F. N. Fischer	1st April 1894	19th July 1894.
			3rd November 1894	31st March 1895.
		,, S. C. Mookerjee	20th July 1894	2nd November 1894.
	Jahanabad	Babu Narayan Chandra Sen	1st April	2nd February 1895.
		,, Surendra Nath Majumdar	3rd February	31st March 1895.
Howrah	Ulubaria	,, Bhupati Chakravarti	1st April 1894	14th May 1894.
		,, Srish Chandra Ghosh	15th May 1894	31st March 1895.

It will be seen from the above that in no district in the division did the same officer hold charge throughout the year, and that the same remark applies to all the subdivisions except three.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

6. Mr. Dutt, who was in charge of the division almost throughout the year, has left the following note of his tours and inspections of offices:—

(a) Tours and inspection of offices by Commissioner.

"I was out on tour for 119 days, not including the days that I was in Calcutta to attend meetings of the Bengal Council, and the more frequent meetings of Select Committees in February and March last. All the districts were fully inspected.

"In July I visited Bankura district and the subdivision of Vishnupur. I inspected the offices at both places and the Municipality of Vishnupur, and paid special attention to the question of settling ghatwali lands, which has been before Government in one form or another since many years past. The action which has been taken in this matter forms the subject of separate correspondence, and will be briefly alluded to in this report under the head of Police. I also paid particular attention to the working of the Certificate Act and to the road cess revaluation work, which is approaching completion in this district. I discovered that the Revaluation Deputy Collector had, under a misinterpretation of the law, committed serious mistakes in treating ordinary raiyats as tenure-holders for the purpose of the assessment. The matter was referred to the Board of Revenue, and the mistakes are now under correction. The subject will be referred to under the head of Land Revenue Administration in this report.

"In August I inspected Howrah district, visited the worst portions of the Municipality of Howrah in company with the Magistrate, and inspected Bally Municipality. I had a talk with the Municipal Commissioners of Bally about the sanitary condition of the town, and found them willing to introduce the sanitary provisions of the law into the whole of the town, which has since been done.

"In September I went to Hooghly, and inspected all the offices of that district and the Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality; and I also inspected Uttarpara and Kotrung Municipalities in this district. During my inspections I specially enquired into the Dankuni drainage assessment, and had a conference with the Collector and the Drainage Deputy Collector on the subject. I also looked specially into the road cess revaluation work, which has been completed in this district. Petty rent-free tenures above the annual value of Rs. 16 have not been incorporated with the parent estates in this district. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, and will be referred to further on. Before leaving Hooghly I paid a visit to the Bansberia Municipality.

"In October, after the expiration of the Puja holidays, I inspected the Municipality of Howrah, and then visited and inspected Ulubaria subdivision in Howrah district. From Ulubaria I went up the Rajapur canal as far as Seddeswar to see the drained area. The crops were excellent.

"In November I went to Midnapore, and inspected that district and the Municipality of Midnapore, and then the subdivision of Contai. The Court of Wards' Department required and received my special attention in this district. The road cess revaluation work, which is approaching completion, also required my attention, as the same mistakes as I had found in Bankura had been committed here, and had not been corrected after I had pointed them out. And both at Midnapore and at Contai I enquired into the work of the certificate offices and the establishments required. The work is very heavy in Contai, owing to the management of the Majnamutha estate being in our hands. There is no provision for having transfers of holdings promptly recorded in our books, our registers therefore are to some extent obsolete, and this adds to the work of the Certificate Department.

"In January I had a conference at Howrah about the settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura, disposed of an appeal against the settlement proceedings preferred by Raja Sir Sourendra Mohan Tagore, and reported to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor the completion of work in reference to one of the ghâts. I then proceeded to Birbhum district, inspected the district offices, and paid a visit to Hetampur and Dubrajpur, where there are a thana and a munsifi. I had a talk with the Chairman of the Suri Municipality about the sanitary arrangements of the town and about the revised assessment. The road cess revaluation work has lately been completed in this district, and the certificate work is not heavy.

"In February I inspected the offices of Burdwan district, and specially enquired into the road cess revaluation work, which is nearly completed here, and into the working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

"In March I concluded my tours by paying another visit to Hooghly and inspecting the subdivisions of Serampore, Rampur Hát, and Raniganj."

7. The details of tours made by the district officers have been tabulated in the subjoined statement:—

(b) Tours of Collectors.

District.	Name of District Officer.	Period of incumbency.	Number of days spent on tour in—												Total.	Remarks.
			April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Days.	
Burdwan ...	Mr. R. C. Dutt ...	1st to 14th April 1894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	" W. H. Vincent ...	15th April to 4th December 1894.	...	...	...		...	18	13	30	...	...	...	...	61	
	" T. Inglis ...	5th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	30	23	6	59	
															120	
Birbhum ...	" E. F. Growse .	1st April to 8th November 1894, and 11th December 1894 to 17th March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	17	18	5	66 (a)	
	" J. H. Temple ...	9th November to 10th December 1894.														
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman.	18th March to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
															102	
Bankura ...	" R. Cornish ...	1st April 1894 to 27th February 1895.	9	6	6	4	9	1	10	17	15	13	...	...	90	
	" W. H. Vincent ...	28th February to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	
															93	
Midnapore ...	" D. B. Allen ...	1st April to 7th December 1895, and 2nd January 1895 to 31st March 1895.	3	7	6	4	...	13	9	16	5	14	20	7	103	
	" C. H. Bompas ...	8th December 1894 to 1st January 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	22	
															135	
Hooghly ...	" F. W. Duke ...	1st April to 24th September 1894, and 23rd October 1894 to 31st March 1895.	2	1	9	...	1	7	2	7	17	23	14	7	90	
	" E. G. Drake-Brockman.	25th September to 22nd October 1894.														
															90	
Howrah ...	" G. A. Grierson ...	1st April to 30th April 1894, and 7th January to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	20	1	31	
	" B. W. Collin ...	1st May 1894 to 6th January 1895.	...	1	2	1	13	5	4	3	...	...	...	...	29	
															60	

(a) Including 39 days in June and in September to November 1894.

8. All the district officers spent the prescribed number of days in camp.

9. Mr. Vincent inspected all the subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries in Burdwan. His tour was principally confined to the Raniganj subdivision and to the western portion of the Sadar subdivision. He inspected the police stations and outposts, sub-registry offices, schools, factories, cooly depôts, collieries, dispensaries, district and village roads, pounds, and excise shops. He also enquired into the state and prospects of crops, the condition of the people, and the registration of vital statistics. Mr. Inglis began his tour in January by visiting that part of the district which lies between the Hooghly district and the railway line, as well as the subdivisions of Kalna and Katwa. At the end of February he went to Jamalpur in order to reach Rayna, which police station had not been inspected for some years. During his tours he inspected the subdivisional offices at Kalna and Katwa and the Local Board and Municipal offices in those subdivisions; police stations, sub-registry offices, schools, and pounds likewise received his attention. He also made a point of attending chaukidari parades and instructing and questioning the men on parade.

Burdwan.

10. Mr. Growse has summarized his tour in the following words:—"I have inspected every thana and outpost in the district, most of them twice. I have been over nearly all the principal roads, and recorded long notes about most of them. I have given special attention to panchayets' accounts and chaukidari matters generally, as it is of great importance to make a good start and to get the panchayets into good habits now that Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 is being systematically introduced. I have spoken to people of all classes as often as possible, and may say that on the whole the district had had a prosperous year, with good crops and with no occurrence sufficiently important to make history."

Birbhum.

11. Mr. Cornish, Magistrate of Bankura, visited all parts of the district, inspecting the Court of Wards' office at Maliara, registration offices, municipal offices, schools, and patshalas, excise shops, roads, and pounds. He also paid special attention to the punctual payment of wages to the chaukidars and to the accounts kept by panchayets.

Bankura.

12. Mr. Allen, Magistrate of Midnapore, visited the different parts of his district, inspecting thanas, municipal offices, and the offices of the Manager under the Court of Wards. The duty of giving a practical training in settlement work to the two assistants, Messrs. Walmsley and Platel, was also properly attended to. Mr. Bompas, who acted for a short time during Mr. Allen's absence, made a useful tour. He inspected many registration offices, pounds, police outposts, and excise shops, made enquiries about village unions and chaukidari matters, supervised crop experiments, and recorded his remarks in a very full and interesting diary.

Midnapore.

13. Mr. Duke's tour was distributed throughout the year. He visited all the rural thanas, outposts, and registration offices, and almost all the dispensaries in his district. Roads, schools, and the principal khas mahals also received a proper share of his attention. His inspections were in all cases marked by a thoroughness which is the distinguishing characteristic of his work. He could not inspect all the municipal offices, owing, it is explained, to much pressure of work towards the end of March, caused by his preparations for leaving the district on furlough.

Hooghly.

14. Mr. Collin, who was in charge of the district of Howrah for over eight months, spent only 29 days in camp, principally in the south of the district. Mr. Grierson rejoined the district early in January, and found that more than half the required amount of camping still remained to be done. Mr. Grierson writes:—"Under ordinary circumstances this would have been easy, but owing to my eight months' absence there were several important subjects of which I had to pick up the threads, or which had been left over by my *locum tenens* for my decision. I thus found it impossible to do more than 10 days in January and 20 days in February. Owing to the numerous demands of the municipality upon me, it is very difficult to get away from head-quarters for more than a few days at a time."

Howrah.

Mr. Grierson's tour was principally in the north of the district, but he and Mr. Collin between them inspected all the registration offices, district roads, and police stations, as well as some of the outposts, several factories, many schools and patshalas, and excise shops. Mr. Grierson remarks that the repression of crime and the conduct of the police and chaukidars absorbed a considerable share of his enquiries.

(c) Tours of subdivisional officers.

15. The following statement shows the number of days spent by the subdivisional officers on tour:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of Subdivisional Officer.	Period of incumbency.	Number of Days spent on Tour in— April 1894.	May 1894.	June 1894.	July 1894.	August 1894.	September 1894.	October 1894.	November 1894.	December 1894.	January 1895.	February 1895.	March 1895.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwau ...	Raniganj ...	Mr. J. E. Webster	1st April to 16th May 1894, and 31st May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	2	...	3	...	7	1	4	25	17	23	18	2	102	
		Babu Gopal Chunder Mookerjee.	17th to 30th May 1894	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
																102	
	Kalna ...	" Mahendra Nath Mookerjee.	1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	5	4	4	1	5	6	...	12	14	17	14	10	92	
																92	
	Katwa ...	" Sashi Bhusan Dutt ...	1st April 1894 to 12th March 1895.	...	1	4	8	1	3	2	6	...	14	19	11	59	
		" Banku Bihari Singh ...	13th to 31st March 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	
		" Atul Chandra Dutt ...	6th to 17th December 1895 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	11	
																83	
Birbhum ...	Rampur Hát	Mr. E. F. Ainslie	1st April to 16th October 1894, and 17th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	
		" J. Craven (Junior) ...	17th October to 16th December 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	
																92	
Bankura ...	Vishnupur ...	Babu Rajendra Nath Ghosh ..	1st April to 31st March 1895	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	
Midnapore ...	Contai ...	" Jagat Bandhu Bhattacharjee.	Ditto ditto ...	8	6	9	8	...	9	19	8	11	6	10	4	98	
	Tamluk ...	" Kedar Nath Biswas ...	1st to 26th April 1894 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		" Nanda Lal Bagchi ...	27th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	2	...	14	...	3	13	25	23	6	11	21	118	
	Ghatal ...	" Kedar Nath Dutta ...	1st April to 16th July 1894 ...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
		" Surendra Nath Ghosh ...	17th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	4	4	16	27	24	18	15	12	120	
																124	
Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	Mr. F. N. Fischer	1st April to 19th July 1894, and 3rd November 1894 to 31st March 1895.	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	8	18	24	24	2	87	
		" S. C. Mookerjee	20th July to 2nd November 1894.	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	10	
																97	
	Jahanabad	Babu Narayan Chandra Sen	1st April 1894 to 2nd February 1895.	3	2	5	9	8	7	5	10	17	19	...	...	85	
		" Surendra Nath Majumdar.	3rd February to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	5	
																90	
Howrah ...	Ulubaria ...	" Bhupati Chakravarti ...	1st April to 14th May 1894 ...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	
		" Srish Chandra Ghosh ...	15th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.	...	...	...	1	...	11	8	23	10	8	17	10	88	
																94	

16. All the subdivisional officers spent the prescribed number of days on tour, except the subdivisional officer of Katwa, Babu Sashi Bhusan Dutt, who was in charge of that subdivision almost throughout the year. He explains that his shortcomings were due to continued bad health. This is undoubtedly true, and the explanation may be accepted.

17. There is nothing deserving of special attention in the tour diaries of the subdivisional officers, who in moving through their subdivisions occupied themselves with the usual subjects, viz. roads, pounds, chaukidari accounts, excise shops, schools, patshalas, crops, and the condition of the people.

18. The subjoined table shows the various dates on which the Commissioner and the various district officers inspected the district offices and treasuries:—

(*d*) Inspection of district offices and treasuries.

DISTRICT.	DATES OF INSPECTION BY COMMISSIONER—		DATES OF INSPECTION BY DISTRICT OFFICERS—	
	Of office.	Of treasury.	Of office.	Of treasury.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	21st February to 1st March 1895.	27th February 1895.	24th July to 30th October 1894. 5th March to 1st April 1895.	2nd October 1894. 31st March 1895.
Birbhum ...	29th January 1895	28th January 1895	26th September 1894 26th March 1895 and following days.	2nd May 1894. 30th September 1894.
Bankura ...	17th July 1894 ...	13th and 14th July 1894.	2nd April 1894 ... 25th September 1894	7th November 1894. 31st March 1895.
Midnapore ...	November 1894 ...	November 1894 ...	August and September 1894. March 1895 ...	1st October 1895. 5th March 1895.
Hooghly ...	September 1894 ...	11th September 1894.	16th September 1894 5th February 1895 ...	30th March 1894. 15th November 1894.
Howrah ...	20th to 22nd August 1894.	22nd August 1894	By the Collector of Hooghly— 21st August 1894 and 13th March 1895. By the Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector— 28th September 1894. 20th October 1894. 22nd March 1895.	1st October 1894. 29th March 1895.

19. My predecessor, Mr. Dutt, inspected all the district offices and treasuries. During his inspection of the Bankura Treasury he discovered that the treasurer was in the habit of temporarily misappropriating public money by falsifying certain totals of the daily balance sheet, so that it might appear that the amount removed was actually in the joint custody of himself and the treasury officer under double lock in the treasury. The matter was reported to Government through the Board of Revenue. The treasurer was prosecuted and convicted at the sessions, but was acquitted by the High Court. The management of the wards' estates and the condition of the wards' office in Midnapore came under the unfavourable notice of Mr. Dutt.

(1) By Commissioner.

20. All the Collectors made thorough inspections of their offices and treasuries twice during the year. Some few irregularities and omissions were noticed during the inspections, but with the exception of that noticed above, none were of a serious nature.

(2) By Collectors.

21. The following table shows the different dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner and the district officers:—

(*e*) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by—
(1) Commissioner.
(2) Collectors.

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	DATES OF INSPECTION BY COMMISSIONER—		DATES OF INSPECTION BY COLLECTOR-MAGISTRATE—	
		Of office.	Of treasury.	Of office.	Of treasury.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burdwan ...	Raniganj ...	29th March 1895	29th March 1895 ...	5th September 1894 and 4th March 1895.	6th September 1894.
	Kalna ...	......	......	19th September 1894 and 21st to 25th January 1895.	18th September 1894 and 15th January 1895.
	Katwa ...	......	......	21st September 1894, 29th January to 6th February 1895.	21st September 1894 and 3rd February 1895.
Birbhum ...	Rampur Hát ...	26th March 1895	26th March 1895 ...	24th August 1894 and 8th March 1895.	26th August 1894 and 8th March 1895.
Bankura ...	Vishnupur ...	22nd July 1894 ...	22nd July 1894 ...	25th June 1894 and 23rd January 1895.	22nd June 1894 and 18th January 1895.
Midnapore ...	Contai ...	November 1894	22nd November 1894.	25th, 29th September 1894, 26th, 28th January 1895.	27th September 1894 and 26th January 1895.
	Tamluk ...	......	......	7th, 8th June 1894, 8th, 9th January 1895.	7th June 1894 and 6th January 1895.
	Ghatal ...	......	......	5th September 1894, 10th January 1895.	4th September 1894 and 10th January 1895.
Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	12th March 1895	12th March 1895 ...	22nd September 1894 ...	22nd September 1894 and 12th March 1895.
	Jahanabad ...	......	......	6th June 1894 and 5th January 1895. 3rd February 1895.	7th June 1894 and 5th February 1895.
Howrah ...	Uluberia ...	31st October 1894	31st October 1894	22nd August 1894 and 22nd January 1895.	8th September 1894 and 20th February 1895 by Collector of Hooghly.

22. Mr. Dutt inspected most of the important subdivisions, but did not visit Kalna, Katwa, Tamluk, Ghatal, and Jahanabad.

23. All the subdivisional offices and treasuries except Raniganj were inspected twice by the Collectors. Mr. Inglis visited Raniganj in March last and made a summary inspection of the offices, but had no time to make a formal inspection of the sub-treasury before his transfer to Patna.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

24. The subjoined table shows the average rainfall in each district during the past three years:—

District.	Rainfall in Inches in—		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Burdwan ..	52·21	62·25	56·04
Birbhum ...	52·72	60·98	61·73
Bankura ...	50·80	72·21	58·58
Midnapore ...	52·59	72·46	64·76
Hooghly ...	53·82	72·86	54·15
Howrah ...	48·45	69·46	49·13
Divisional average ...	51·76	68·37	57·39

25. The monsoon set in late, but the rainfall was evenly distributed, as in the preceding year, and was favourable to the crops, except in parts of Burdwan and Midnapore, which suffered from floods. The outturn of crops in this division was above the average.

26. In Burdwan the monsoon broke late, and the rainfall in May and June was less than in the preceding year; but this deficiency was more than compensated by the abundant falls in July and August, and the whole area available was planted with paddy. About 500 acres of land in the Kalna subdivision suffered from floods, and the winter rice on the land suffered in consequence. The outturn of the aman crop was over 15 annas, and that of the aus, which is not extensively grown in this district, nearly 14 annas. The rabi crops suffered in part from the rains of October and November, and again from want of water in December. The outturn on the whole was better than that of the preceding year. Mr. Windsor reports that, owing to the obstinate conservatism of the cultivators, the experiment of growing Buxar wheat, which has repeatedly been tried and of which some result might have been expected, proved a failure.

27. In Birbhum too the rains set in late, and the sowings of rice were consequently somewhat retarded. The rainfall was above the average in most parts of the district towards harvest time. The outturn was estimated at 18 annas.

28. In Bankura the monsoon broke about the usual date in June. The rainfall, which was above the average, was evenly distributed. The aman or haimanta rice yielded more than an average outturn, viz. 18 annas. The aus, which is not of much importance in this district, suffered from the heavy rainfall in September, and yielded no more than an average crop of 16 annas. The winter crops suffered more or less from want of rain towards the close of the year, and the outturn was generally below the average. Sugarcane, which is pretty extensively grown in this district, suffered from heavy rainfall and yielded 10 to 12 annas.

29. In Midnapore the rainfall was on the whole seasonable. The outturn of the rice crop was over 12 annas. Excessive rainfall in July injured small areas in Contai and Tamluk, the water not subsiding immediately. The raiyats in the affected parts had no reserve of seed-grain for fresh sowings, and had to buy it at exorbitant rates from outside the district.

30. Mr. Duke, the late Magistrate of Hooghly, has left the following note on the rainfall and crops of that district during 1894-95:—

"The season was one of short but peculiarly timely rainfall. The total rainfall was only 54·15 inches against 72·86 in the previous and 53·82 in the next preceding year. The rains began rather early in June, but were light throughout. By the end of October they stopped, and an apparently full crop was on the ground. Had it matured without further rainfall, it would probably have been very light in the ear. At the beginning of November, however, there was a cyclonic disturbance with exceedingly heavy rainfall * * * * but as a matter of fact I do not believe that 1 anna of damage was done in any part of the district, while in many cases the crop was enormously benefited. It was almost universally acknowledged to be the finest crop taken off the ground for the last 20 years. In the low lands, especially the small local *bils*, and above all in the Dankuni *bil*, the crop was so heavy that the people could not get it cut * * * * This, however, is due not only to the good season, but to the improvement in the drainage system, which previously did not touch that part of the *bil*."

The food-stocks of the district, which had been very low since 1892, are said to have been completely replenished, and rice, and still more straw, which had been extraordinarily dear, are now cheaper than they have been for three years past. The rabi crops, potatoes, and sugarcane yielded good outturns: pulses and mustard were injured in some parts.

31. In Howrah the total rainfall was about 4 inches below the average of the preceding five years, but it was not insufficient. As to the effect of the rain on the crops, it is said that it could not have been better distributed. Both the monsoon crops and the winter rice gave an excellent outturn. The rabi crops suffered from want of rain in February, but there is not much rabi grown in this district. The outturn of the sugarcane was magnificent.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

32. The following statement shows the number of deaths from different diseases reported during the year 1894 as compared with the preceding two years:—

DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from bowel-complaints.		
		1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	31,830	25,914	35,523	5,851	526	3,125	1,068	801	1,012
Birbhum ...	797,833	18,789	16,030	19,890	2,096	380	2,517	158	111	151
Bankura ...	1,069,668	16,693	14,005	23,393	1,903	238	2,586	418	345	*
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	54,948	48,135	51,046	9,929	2,746	7,214	2,575	1,960	2,177
Hooghly ...	1,034,236	25,411	23,337	26,827	3,415	936	1,900	2,121	2,307	2,827
Howrah ...	763,625	9,362	9,631	9,994	2,990	1,421	2,680	2,751	2,802	*
	7,688,758	157,033	137,952	166,673	26,190	6,237	20,022	9,091	8,382	6,167

	Number of deaths from small-pox.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths.			Ratio of deaths per mille of population.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Burdwan ...	236	224	44	7,458	8,781	8,415	46,443	36,196	48,119	33·36	26·005	[illegible]·57
Birbhum ...	23	5	8	5,231	6,546	6,120	26,297	23,172	28,686	32·96	29·04	35·95
Bankura ...	191	76	56	4,522	5,389	7,032	23,727	20,943	34,067	21·24	19·58	30·71
Midnapore ...	3,712	577	294	10,043	13,071	12,330	81,207	66,515	73,461	30·85	25·3	27·76
Hooghly ...	24	9	* 63	4,586	6,999	5,922	35,557	53,588	37,539	34·3	51·8	36·6
Howrah ...	23	8	* 54	4,053	4,026	8,263	19,185	18,488	20,901	25·11	24·21	27·49
	4,209	899	519	35,893	45,462	48,082	232,416	198,902	241,463	30·22	25·78	31

* Separate figures not furnished.

It will appear from the above figures that the past year was marked by a large amount of mortality, and all the district officers agree in characterizing it as remarkably unhealthy. As usual, by far the largest number of deaths occurred from fever and cholera. The increase is most marked in the case of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura.

33. In Burdwan the year appears to have been the most unhealthy since 1881. Malarial fever raged throughout the district, except in the Raniganj subdivision, which enjoyed a comparative immunity from this disease. The riparian tract bordering on the Bhagirathi river, especially Dainhat, suffered most. Cholera also visited almost every part of the district, and it is stated that there was not a single month in the year in which deaths from cholera were not registered. Municipal and rural areas were equally affected; parts of the Katwa and the Kalna subdivisions suffering most severely, it is said, on account of the want of good drinking water; small-pox broke out all over the district, and is said to have been imported from Calcutta.

34. In Birbhum the Bolpur thana as usual returned a high mortality from fever, and chiefly for this reason a charitable dispensary was opened there in October 1894. Deaths from cholera increased from 380 in 1893 to 2,517 in the year under report. It raged in epidemic form in the Rampur Hát subdivision, where 1,985 deaths took place from this cause in spite of the efforts of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Ainslie, who did all he could to enforce sanitary measures during the outbreak.

35. In Bankura fever appeared in almost all the villages and towns in the district, but disappeared after the cold weather set in. Cholera also broke out in different parts of the district, causing a greater mortality than in the preceding year. Its prevalence was most marked in thanas Gangajalghati and Onda and in the town of Sonamukhi. Special measures were adopted by the Commissioners of the Sonamukhi Municipality in conjunction with the District Board of Bankura, and a native doctor with a stock of medicines was sent out to the affected tracts.

36. In Midnapore fever and cholera prevailed throughout the district, and a wave of influenza during the earlier half of the year added largely to the number of deaths recorded under the head of fever. Cholera appeared as an epidemic over the greater part of the district, but more extensively in the Tamluk and Contai subdivisions, where two extra native doctors and one extra Civil Hospital Assistant were deputed to afford medical aid to the sufferers. The town of Midnapore also was attacked by the disease, the origin of which could not be ascertained, though it was probably introduced by the Puri pilgrims. The Municipal Commissioners took prompt measures to arrest the progress of the disease, but the drinking water-supply could not be easily improved; filthy tanks which could not be adequately protected abounding all over the town. Small-pox, which was said to have been imported from Calcutta, was reported from almost all the thanas in Midnapore.

37. In Hooghly the mortality both from fever and cholera was very large: cholera prevailed in the towns of Hooghly, Jahanabad, and Serampore, and in other parts of the district, but it nowhere assumed an epidemic form. In Serampore it lasted throughout the year, and is said to have been due to the short rainfall of the year and to want of good drinking water.

38. In Howrah the mortality from fever has been increasing slowly during the last three years, but that from cholera in 1894 shows a marked advance as compared with that of the preceding year. Cholera is said to be endemic in this district, but rarely appears in an epidemic form.

Sanitary works.

39. The Municipality of Burdwan spent more than Rs. 8,000 in preliminary operations for extending the water-supply of the town; it also spent a small sum in the preparation of a drainage scheme. The Municipal Commissioners of Dainhat spent Rs. 458 in acquiring land for a tank. The District Board of Burdwan granted Rs. 1,083 to the owners of four tanks towards the cost of re-excavating and cleansing them. Advances under the Land Improvement Act were also made to private individuals for the re-excavation of tanks. One well was sunk and another repaired in a Government estate for the supply of good drinking water to travellers.

40. In Birbhum the Municipal Commissioners of Suri induced the owners of three tanks to reserve them for drinking purposes, and a well has been sunk with the same object. Every village in this district, as well as elsewhere in the division, abounds with cess-pits, which are the hot-beds of disease, and there are no tanks reserved for drinking purposes. Mr. Growse during his cold weather tour tried to induce the proprietors of tanks in many villages to make them over to the District Board for reservation under section 90 of the Local Self-Government Act, but no one came forward to execute and register the necessary deeds of transfer.

41. Bankura is naturally a healthy district, and the town is situated on a ridge between two rivers, consequently the necessity for a regular system of drainage has not been urgently felt. In Sonamukhi, which though well situated is not well drained, steps are being taken to improve the drainage.

42. The Midnapore Municipality made some efforts to carry out suggestions made for sanitary improvements.

43. The conservancy arrangements in the several municipalities of the Hooghly district are said to be good, but much yet remains to be done in improving their sanitary condition. All the municipalities in this district have under consideration schemes of systematic drainage. The Municipality of Serampore has not yet been able, to connect the internal drains of the town with the main drainage channel, excavated at a cost of Rs. 20,000, but provision has been made for the purpose in the budget of the current year. There has been great waste of money over this scheme. The want of good drinking water is much felt by people living at some distance from the Hooghly, which is the principal source of water-supply in the riparian municipalities, and this obviously has much to do with the outbreak of cholera in the dry season. The Municipal Commissioners of Hooghly have arranged, in conjunction with the railway authorities, to supply river water to parts of the town; but while these attempts are being made in the towns, no efforts are made to improve the sanitary condition of the rural area. Mr. Dutt remarks that what is wanted is to drain such portions of the country as are water-logged, and then to connect all villages with the main drainage channels and remove all obstruction; but this is obviously a counsel of perfection, and I agree with Mr. Dutt that no systematic attempt in this direction can possibly be made with our present resources.

44. The Magistrate of Howrah has not furnished any information as to the sanitary work carried out by the Municipalities or the District Board in his district.

Vaccination.

45. The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated during the last two years:—

District.	Number of persons vaccinated.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Burdwan	32,263	40,275
Birbhum	15,107	22,892
Bankura	31,849	27,928
Midnapore	60,168	64,244
Hooghly	20,561	28,472
Howrah	18,064 (*a*)	24,132 (*a*)
	178,012	207,943

(*a*) Figures for calendar year.

Vaccination has been making fair progress, and every year sees a larger number of persons vaccinated. The increase in the year under report was contributed by all the districts except Bankura, where the prevalence of fever and measles is said to have hindered the progress of the work. The Muhammadans generally, and among Hindus the Ugra Khetryas in Burdwan, still entertain

prejudices against vaccination, but many of the Muhammadans in Howrah came in voluntarily through fear of the epidemic in Calcutta.

46. Calf vaccination was tried in Midnapore, and 72 calves were vaccinated, 63 successfully: 1,890 person swere vaccinated from the calves. There was no opposition on sentimental or religious grounds to calf vaccination in this district. The Magistrates of other districts do not furnish any information under this head, and it is possible that the experiment was not carried on in their districts.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

47. Except in parts of Midnapore, which were affected by heavy floods in July last, the rice crops produced an abundant harvest throughout the division. As a consequence of this, and of the excellent crops of the two preceding years, the material condition of the people throughout the division is reported to have been remarkably good. There is no doubt that the rise in the price of rice and other crops has put into the pockets of the cultivating classes an amount of ready money they never possessed before. Evidence of this prosperity is met with in every direction. The standard of living has risen considerably among them, and many things which were formerly accounted as luxuries are now treated as articles of ordinary and every-day use. The labouring classes too have benefited from the growing demand for labour created by the expansion of the coal trade, the increase in the number of factories, and the opening up of new industries.

48. The only classes who do not share in this prosperity are those who have to depend entirely on the small salaries they receive as the wages of skilled labour, specially those who work as clerks and muharrirs in Government and private employ. Debarred from manual labour by custom and tradition, with prices rising, and the purchasing power of the rupee declining, not to mention the ever-increasing difficulties in the way of obtaining work, the struggle for existence in this section of the community is very severe indeed. Of any improvement in their material condition I see very little prospect so long as the army of competitors for clerkly employment is swollen every year by the recruits from our schools and universities, and so long as exaggerated notions of self-importance and excessive devotion to old customs and traditions continue to prevail among these classes, preventing them from seeking a livelihood in occupations which they have hitherto despised, but which, though unfamiliar, are not necessarily degrading and may be made lucrative.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

49. Emigrants were registered in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore in considerable numbers, and to a lesser degree in Howrah. The subjoined table shows the numbers registered in each district during the last two years, but these figures take no note of the much more important free emigration.

District.	For the Colonies.						For the Tea Districts.					
	1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.	Coolies.	Dependants.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Burdwan ...	...	...	642	...	...	21	478	108	586	858	229	1,087
Birbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	303	208	511	130	79	209
Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	214	601	357	177	534
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah ...	...	...	28	28	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	670	...	...	49	1,168	530	1,698	1,345	485	1,830

The Magistrate of Burdwan has offered no explanation of two noticeable points in the statistics for his district, viz. (1) the increase in the number of emigrants to the tea districts, and (2) the decrease in that of coolies bound for the colonies. He has, however, pointed out a considerable fall in the number of free emigrants, viz. from 14,000 in 1893-94 to about 5,400 in 1894-95. This decrease is attributed partly to good harvests in the districts from which coolies migrate, and partly to the growing importance of Purulia, Chaibassa, and other western towns, which, being nearer to the recruiting districts, and now on or near a line of rail, are used more and more as centres from which coolies are registered and taken to the tea districts. He adds that while labour is so liberally paid as it now is in the coal mines, iron works, and potteries of Raniganj, inhabitants of the Burdwan district have little or no temptation to emigrate.

50. The Magistrate of Birbhum believes that many bad characters disappear in the guise of emigrants when the surveillance of the police becomes irksome, and the theory is inherently probable, besides being capable of proof.

51. The Magistrate of Bankura attributes the decrease in the number of registered emigrants to the development of the system of free emigration and to the prosperous condition of the people on account of the good harvests they have reaped during the last two years.

52. The Magistrate of Midnapore has offered no explanation of the decrease in his district. It is probably due to the causes mentioned by the Magistrate of Bankura.

54. Statements showing criminal cases connected with emigration, which were prescribed by Government order No. 1848, dated 21st April 1892, have been separately submitted. A large number of cases occurred in Burdwan, but only one of them deserves separate mention. In this case four girls, aged from about 13 to 17 years, and a boy were abducted to Purulia, where they were taken to some depôt, and when rejected there they were taken away to the jungles; here the two youngest were allowed to depart, the rest being for some time concealed in the jungle out of the way of the police, who were searching for them. Out of the four accused persons in this case two were sentenced by the Sessions Court to rigorous imprisonment for two years and one month, a third to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the fourth was acquitted.

55. During 1894-95 11 rest-houses and 41 cooly depôts were in existence in the districts of this division. With the exception of two rest-houses in Birbhum, which were inspected once only, all the rest-houses and cooly depôts were inspected two or more times. Great attention was paid to the inspection of these depôts in Burdwan, where four of them were inspected more than eight times. The instructions given at inspections are said to have been duly attended to, except in one instance at Raniganj, where Mr. Mackertich, a depôt-holder, did not comply with the suggestions made by the subdivisional officer, to the effect that he should open certain registers and provide separate accommodation for sardari and colonial emigrants until threatened with the cancelment of his license. Local medical practitioners are attached to the depôts in Raniganj and Midnapore to attend to the coolies. No such arrangement exists in the depôts in Bankura. The health of the emigrants was good during the year, and blankets and warm clothing were supplied to them when necessary.

56. There was no registered immigration into any of the districts of this division, but it is a well-known fact that people from the Chota Nagpur Division, Bihar, and the North-Western Provinces come in large numbers to Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. In Burdwan they find employment in the fields at the time of cultivation and harvesting, in brick-making, and in excavating tanks. A considerable portion serve in the mills in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah. These are temporary immigrants, and do not settle in the district.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

57. Grain was cheap and the prices of labour kept high throughout the year, which things mean unusual prosperity for the labouring classes.

58. The good harvests of the year served to reduce the price of common rice, the average rate for the division during the year having been 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee against 14 seers 12 chitaks in 1893-94. The average rate in the different localities in the division from which returns were received varied from 13 seers in Hooghly to 21 seers in Contai, the discrepancies being largely due to the sufficiency or the reverse of means of communication. The winter crops, however, were not so universally good as the rice crop, so that the price of wheat and grain ruled higher than in the preceding year.

59. The wages of labour remained almost stationary, except in Howrah, where the rate has increased. The Magistrate of Howrah reports that with an increase in the number of mills and an ever-increasing demand for labour in them, the coolies are becoming independent, so much so that there have been one or two petty strikes. All this tends in his opinion to make wages rise still higher, but he has omitted to add that so long as the supply of labourers continues to be unlimited, as it practically is, this rise must only be temporary: it is impossible in the present state of the labour market to conceive a combined strike for higher wages being successful in the long run.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

60. The local industries of the division consist of the manufacture of silk, tasar, jute, cotton, molasses, shell-lac, rope, brass and hardware, indigo, paper, pottery and iron.

Silk.

61. The manufacture of silk is carried on to some extent in every district. In Burdwan the industry is flourishing, though unobtrusive, and the value of the outturn has been returned as Rs. 1,66,783 against Rs. 1,62,681 in 1893-94. Birbhum nearly recovered the ground it lost in 1893. In Midnapore the figures for all the factories are not available, but as far as they go they indicate a decline. In Bankura the manufacture of the material called "kutni" is said to be dying out for want of any outside demand for it. Tasar silk is chiefly manufactured in Bankura, Birbhum, and Hooghly, but it is said that the industry is gradually waning.

Jute and cotton.

62. As is well known, there are many large jute mills in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah in which gunny-bags and cloth are manufactured, as well as cotton mills in the latter district. As the figures for all the mills are not available, no comparison of the results with those of the previous year is possible. Out of the four cotton mills in Howrah, the statistics for one have not been received; of the remaining three, one shows a decrease and the other two a large increase in production.

Cotton cloth.

63. Cotton cloth is manufactured in the villages throughout every district of this division. The industry is steadily declining owing to the difficulty found by the weavers in competing with the cheap European goods so largely imported, and it is reported that the weaver caste are taking to other trades. The hât at Ramkrishnapur in the town of Howrah, which is the principal cloth mart in the division, maintained its importance throughout the year. It is said that at this place a lakh of rupees is turned over every hât day.

Molasses.

64. Molasses prepared from sugarcane are manufactured in all districts, but the preparation of those from the date-palm is confined to the districts of Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah. Mills of the well-known Bihia pattern are said to be extensively used in pressing sugarcane in Burdwan.

Shell-lac.

65. There was a fall in the industry in Birbhum, but the manufacturers in Bankura appear to have done a good business during the year.

Rope.

66. The outturn of rope, which is manufactured in the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, increased greatly during the year. The two roperies in Howrah turned out Rs. 7,70,400 worth of rope against Rs. 7,35,320 in the preceding year.

Brass, bell-metal, and hardware.

67. The manufacture of these articles is carried on in all the districts of this division. The demand for them is gradually declining in Burdwan and Hooghly. The Magistrate of Burdwan attributes this decadence to the import and use of enamelled utensils or those made of zinc or tin. In the towns of Kharar and Chandrakona in the district of Midnapore the industry is carried on extensively.

Indigo.

68. Indigo, which is manufactured in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore, has partially recovered the check it sustained in 1893.

Paper.

69. Paper is manufactured chiefly in the two mills at Raniganj and Bally: the outturn in the former is gradually increasing; in the latter it has somewhat decreased. In Hooghly 14,450lbs. of hand-made paper were produced.

Pottery.

70. The outturn of the pottery works belonging to Messrs. Burn & Co. at Raniganj is decreasing every year. Bricks, tiles, and pantiles are very largely manufactured on the river bank in the district of Howrah.

Iron.

71. There was a change in the supervising staff of the Barakar Iron Works in the district of Burdwan, and it is reported that an attempt has been made to improve the outturn by new machinery. The amount and value of the outturn of the four iron works in the Howrah district have much increased.

Mats.

72. Mats are manufactured on an extensive scale in the district of Midnapore. Those known as *masland* are the best, and are much valued for their fine make and finish.

73. The preparation of sticks and other articles from ebony is a considerable industry in the Jahanabad subdivision, and *hukas* are largely manufactured in the villages of Begri and Andul in the district of Howrah. Jute twist, fishing nets, cane and bamboo baskets are also manufactured in Howrah and exported in large quantities to Calcutta and elsewhere.

74. The subjoined table shows the outturn of some of the principal articles of manufacture :—

District.	Articles.		Outturn in—		
			1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2		3	4	5
Burdwan ...	Indigo ...	... Mds.	81	78	69
	Pottery ...	... Rs.	1,95,000	1,75,000	1,65,000
	Ironware ...	... Tons	16,370	21,150	16,798
	Brass, bell-metal ware	... Mds.	13,351	12,617	11,871
	Cutlery ...	... Doz.	587	590	552
	Cotton cloth ...	... Yds.	1,136,212	413,150	371,302
	Silk cloth ...	... "	231,275	282,065	234,637
	Paper ...	... Tons	1,200	1,531	1,800
	Ærated water	... Doz.	...	10,120	9,569
	Ice ...	... Tons	...	59	79
Birbhum ...	Silk ...	... lb.	51,894	43,040	51,373
	Lac ...	... Mds.	1,000	1,000	809
Bankura ...	Indigo ...	... Mds.	250	75	180
	Shell-lac ...	... "	6,000	15,159	16,000
Midnapore ...	Silk ...	... lb.	...	38,085	21,380
	Indigo ...	... Mds.	1,517	191	1,019

District.	Articles.	Outturn in—		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Hooghly ...	Brass ... ... Mds.	500	792	892
	Brass and bell-metal ... "	16,428	13,428	11,852
	Tasar and silk cloth ... Yds.	120,000	120,000	110,000
	Silk filatures ... ... lb.	32,000	9,040	8,500
	Rope ... ... Mds.	8.800	4,450	7,410
	Cotton weaving ... Yds.	316,750	303,550	87,220
	Cotton cloth ... "	1,919,000	1,590,400 and 32,000 pieces.	2,494,000 and 27,000 pieces.
	Rangina cloth ... "	45,000	24,000	24.000
	Gunny-bags and cloth in India Jute Mills.	About 80 lakhs of bags.	10,000,000 bags.	9,000,000 bags.
	Champdany Jute Mills ... Yds.	21,315,269	24,547,738	22,866,618
	Hastings Jute Mills ...	...	425,223 bags	608,470 md. bags.
	Wellington Jute Mills ...	6,670,540 bags.	...	...
	Victoria Jute Mills ...		Not furnished.	
Howrah ...	Cotton Mills in Ghoosery... Rs.	15,11,183	15,81,301	14,49,964
	Bowreah	1,639,191	1,905,921	2,547,433
	Ram Dyal Cotton Mills	645,525	529,031	562,924
	Victoria Cotton Mills		Not supplied.	
	Jute Mills in Howrah ... Rs.	29,52,842	34,93,321	4,10,000
	Fort Gloster in Howrah ... "	14,16,415	17,47,556	25,99,657
	Central in Howrah ... "	14,28,099	Not furnished.	
	Sibpur in Howrah ... "	26,70,000	31,00,000	31,97,000
	Ganges in Howrah ... "		Not furnished.	
	Bally Paper Mills ... "	9,00,000	14,00,000	13,77,000
	Burn & Co's. Iron Works "	13,00,000	13,00,000	16,00,000
	Albion Foundry ... "	94,000	96,000	97,000
	John King & Co. ... "	6,61,000	6,53,266	8,89,835
	Howrah Foundry ... "	Not furnished		60,775
	Shalimar Rope Works ... "	2,92,800	2,92,720	3,20,400
	Ghoosery ... "	3,72,324	4,42,600	4,50,000

Coal mines.

75. Mining operations are confined to the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. In Burdwan they are carried on very extensively in the Raniganj subdivision; in Bankura only two collieries are worked. The Magistrate of Burdwan reports that the importance of coal mining is steadily increasing. The rise in the price of coal in the Calcutta market has given a great stimulus to the trade. The competition for coal lands has become keener than ever in spite of the exploitation of extensive coal-fields elsewhere; and several more or less serious disputes have ensued between rival claimants. The existing companies are making every endeavour to extend their operations.

76. The visit of Mr. Grundy, the Government Inspector of Mines, to the Raniganj subdivision in the early part of the year is reported to have been a matter of great interest to the mining community, who for the most part are averse to any Government interference by legislation or otherwise. Mr. Windsor thinks that the large companies, with well-paid and experienced managers and with collieries worked on sound principles and equipped with the proper mechanical appliances, can be trusted to maintain a proper efficiency in their own interests; but for private collieries worked by cheap and inexperienced agency and with inferior machinery, he thinks some supervision necessary, especially as the number of these small concerns is increasing. The reports that I have seen of the condition of some of these small mines leave no room for doubt that supervision is urgently required, but I am of opinion that no distinction should be made in the matter of inspection between collieries worked by large companies and those worked by private individuals. This and many other questions will be considered by the Mines Commission now sitting, and need not be further discussed here.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

77. The East Indian Railway, passing through every district in the division except Bankura and Midnapore, together with its feeders, the branch line from Sheoraphuli to Tarakeswar and the important road from Raniganj to Midnapore *viâ* Bankura, serves as the main artery of trade and commerce in the division. The Magra-Tarakeswar Railway has been an important addition to the existing facilities for communication. The riparian tracts along the rivers of the division are served by the steamers which regularly ply in the Hooghly and the Rupnarain, and also by country boats. The Midnapore canal, in addition to the service which it renders to the district as an irrigation canal, was largely used throughout the year as one of the principal navigation channels and routes of traffic from the Hooghly to the west and south-west. An important change in the lines of traffic has been caused by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, since goods and passengers to and from Purulia and the neighbouring districts no longer pass through Bankura *viâ* Raniganj, and the importance of Bankura as a trade centre has already begun to decline.

78. The principal articles of trade in this division were the same in 1894-95 as in the preceding year, and are as follows:—

Exports.

Rice, paddy, pulses, lime, hides, oilseeds, brass and bell-metal utensils, shell-lac, tasar and silk, coal, potatoes, molasses, timber and paper.

Imports.

European piece-goods, twist and yarn, tobacco, salt, kerosine oil, pulses, spices, ghi, gunny-bags, and food-grains.

79. Statements B to M, as detailed below, prepared in the form prescribed by Government in the Statistical Department circular No. 2 of the 16th April 1895, have been separately submitted to Government:—

(B) The "up" and "down" import and export traffic carried by rail in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly.
(C) The import and export traffic of the Kalna and the Katwa subdivisions by road and river.
(D) The import and export boat traffic of the district of Burdwan carried along the Nadia rivers.
(E) The import and export boat traffic of the Hooghly district carried along the Nadia rivers.
(F) The trade of the Hooghly district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Calcutta and Eastern canals.
(G) The import and export traffic of the Hooghly district carried by country boats along the Midnapore, Hijili, and Orissa Coast canals.
(H) The import and export traffic of the Burdwan district carried by country boats along the Calcutta and Eastern canals.
(I) The import and export traffic of the district of Burdwan carried by country boats along the Midnapore canal.
(J) The import traffic by rail and canal to Howrah.
(K) The export traffic by rail and canal from Howrah.
(L) The import and export traffic of the district of Midnapore by country boats along the Midnapore, Hijili, and the Orissa Coast canals.
(M) The trade of the Midnapore district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Calcutta and the Eastern canals.

Rice.

80. The exportation of rice was very brisk in Burdwan, a district which exports largely. In Bankura, notwithstanding the plentiful harvests of the past two years, the exportation of rice was limited. When rice is everywhere plentiful and cheap, it is obvious that in districts off the line of rail and with no water routes exportation must fall off. Accordingly, the total quantity exported from Bankura did not exceed 1,40,000 maunds, and, as has been already stated, the glut in the market resulted in the average price of rice being 21 seers per rupee in this district for

the year. In Birbhum the exportation during the year increased by more than 4 lakhs of maunds, due to a succession of good harvests, which the railway has enabled the cultivators to utilize to the full.

81. European piece-goods are largely imported into every district. The supply of kerosine oil is believed to have increased owing to its cheapness and to its having come more than ever into general use. Refined sugar is now imported to a large extent, and the Magistrate of Birbhum reports that the prejudice against it is gradually dying out. The import of tasar cocoons in Burdwan and Bankura has diminished. In Burdwan this is due to purchase of silk thread from Calcutta, and in Bankura to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which, as already pointed out, has diverted the course of traffic with Manbhum and Singhbhum.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

82. The following were the principal administrative changes which took place during the year:—

(1) In pursuance of the policy of Government, as contained in its order No. 3020J., dated 23rd July 1894, steps were taken in every district to replace the chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 by those under Act VI (B.C.) of 1870. Commissioners under section 58 of Act VI (B.C.) of 1870 were appointed to assist in the resumption and settlement of chakran lands.

(2) Arrangements were made for the formation of Union Committees under the District Boards in all districts of the division.

(3) Steps were taken for the gradual resumption and settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura, with a view to the ultimate abolition of the ghatwali system in that district.

(4) Two new sub-registry offices were experimentally opened in the district of Burdwan at Jamalpur and Khandghosh.

(5) The experiment of appointing a sardar chaukidar on slightly higher pay to supervise the work of the other chaukidars was tried in Burdwan with success.

(6) A rainfall-registering station was opened at Labhpur in Birbhum.

(7) Two police outposts in the district of Bankura were abolished on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.

(8) The Municipal Bench at Tamluk was abolished under Government order No. 512J.D., dated 26th May 1894.

(9) An Honorary Magistrate was appointed at Dantun in the district of Midnapore for the disposal of cases under the Puri Lodging-house Act and the bye-laws framed thereunder.

(10) The police outpost of Singti, consisting of 42 villages, was transferred from the jurisdiction of thana Khanakul in the Jahanabad subdivision, district Hooghly, to that of thana Ampta in the Ulubaria subdivision of the Howrah district.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

83. The subjoined table shows the reported birth and death-rates per mille in the several districts of this division for the last two years. The figures are for both rural and urban areas combined.

DISTRICT.	Birth-rate per mille.		Death-rate per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan ...	34·79	29·44	26·00	34·59
Birbhum ...	40·62	32·49	29·04	35·95
Bankura ...	32·69	32·6	22·18	30·91
Midnapore ...	31·02	29·2	26·44	27·76
Hooghly ...	35·80	...	31·19	...
Howrah ...	34·34	31·62	25·63	27·49

84. Births and deaths were registered as before by the police. The Magistrate of Burdwan while on tour checked some of the entries in the birth and death registers. The Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, Midnapore, inspected the several registering circles in the district. The attention of all district and subdivisional officers will again be called to the necessity of checking these statistics when on tour. Both birth and death-rates are probably much below the real facts, and it is only by continual insistence that we can hope to improve the accuracy of these statistics.

85. The recorded death-rate exceeds the recorded birth-rate in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly. The Magistrate of Burdwan ascribes the fact to the general bad state of health of the people throughout the district. Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Hooghly, thinks there must be something wrong in the figures, and considers it improbable that the number of deaths should have exceeded that of births by about 8,000. The Magistrate of Birbhum has made no attempt to explain the figures supplied by him.

86. The increase in the death-rate in 1894 is, Mr. Grierson thinks, due not to increased deaths, but improved registration. He writes: "The registration in the mufassal is in the hands of the police, who are dependent upon the chaukidars. * * * I lay great stress in my thana inspections on good registration of deaths, as if the chaukidars omit to report deaths, they will omit to report other things. The death registration of a thana is therefore a useful index of the degree to which a Sub-Inspector has his chaukidars in hand"

87. I feel certain that the system of registration is gradually improving and receiving more attention on the part of the police, and therefore as regards the registration of both births and deaths there is no doubt that some increase is due to better reporting, but nevertheless the figures afford terrible proof of the unhealthiness of the year 1894, both in the increase of the death-rate and the falling off of the birth-rate, which are observable in conjunction in every district. In an unhealthy year not only do large numbers of potential parents die, but when, as in this division, the prevalent disease is malarial fever, the reproductive powers of the survivors are greatly impaired. Doubtless the effect on births of a bad year is most clearly seen in that which succeeds it, but to a considerable extent the effects are immediate. The theory just stated has been still further illustrated in a paper prepared for the Medical Congress by Surgeon-Captain Dyson, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the Panjab, which shows to demonstration the sterilizing effect of subsoil saturation and malarial fever upon the population exposed to those malign influences.

88. The number of prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 was 1 in Burdwan, 44 in Bankura, 104 in Midnapore, and 85 in Hooghly. In Midnapore one of the accused was sentenced to imprisonment.

89. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered within municipal areas in the several districts of the division during the last two years:—

District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Deaths registered.				Births registered.			
			1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.		1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.	
					1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	34,447	1,283	1,578	37·24	45·80	926	675	26·88	19·59
	Raniganj	13,772	391	538	28·39	39·06	329	225	23·88	16·19
	Kalna	9,680	380	453	39·25	46·79	217	138	22·4	14·25
	Katwa	6,699	256	342	38·21	51·05	223	139	33·28	20·74
	Dainhat	5,144	187	282	36·35	54·82	205	105	39·85	20·41
	Total ...	69,742	2,497	3,193	35·8	45·78	1,900	1,282	27·24	18·38
Birbhum ...	Suri	7,481	132	183	17·64	24·46	209	192	27·93	25·66

District.	Name of Municipality.	Population.	Deaths registered.				Births registered.			
			1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.		1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.	
					1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Bankura	Bankura	18,743	483	646	25·76	34·46	627	571	33·45	30·46
	Vishnupur	18,190	329	530	18·08	29·13	498	574	27·37	31·55
	Sonamukhi	13,462	282	510	20·94	37·88	408	456	30 31	33·87
	Total ...	50,395	1,094	1,686	21·71	33·45	1,533	1,601	30·41	31·76
Midnapore ...	Midnapore	30,264	981	1,301	30·4	42·9	839	550	27·7	18·1
	Tamluk	6,612	184	192	27·82	29·03	181	168	27·3	25·4
	Ghatal	13,948	296	358	21·23	25·6	380	345	27·2	24·7
	Kharar	10,083	212	323	21·02	32·03	258	285	25·62	28·2
	Chandrakona	11,309	283	375	25·02	33·1	263	187	23·2	16·5
	Khirpai	5,708	166	229	29·08	40·1	179	97	31·3	16·9
	Ramjibanpur	9,977	227	385	22·75	38·5	316	282	31 6	28·2
	Total ...	87,895	2,349	3,163	26·7	35·9	2,411	1,914	27·4	21·7
Hooghly ...	Hooghly-Chinsura	33,060	1,472	1,581	44·52	47·82	1,049	781	31·73	23·62
	Bansberia	6,783	231	411	34·05	60·74	218	160	32·13	23·58
	Serampore	35,952	1,689	1,683	46·94	46·80	962	851	26·70	23·66
	Baidabati	18,380	711	655	38·57	36 64	525	315	28·12	17·13
	Bhadreswar	9,639	604	613	62·61	63·59	380	199	40·89	20·64
	Kotrung	5,164	312	229	60·37	44·34	156	100	30·28	19·36
	Uttarpara	6,489	301	279	46·34	42·99	227	163	34·94	25·11
	Jahanabad	8,326	285	354	34·23	42·51	304	188	36·51	22·57
	Total ...	123,793	5,605	5,805	45 95	48·61	3,821	2,757	32·66	21 95
Howrah ...	Howrah	116,606	2,497	3,027	21·41	25·95	2,235	2,333	19·16	20·00
	Bally	16,700	555	465	33·23	27·84	352	220	21·07	13·11
	Total ...	133,106	3,052	3,492	27·32	26·89	2,587	2,553	20·11	16·55

90. As these figures have been fully examined in the annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Government Resolution thereon, detailed comment on my part is unnecessary. I would only indicate the following points:—

(*a*) Death registration has been carried out with somewhat greater accuracy. No municipality returns the absurd figures which sometimes disfigure the returns from other parts of the province. Most of the increase, which is practically universal, is doubtless due to the great unhealthiness of the year, but some also is due to better registration. The figures for Ghatal, Tamluk, and Bally are incredibly low, and the attention of the Chairmen of those municipalities will be drawn to the fact. In the face of all that has been written of the insanitary condition of Howrah, it is difficult to believe that its death-rate has been correctly returned at less than 26 per mille; but it has to be remembered that, like Calcutta, Howrah contains a population of which an unusually large proportion is in the prime of life, and that from this town, as from Calcutta, numbers of persons depart when overtaken by illness. The last consideration, however, is itself subject to limitation, for account has to be taken of the considerable number of sick who are brought into the town to die on the banks of the Hooghly. It is difficult to estimate the number of strangers thus dying in Howrah, but the Magistrate considers that it is too large to be neglected, and he is making arrangements to have the information recorded for the current year.

(*b*) The unhealthiness of the year and the special need for sanitary reform in certain places are both denoted by the following death-rates:—

Bhadreswar	... ...	63·59 per mille.
Bansberia	... ...	60·74 „
Dainhat	... ...	54·82 „
Katwa	... ...	51·05 „

while nine others return death-rates of more than 40 per mille, and the divisional death-rate is 35·83 as against 29·18 in 1893.

(c) Birth registration has not been so well done. When every allowance has been made for the observations made in paragraph 87 above, which would not apply with so much force to urban as to rural tracts, and when it has been remembered also that in towns an undue proportion of the population consists of males, still it is discreditable to the administration that only five municipalities should return birth-rates of 25 and upwards per mille, while nine of them have the following incredible figures below 20 per mille:—

Bally ...	13·11	Khirpai ...	16·9
Kalna ...	14·25	Baidabati ...	17·13
Raniganj ...	16·19	Midnapore ...	18·1
Chandrakona ...	16·5	Kotrung ...	19·36
Burdwan ...	19·59		

91. Statistics regarding forecasts of crops, prices of rice and food-grains continued to be collected by Sub Deputy Collectors and kanungoes. Enquiries regarding the import and export traffic were made by the same agency and sometimes by the nazir.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

92. The District Judges as usual have kindly furnished me with the necessary statistics of the work disposed of by the Civil Courts.

93. There was a decrease in the number of cases disposed of during the year, which was 89,209 against 90,209 in 1893. The decrease occurred in ordinary cases, and is shared by every district except Burdwan. All the districts show an increase in the disposal of Small Cause Court cases. Of the 89,209 cases disposed of during the year, 17,634, or 19·7 per cent., were contested against 17,178 in the preceding year. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in the Civil Courts of the several districts of this division during 1894 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Statement showing the Civil Work disposed of by Judges and Munsifs during the years 1893 and 1894.

District.	1893.								1894.								Remarks.
	Number of cases disposed of.		Cases in columns 2 and 3 how disposed of.		Classes of cases in columns 2 and 3.			Number of witnesses examined.	Number of cases disposed of.		Cases in columns 10 and 11 how disposed of.		Classes of cases in columns 10 and 11			Number of witnesses examined.	
	Ordinary.	Small cause.	Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.		Ordinary.	Small cause.	Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Burdwan	10,902	3,355	3,142	11,115	5,457	6,618	2,188	17,607	10,724	3,711	3,916	11,189	5,368	6,307	2,770	17,366	
Birbhum	6,765	1,522	2,016	6,271	2,564	4,079	1,644	10,984	6,121	1,902	1,891	6,132	2,880	3,518	1,614	9,419	
Bankura	9,368	688	1,813	8,243	2,644	5,623	1,789	11,800	8,076	765	1,886	7,546	2,160	5,254	2,067	12,175	
Midnapore	22,172	9,056	4,685	26,543	12,037	14,990	4,201	32,734	21,856	9,860	4,853	26,863	12,058	15,054	4,604	29,613	
Hooghly	10,458	7,039	3,647	13,860	9,065	6,537	1,906	23,909	9,829	7,369	3,687	13,511	9,346	5,974	1,836	23,436	
Howrah	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,885	6,999	3,591	4,183	1,111	13,230	6,820	1,576	2,009	6,394	2,763	4,497	1,136	12,984	
Divisional Total ...	66,987	23,222	17,178	73,031	35,348	42,023	12,838	108,724	64,026	25,183	17,684	71,575	34,558	40,604	14,047	105,048	

It will be seen that while disposals under the head of title suits increased, the number of rent and money suits decided show a decrease. The general decrease in rent cases is presumably due to the prosperous condition of the raiyats and to the good harvests they have reaped, which enabled them to pay their rents without compelling the landlords to resort to legal compulsion. There was an increase in contested cases in all the districts except Birbhum and Midnapore. In Birbhum the figures were 1,891 against 2,016. In Midnapore they were almost stationary. The District Judge of Birbhum has noticed that, with a decrease in the institution of suits under the Tenancy Act, the number of cases defended has also largely diminished. Mr. Gordon writes:—"It is a possible explanation that this may be the result of the settlement and record of rights operation which have been carried on for several years until lately." The reference is to the operations in the Hukmapur and Mollarpur estates.

XIII.—CRIME.

94. During the year under report there was a slight decrease both in cognizable and non-cognizable crime, the figures being 11,534 and 17,219 respectively against 11,586 and 18,540 of the preceding year. In cognizable crime Burdwan and Midnapore show some increase, which is counterbalanced by a decrease in Bankura and Howrah. In the other two districts crime was almost stationary. Greater activity displayed by the police in proceeding against breaches of the Excise and the Arms Act accounts for the increase in cases in Burdwan: in Midnapore it is ascribed to the better reporting of crime.

95. Offences against the person and against property have apparently decreased greatly. Possibly this may be due to the general prosperity of the year, but it is also due, I think, to more accurate reporting and more careful investigation. There were 37 dacoities reported against 62 in the preceding year. I venture to think that many cases of a doubtful character were formerly accepted which, even if true, were only technically dacoity, and had nothing in common with the serious gang robberies properly called dacoities. The decrease is marked in Bankura and Midnapore, where the number of cases fell from 21 and 27 to 6 and 16 respectively. The police of Bankura were not successful in dealing with these cases, which in the opinion of the late Magistrate, Mr. Cornish, require a class of officers decidedly superior to the general run of Sub-Inspectors. In Midnapore some of the gangs of dacoits, one of which had long been carrying on depredations under the protection of a zamindar, were broken up during the year. There was an increase in burglaries and thefts, contributed chiefly by the districts of Midnapore and Howrah. The increase in the former district is ascribed to the better reporting of cases, and in Howrah to the visits of Bediyas and burglars from Calcutta, many of whom were arrested and convicted.

96. In Bankura an organized gang of bad characters, amongst whom were some ghatwals and chaukidars, was detected. Proceedings were taken under section 176, Penal Code, against some, and under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, against others, and ended successfully.

False cases.

97. Only 697 cases were declared false against 713 in the preceding year. The divisional percentage of false cases to cases reported rose from 3·4 in 1893 to 3·6 in 1894. Prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, were instituted in 97 cases, of which 27 ended in the conviction of the accused. The result was most lamentable in Burdwan, where out of 11 prosecutions not a single case ended in conviction. In Hooghly there were 2 prosecutions, which were both unsuccessful. There was, however, some improvement in Birbhum and Bankura, where convictions were obtained in 11 cases in the former and 6 cases in the latter district against only a single conviction in each in the preceding year.

98. Mr. Inglis, late Magistrate of Burdwan, remarks:—"The prosecution of charges under section 211 is a vexed question. I have sent up cases for trial myself, and tried many with almost unfailing want of success. It is easy to say a case is false, but very hard to prove it, as, apart from the difficulty in finding convincing proof that the charge is false, we have often to support the prosecution with the evidence of witnesses who will not tell the truth and decline to disclose the cause why the false charge was brought." Mr. Duke, late Magistrate of Hooghly, writes:—"So far as section 211 is concerned, the reasons are not very recondite. The incompetent head constables, with whom so many thanas have been filled during the transition stage, are neither anxious nor able to prosecute complaints under section 211, and accordingly they make a point of stating to begin with that no such prosecution can succeed. Inexperienced Court Sub-Inspectors and new District Superintendents are not in a position to look out for and check this practice, and naturally when the Magistrate does order further enquiry, as has been done in many cases, the police being committed to the opposite view, evidence is not found to support a prosecution." Both these officers have correctly stated some of the reasons why so great a proportion of prosecutions under section 211 fails, but the question is a large one, and is now worn somewhat threadbare. It is held by many officers that prosecutions should be sanctioned or ordered whenever there is a *primâ facie* case, for the reason that even when no conviction is obtained, the expense and inconvenience to which the accused has been exposed will prove a salutary lesson to himself and

to his friends, but the supporters of this view fail to take into account the fact that the prosecutor and his witnesses also undergo much harassment, and that the glory of ultimate victory blinds the public to the precedent inconvenience. On the whole, then, it seems the wiser course to accept the inevitable and to recognize that it is impossible to eradicate by criminal prosecution a fault which has been inherent in oriental nations since the time of the Decalogue.

Compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code.

99. Compensation was awarded in 88 cases only. I consider this result very lamentable and indicative of apathy and timidity on the part of subordinate Magistrates, notwithstanding that their attention was drawn to the subject by the District Magistrates. The propriety of passing orders more frequently under this very useful section will again be brought prominently to their notice.

Remands.

100. More than 51 per cent. of the year's cases were disposed of at the first hearing and less than 10 per cent. remanded more than four times. Hooghly shows the best result, as more than 73 per cent. of the cases tried in that district were disposed of at the first hearing. I am inclined to believe that the insistence of Government upon the disposal of cases without unnecessary delay is at last beginning to bear fruit, and that the business of Magistrates' courts is now usually disposed of with much greater promptitude than formerly, remands being granted only when it is necessary to prove previous convictions or produce other necessary evidence.

Sessions trials.

101. The result of sessions trials was unfavourable, especially in the districts of Bankura and Burdwan, where the percentages of acquittals to cases disposed of rose from 26·92 and 31·25 in 1893 to 38·09 and 53·84 respectively in 1894. The District Superintendents of Police supervised the prosecution personally in a very small number of cases. In Midnapore not a single case was so supervised either before the committing Magistrate or at the sessions. In Mr. Allen's opinion such supervision was in no instance necessary.

Reported cases not enquired into.

102. The number of cases in which the police refused enquiry under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, has decreased in Burdwan, Bankura, and Hooghly; the other districts show an increase. This section, to use a colloquial expression, is a good servant, but a bad master. On the one hand its provisions are very useful and well calculated to save the police much unnecessary trouble, if properly worked. At the same time it is the duty of Magistrates to see that the power given by it is not abused so as to lead to the easy and wholesale suppression of crime, and I have drawn the attention of some of the district officers to the matter.

Bad livelihood cases.

103. There was a decrease of these cases observable in all the districts of the division; but the results of trials show a decided improvement.

Arms Act.

104. The number of licenses granted under the Act was 11,811 against 11,103 in the preceding year. The increase is shared by all the districts. Arms are generally kept for self-protection or sport, but a considerable number of persons keep them as signs of respectability, while in the more jungly portion of the division, such as parts of Bankura, Birbhum, and Midnapore, they are really wanted to protect the crops against the incursions of wild animals. There were in all 181 prosecutions under sections 19-23 of the Act with 163 convictions against 210 prosecutions with 199 prosecutions in the preceding year. The decrease in prosecutions is no doubt due to some extent to a better appreciation by the people of their responsibilities under the Act, but it is principally attributable to a desire on the part of the district officers to avoid, as far as possible, the institution of prosecutions, which were accordingly confined as a general rule to the worst cases. Out of [illegible] resort to legal commission. sums aggregating Rs. [illegible] cases in [illegible] fines imposed, amounting to Rs. 965, division [illegible] in Birbhum the [illegible] were granted as rewards in all the districts of the [illegible] they were almost [illegible] regarding which no information is available. that, with except Midnapore, to persons living in the [illegible] facilitate the issue of licenses in Form VIII to forward licenses through the interior, the Magistrate of Burdwan has arranged to forward licenses through the subdivisional officers—a procedure which is being adopted in other districts.

XIV.—POLICE.

105. From the comments made on the subject by district officers, it is very clear either that the police worked with different results in different districts, or that their work was regarded with very different eyes by the various district officers. Mr. Inglis, late Magistrate of Burdwan, observes:—"Charges of bribery and corruption have been brought against a good many of the station officers, and the standard of honesty in the force is far from being an elevated one. Without exception I found station officers incapable of utilizing the services of the chaukidars, whose attendance was the reverse of satisfactory." Mr. Allen, late Magistrate of Midnapore, observes that there was during the year an improvement in the discipline of the force. Mr. Duke, late Magistrate of Hooghly, writes:—"I should be inclined to say that the principal characteristic is want of fibre. The police in Hooghly are perhaps less actively mischievous than in some places, and they are similarly less energetic and interested in their duties here than in some districts." Mr. Growse, late Magistrate of Birbhum, complains of want of enthusiasm on the part of the district police, which he ascribes to want of sympathy between the then District Superintendent and his subordinates—remarks which are endorsed by Mr. Drake-Brockman, the present Magistrate. Mr. Grierson, Magistrate of Howrah, reports that the conduct of the police was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Vincent, Magistrate of Bankura, also gives the police of his district a good character.

106. To these criticisms I can add no comment of my own, but the following remarks are extracted from the notes left by Mr. Dutt:—

Police.

"The additional grants allotted for improving the police of these provinces are likely to be attended with beneficial results, but the results are not yet apparent. The allowances granted to station officers and to Court Sub-Inspectors are likely to attract a better class of men to those posts. It is a pity that this opportunity was not taken to abolish the post of fifth grade Sub-Inspectors altogether. That grade was, I believe, created some 15 years ago, and had the result of lowering the initial pay of a Sub-Inspector from Rs. 50 to Rs. 30. This, I think, was a move in the wrong direction. With the spread of English education it is possible to get men with some English education on Rs. 30 or even on Rs. 20 a month, but it is not possible to get on that pay the class of men whom we want as Sub-Inspectors and investigating officers. Their duties are very much more responsible than those of a clerk or even of a head-clerk, and require some strength of character, presence of mind, zeal for work, and a great deal of judgment and cleverness. Men possessing such qualifications will not enter service on Rs. 30 a month. If the post of fifth grade Sub-Inspector were abolished altogether, we could hope, by offering Rs. 50 as the initial pay and the allowances now granted, to enlist a superior class of men, such as are wanted for performing the work of station officers and Court Sub-Inspectors. I hope it may yet be found possible to make this change.

107. "Court Sub-Inspectors are expected now to have some legal training and to be able to prosecute cases. District Magistrates generally think that they fail in this duty—at least in important cases. I do not think it possible for these officers, in addition to their other duties, to acquire such a knowledge of law and procedure as will enable them to prosecute important cases before Magistrates when the ablest men in the local Bar are engaged for the defence. It is of importance, therefore, as I remarked in the Annual Administration Report for 1893-94, to appoint junior Government pleaders to prosecute all important cases before subordinate Magistrates. They will be expected to study police papers, to consult the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police, if necessary, and to place before the court all the evidence for the prosecution in the manner in which it should be placed. In the absence of such trained prosecutors, the trying Magistrate often fails to grasp the case for the prosecution, and failure of justice in important cases is often the result.

108. "And lastly I must repeat a remark I made before that the whole police force of a district should be handled and guided more intelligently than is now done. A recent circular of the Government points out and condemns the indiscriminate manner in which fines and punishments are inflicted on police officers, often for trifling reasons, and I am convinced the stopping of this

practice will be productive of much good and will improve the *morale* of the police. On the other hand, really inefficient or dishonest work should be put down more strictly than it is at present. Sub-Inspectors should feel that they are being judged by their work; they should feel a zeal for doing good, honest work, and a confidence that their good work will be appreciated. I have not always found District Superintendents able to inspire their subordinates with this feeling, or to discriminate between good workers and bad workers. And yet I feel sure this could be done, and that by handling the police force with greater intelligence, with more sympathy and consideration, and also with more strictness in all important matters, it would be possible to inspire Sub-Inspectors with a zeal for doing good honest work, which at present does not generally exist."

109. I believe that the removal of the defects pointed out in the foregoing paragraphs depends in a great measure upon the importation into the upper grades of the force of a better class of men, superior in point of social status and education to those which now form the bulk of them. The proposals of the Police Commission will, I trust, if carried out, gradually bring about this result. It is true that the initial pay of a Sub-Inspector, viz. Rs. 30, is in itself not much, but with allowances and fair prospects of promotion it ought to be enough to attract such men as we want. I consider the training school for Sub-Inspectors at Chinsura, to which I paid a visit of inspection in May last, to be an institution of great merit, and likely to improve materially the capacity of our Sub-Inspectors of the future. The cadets are thoroughly instructed in every branch of a Sub-Inspector's duties, and the plan on which this is done is a perfectly sound one. I have every hope that Sub-Inspectors thus trained will be more fitted to act as prosecuting and investigating officers than the generality of those by whom that duty is now being performed. I attach much importance to a considerate and sympathetic treatment of their subordinates by District Superintendents, not only for the sake of those already employed in the service, but as a means of attracting a better class of recruits. The matter is receiving attention at the hands of District Magistrates and District Superintendents throughout the division; and although complete figures on the subject are not available, unnecessary and inordinately severe punishments are as a rule avoided.

Rural police.

110. Commissioners under section 58 of Act VI of 1870 for the resumption of chaukidari lands have been appointed, and some progress in this matter has been made in every district of the division, though the progress is not everywhere so great as it might have been. In Burdwan the number of Regulation chaukidars of all designations was 10,495, and that of Act VI chaukidars 328 up to the end of the calendar year. The Magistrate fears that on the abolition of the Regulation chaukidars they will be dispossessed of their lands by the zamindars, but this should not have prevented his predecessor from carrying out the transformation with greater vigour than he did. In Midnapore there were 4,400 Act VI chaukidars against 5,000 chaukidars, paiks, &c., under the Regulations. The pharidari lands are being resumed on the lines followed in Hooghly. In Bankura there were 1,773 chaukidars under Act VI and 801 under the Regulations, besides a large number of ghatwals employed mostly as road patrols. In Birbhum Act VI was introduced into 72 out of 2,625 villages and the lands of 220 chaukidars were resumed. There were 758 chaukidars under Act VI and 5,538 under Regulation XX. In Hooghly 289 Act VI chaukidars were appointed during 1894 and 92 chakran chaukidars abolished.

111. There is a strong consensus of opinion as to the inefficiency and incompetence of the Regulation chaukidars. The only officer who differs from this view is Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Howrah, who considers Regulation chaukidars are best suited—at least for Howrah. He adds that "the best-worked thanas are those in which there are most chakran chaukidars."

112. The inutility of the ghatwali system, which exists in Burdwan, Bankura, and Birbhum, has long been recognized, and steps were taken during the year towards the resumption of the ghatwali lands in Bankura. These operations are still in progress, and it is hoped that by the end of the current year the obsolete, inconvenient, and useless ghatwali system may have been terminated in this district—at any rate in what are known as the "43 sarkari" ghâts.

113. The following remarks on the rural police are quoted from Mr. Dutt's notes:—

Ghatwals.

"The ghatwals are scarcely rural police; they were appointed over a century ago to protect the country from Mahratta invaders and local bad characters, and lands were assigned for the service. The necessity for the institution has long ceased to exist, and the ghatwals have long degenerated into an idle, good-for-nothing class, and much of the dacoities and robberies in some districts like Bankura is attributed to them or to their connivance. District Officers have recommended the abolition of the service for over a quarter of a century, and the first practical steps for carrying this recommendation into effect have been taken within the year under report. It is unnecessary to repeat here all that has been said in special reports on the subject as regards the measures which have been adopted. Briefly, our plan is this: The lands which were detached from zamindaries for the maintenance of ghatwals are to be re-attached to the parent estates; the present ghatwals are to hold these lands on payment of a rent to the zamindars in lieu of the service now required of them; and one-half of the rental so obtained is to be paid by the zamindars to Government as the value of the service to which Government was entitled from the ghatwals. A Special Deputy Collector has been appointed to Bankura district to carry on work on these lines, and the completion of the work in two ghats in the district, viz. *Bankaduha* and *Jaybelia*, was reported before the end of the year."

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

114. The total number of cases disposed of by the Stipendiary as well as the Honorary Magistrates was 23,531 against 25,166 in the preceding year; the latter disposing of over 37 per cent. of the total number. Out of 29,411 accused in the above cases, 20,470, or 69·5 per cent., were convicted against 68·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The subjoined tables show the number of cases decided by the Stipendiary and the Honorary Magistrates in each district and subdivision and the results of those cases:—

A.—*Cases before Stipendiary Magistrates.*

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to those disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	Sadar ...	7	1,827	2,271	67·94	3,674	3·29	65·47	301	27	[illegible]	2·01	8·97
	Raniganj ...	2	615	884	64·36	2,278	1·87	69·56	255	...	307·5	3·70	
	Katwa ...	1	276	456	61·18	776	9·5	54·54	162	1	276·	2·8	0·61
	Kalna ...	2	445	671	63·48	1,406	2·94	38·88	148	14	222·5	3·15	9·45
	Total ...	12	3,163	4,282	65·78	8,134	9·05	60·45	876	42	263·58	2·57	4·78
Birbhum ...	Sadar ...	4	1,200	1,684	47·6	3,664	1·6	47·4	235	15	300·	3·7	6·3
	Rampur Hât ...	2	597	846	63·3	1,917	2·3	50·	249	2	298·5	3·2	·8
	Total ...	6	1,797	2,530	52·9	5,581	1·8	48·9	484	17	299·5	3·1	3·5
Bankura ...	Sadar ...	4	654	1,124	69·6	2,969	4·2	73·2	282	12	163·5	4·5	4·2
	Vishnupur ...	2	559	723	70·5	2,915	1·7	70·3	136	20	279·5	5·2	14·7
	Total ...	6	1,213	1,847	70·5	5,884	2·9	72·1	418	32	202·1	4·8	7·6
Midnapore ...	Sadar ...	9	1,354	1,757	63·8	4,670	1·7	79·3	[illegible]	2	150·4	3·5	·3
	Contai ...	4	1,038	1,286	67·4	3,872	1·6	94·5	401	1	259·5	3·7	·2
	Tamluk ...	2	978	1,214	59·5	2,577	2·7	90·7	263	3	[illegible]	2·6	1·1
	Ghatal ...	1	457	536	76·1	1,820	·8	79·1	105	5	457·	4·	4·7
	Total ...	16	3,827	4,793	65·1	12,948	1·7	85·5	1,327	11	239·1	3·3	·8
Hooghly ...	Sadar ...	6	867	1,066	63·2	2,984	2·2	71·05	167	14	138·7	3·4	8·3
	Serampore ...	2	806	1,101	65·7	2,842	1·7	84·3	236	31	345·4	3·5	13·1
	Jahanabad ...	2	441	604	52·9	2,064	3·2	84·6	102	8	220·5	4·6	7·8
	Total ..	10	2,114	2,771	61·9	7,890	2·3	79·4	505	53	199·7	3·7	10·4
Howrah ...	Sadar ...	5	2,210	3,052	84·5	4,604	2·6	80·75	357	7	442·	2·88	1·96
	Uluberia ...	1	411	560	61·9	1,684	1·6	92·85	102	3	411·	1·09	2·94
	Total ...	6	2,621	[illegible]	80·9	6,288	2·33	87·03	459	10	436·83	2·39	2·17
	Divisional Total for 1894.	56	14,735	19,835	66·6	46,725	3·74	74·49	4,069	165	260·4	3·17	4·05
	Divisional Total for 1893.	52	14,593	20,358	63·09	49,637	4·1	66·7	4,340	162	280·6	3·3	3·7

B.—*Cases before Honorary Magistrates and Benches.*

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to those disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Burdwan ...	Sadar	2	589	663	66·51	701	16·1	69·75	...	...	294·5	1·19	...
	Raniganj	2	339	378	79·10	501	5·58	50·	...	...	169·50	1·47	...
	Katwa	2	284	356	61·23	583	17·83	22·22	...	...	142·	2·05	...
	Kalna	2	67	89	40·44	268	12·31	25·	1	...	33·5	4·0	...
	Total ...	8	1,279	1,486	66·89	2,053	13·54	45·71	1	...	159·87	1·60	...
Birbhum ...	Suri	1	202	205	82·3	226	...	...	...	...	202·	1·2	...
	Rampur Hát	1	73	93	62·2	141	...	100·	20	...	73·	1·9	...
	Honorary Magistrate sitting singly at Rampur Hát.	1	84	108	38·8	218	...	...	...	...	84·	2·6	...
	Total ...	3	359	406	68·	585	...	83·3	20	...	119·6	1·6	...
Bankura ...	Sadar	1	91	98	28·5	241	18·6	50·0	...	...	91·	2·6	...
	Vishnupur	1	142	143	39·1	315	5·0	92·3	...	...	142·	2·2	...
	Total ...	2	233	241	34·8	556	10·9	86·6	...	...	116·5	2·3	...
Midnapore ...	Sadar	3	174	204	50·	382	1·5	85·7	6	...	58·	2·1	...
	Contai	2	190	195	50·8	625	·8	100·	...	...	95·	3·2	...
	Tamluk	1	173	202	44·5	467	2·7	83·3	...	...	129·7	2·6	...
	Ghatal	2	386	389	92·2	327	3·	100·	...	...	193·	·8	...
	Total ...	8	923	990	65·6	1,801	1·8	86·6	6	...	110·7	1·9	...
Hooghly ...	Sadar	5	353	384	64·8	534	...	58·3	1	...	67·2	1·5	...
	Serampore	8	1,131	1,333	75·8	1,377	3·9	81·2	4	1	137·09	1·2	25·
	Jahanabad	3	117	153	45·09	411	3·8	33·3	...	...	39·	3·5	...
	Total ...	16	1,601	1,870	62·9	2,322	3·01	67·7	5	1	97·03	1·4	20·
Howrah ...	Sadar	4	4,308	4,471	89·8	4,164	1·44	71·44	1	...	4,308	·96	...
	Uluberia	1	93	112	56·2	249	6·02	100·	1	...	93	2·6	...
	Total ...	5	4,401	4,583	89·0	4,413	1·69	83·33	2	...	880·2	1·	...
	Divisional Total for 1894.	42	8,796	9,576	75·7	11,730	4·4	66·6	34	1	209·5	1·3	2·9
	Divisional Total for 1893.	49	11,509	12,415	78·03	14,676	5·5	56·9	39	1	236·3	1·2	2·5

115. It will be seen from the above tables that the percentage of convictions in cases tried by Stipendiary Magistrates was more favourable, as is usually the case, than that in cases tried by Honorary Magistrates. The percentage in the former varies from 47·6 to 84·5, while in the latter it ranges from 28·5 to 89·8. The worst percentage was returned by the Bankura Sadar Bench. The percentages returned by the Kalna, the Rampur Hát, the Vishnupur and the Tamluk Benches are also bad, being much below 50. The best results are shown both by the Stipendiary and the Honorary Magistrates at Howrah. The unsatisfactory result of trials by the Benches in the district of Bankura is said to be mainly due to the fact that most of the cases made over to them were of a petty nature and were often compounded either in or out of Court, but the Magistrate also notices an undue tendency to acquit.

116. The number of witnesses examined during the year was 58,455, of whom 2,267, or a little over 3 per cent., were detained over two days against 4·3 in the preceding year. The Stipendiary Magistrates detained 3·7 per cent. and the Honorary Magistrates 4·4 per cent. of the witnesses for more than two days. These figures indicate an improvement as compared with the previous year, and show that with a few exceptions the Magistrates generally take care to discharge a witness on his first appearance. The Benches in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura show a tendency to procrastinate proceedings, which is by no means commendable. The Magistrate of Bankura explains that this state of things was chiefly brought about by the absence on account of illness or other cause of particular Honorary Magistrates who partly heard some of the cases.

117. The Benches at the head-quarter stations of Burdwan and Howrah sat daily during the year.

Benches.

118. The abolition of the Hooghly and the Bansberia Municipal Benches and their amalgamation with the Hooghly General Bench was effected on the 1st May 1894. The first

and second Benches at Serampore were reconstituted and additional Honorary Magistrates were appointed. The Municipal Benches at Midnapore, Tamluk, and Ghattal were abolished during the year. The practice of forming a dependent Bench at Contai by detaching some of the Honorary Magistrates of the independent Bench with a Stipendiary Magistrate to preside over them has been discontinued.

119. The following summary shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates of each Bench in the districts of this Division during the year:—

District.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times they actually attended.	Number of times they were absent— With leave or notice.	Without leave or notice.	Total.	Percentage of attendance to summons.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Burdwan	2,108	1,230	245	633	878	58·3	* The difference between the figures in column 2 and those in columns 5 and 6 is due to attendance over invitations by three Honorary Magistrates.
Birbhum	424	353	28	43	71	83·2	
Bankura	815	518*	59	248	307	63·5	
Midnapore	1,856	1,114	307	435	742	60·	
Hooghly	2,227	1,772	265	190	455	79·5	
Howrah	1,718	1,072	142	504	646	62·3	
Divisional Total for 1894	9,148	6,059	1,046	2,053	3,099	66·2	
Do. for 1893 ...	10,904	7,261	1,117	2,501	3,618	66·5	

As noticed last year, there has been a gradual improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates in all the districts, except Bankura and Howrah, which show a falling off. The attention of Honorary Magistrates has been repeatedly drawn to the necessity of regular attendance and to the inconvenience caused to their colleagues and to parties and witnesses by their absence without previous intimation, but I regret to observe that the number of absences without leave or notice far exceeds that of those with leave or after notice. Some of the Honorary Magistrates in Bankura and Howrah continued to be irregular in attendance, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the District Officers, and in Howrah several of these gentlemen have since resigned at Mr. Grierson's suggestion. There are, however, many honourable exceptions, among whom may be mentioned Shahzada Amiruddin Mohammed and Babus Kedar Nath Nath and Bhudeb Chatterjee, whom the Magistrate of Hooghly commends for the regularity of their attendance and the zeal displayed by them in their work. On the whole, the Honorary Magistrates worked well during the year. They took a fair share in the criminal administration of the Division and rendered very useful assistance by relieving Stipendiary Magistrates of a large amount of work. I have no doubt that the quality of their work will improve with experience, and that in time it will be possible to entrust them generally with larger powers than is now the case.

120. Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Hooghly, brought to notice the difficulty of getting police officers well up in law and experience to prosecute cases before the Magistrates. This difficulty, which is also felt elsewhere, is due to the fact that frequently just as a Court Sub-Inspector acquires sufficient experience to be useful and really efficient in this duty, his turn for promotion comes, and he is transferred to some other post. More than one scheme has been proposed to remove the difficulty, and the matter is still under consideration: separate proposals will be submitted if I find them to be necessary.

Fines.

121. Fines amounting to Rs. 93,271 were imposed during the year against Rs. 96,219 in the preceding year. Including Rs. 34,284, which sum represents the balance outstanding at the close of the year 1893, the total realisable demand amounted to Rs. 1,27,555, of which Rs. 80,406 were realised and Rs. 17,301 remitted during the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 29,848 at its close. Midnapore shows the heaviest balance of unrealised fines. A large portion of the fines imposed in excise cases in Bankura and Hooghly will have to be written off as irrecoverable. Mr. Vincent, Magistrate of Bankura, observes that he has found the punishments imposed in these cases as a rule unduly light and frequently inadequate. He

recommends that the Excise Act should be so amended as to render imprisonment awardable for a first offence. He adds that the majority of the offenders in his district are fined, and go to jail when unable to pay the fines, and that all subsequent attempts to realise them necessarily entail great hardship on their families. Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Hooghly, also mentions that the defaulters are often men of no substance and have no assets, and that as the offenders in opium cases are generally residents of French Chandernagore, it is difficult to realise the fines due from them. No explanation has been offered by the Magistrate of Midnapore of the heavy outstanding balance in his district. I have drawn the attention of the Magistrates to this matter, and have asked them to write off after proper enquiry fines which are really irrecoverable.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

122. The subjoined table shows at a glance the chief features of the administration of the Registration Department in the various districts of this Division during each of the last two years:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.	Number of deeds registered.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Surplus credit to Government.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	34,599	41,102	24,661	16,501	36,774	41,517	25,491	16,026
Birbhum	17,014	18,704	10,568	8,196	17,578	18,647	10,623	8,024
Bankura	23,889	24,835	15,451	9,381	22,507	22,212	14,325	7,88[illegible]
Midnapore	65,422	62,061	35,883	26,178	67,922	61,541	38,365	23,176
Hooghly	26,276	29,712	18,653	11,059	28,284	30,216	19,903	10,3[illegible]
Howrah	17,987	22,905	11,091	11,814	18,484	21,206	11,034	10,172
Total ..	185,187	1,99,439	1,16,310	83,129	191,549	1,95,339	1,19,741	75,598

123. The figures show a steady increase in the number of deeds. The increase during the year under report was contributed by all the districts, except Bankura, which shows a decrease. In the absence of any special cause for this advance, we may be permitted to fall back upon the stock explanation that the increase is due generally to the greater appreciation by the public of the advantages of registration, and in particular in Burdwan to the facility for registration afforded by the opening of two more registry offices. The reduction of the *ad valorem* fees from 12 to 8 annas may also partly account for the increase in the number of registrations, though I personally do not believe that the 4 annas which have now been taken off ever deterred any one who wished to do so from registering a deed. The decrease in the number of registrations in Bankura is probably one of the results of the good harvests of the year and the consequent diminution of loan transactions.

124. There was a falling off in the receipts in all the districts, except Burdwan and Hooghly, due to reduction of the *ad valorem* fee. The increased expenditure in Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly is accounted for by the increased rate of commission allowed to Sub-Registrars for the large number of deeds registered during the year and also by the entertainment in Hooghly of extra establishment under Registration Circular No. 22 of 1893.

125. The system of taking thumb impressions to secure identification of the executants has been tried in some offices, and the cautious opinion is offered that in time it may prove efficacious. It has been so conspicuously successful in the identification of criminals that I have no doubt whatever that it should be

largely used in the Registration Department. In this connection it is interesting to notice that a conviction in a case of false personation at the Goghat sub-registry office in the Jahanabad subdivision was obtained mainly on the thumb impression of the accused. Another case of false personation occurred in Birbhum, in which the two persons implicated have been convicted.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

126. There was no change in the system of administering the land revenue. The total number of estates exceeded that of the previous year by 25, the increase being chiefly due to the resumption and settlement of *pharidari* lands in Burdwan and Hooghly. The total demand in the several districts of the Division was Rs. 86,31,768, of which Rs. 82,47,986 were collected and Rs. 7,725 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,76,057. The percentage of total collection on total demand was practically the same as that of 1893-94, being 95·5 against 95·2. The percentage of collections in Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura was over 99 per cent. In Hooghly it fell from 97 to 96·8, while in Midnapore it was only 88·1 per cent. The falling off in Hooghly was nominal, being due to a sum of Rs. 20,021 having been received by transfer receipt too late to be credited within the year. The decrease in Midnapore was chiefly in class III (estates under direct management), and is attributed partly to the failure of the winter paddy in certain khas mahals in consequence of heavy rainfall and partly to bad collections. I am inclined to think that the present system of collection in these properties requires reform.

127. The following remarks on the khas mahals in the Division are quoted from the notes left by Mr. Dutt:—

Khas mahals.

"The number of khas mahals in Hooghly district, including Howrah, is over 300, and proposals have been submitted for the sale of 240 of these and the partial sale of 4. The largest estate in the Division under our direct administration is the Majnamutha estate in Midnapore. The collection work is in the hands of a special officer, who works under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer. A difficulty in the realisation of arrears arises from the fact that transfers of holdings effected by raiyats are not registered by them, and our registers are therefore not up to date. When we take out a certificate against a defaulter according to the name recorded in our registers, we often find that the man named has long ceased to be the owner of the holding. The certificate under the circumstances is valueless, because only the right and interest of the judgment-debtor named in a certificate (and not the holding) can be sold in execution thereof. Both Mr. Power and I were of opinion that in such cases we should go to the Civil Court and get rent decrees to sell up the holdings, and the Subdivisional Officer of Contai has been advised accordingly. In spite of these and other difficulties the Subdivisional Officer, Babu Jaga Bandhu Bhattacharjee, has successfully administered this large Government estate, and manages one of the heaviest subdivisions in Bengal with great ability, vigour and judgment."

128. The number of estates and shares of estates in this Division governed by the sale laws was 21,192, and taking the number of instalments in which their revenue was payable at about three each, the number of opportunities for default was about 60,000. In only 1,387 instances, or 2 per cent. of the whole, did estates and shares of estates became liable to sale during the year for non-payment of Government dues. Out of this number only 123, or 8·8 were actually sold against 137, or 7·6 per cent.. in the previous year. These figures show that the sale laws were administered in the Division with great, if not excessive, moderation.

Road and public works cesses.

129. The cess demand during the year was Rs. 10,97,705 against Rs. 10,59,814 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 37,891. The demand increased in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Hooghly, and decreased in Bankura and Midnapore. The increase in Burdwan is mainly due to an increase in the demand from coal mines and in Birbhum and Hooghly to the revaluations having been given

effect to last year. The demand in Hooghly will undergo some change when all objections against double assessments, increased assessments, &c., have been disposed of. The decrease in Bankura is too small to call for any explanation, and that in Midnapore is ascribed. to permanent abatements. The total collections show some improvement; the percentage of balance was reduced from 19·2 to 18·9. The improvement is confined to the districts of Birbhum, Bankura, and Midnapore; Burdwan and Hooghly showing a falling off in the collections. No satisfactory explanation has been given of the decrease in the former district. In Hooghly it is said to be due to the inclusion at the last revaluation of rent-free holdings paying cess up to one rupee in Part IV of the zamindars' returns. In the case of many such holdings no payments have yet been made either by the zamindars or by the owners of the holdings. The latter have been directed not to pay cess into the treasury direct, while the zamindars do not seem to have received any revised or additional rolls for holdings thus included, so that they are ignorant of what they have to pay on account of them.

130. I reproduce below the remarks which Mr. Dutt has left on the revaluation operations in the Division:—

Road cess revaluation.

"The work of revaluation had been completed in Birbhum and Hooghly before the commencement of the year under report, and was in progress during the year in Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore. It was completed in Burdwan within the year.

"Advantage was taken of this revaluation to incorporate all petty rent-free tenures of the annual value of less than Rs. 100 in some districts and of less than Rs. 50 in other districts in the parent estates. In Birbhum, I believe, such tenures of all values have been so incorporated, while in Hooghly only tenures of the annual value of less than Rs. 16 have been incorporated.

"The inclusion of petty tenures in the parent estates is a move in the right direction. It saves us the trouble of collecting small cesses from tens of thousands of tenure-holders, and it saves the tenure-holders from much harassment consequent on our system of collection. In Burdwan district the number of such petty rent-free tenures was said to be about 40,000, but many of these tenures, reckoned as single tenures, comprised lands in different villages, and if each separate holding was separately numbered, the total number would probably come to a 100,000. It is perfectly obvious that our system is unsuited to the task of realising small cesses from such enormous numbers of petty tenure-holders in each district, and the best thing under the circumstances was to include the petty holdings in the parent estates, and this has been done.

"I only regret that this has not been done in Hooghly district to the same extent as in other districts. As I have stated above, only tenures under the annual value of Rs. 16 have been included in the parent estates in Hooghly, and this leaves on our hands the task of collecting cesses from about 16,000 tenure-holders, paying one rupee or upwards annually as cesses. The thing was done before the commencement of the year under report, but the facts have since been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue, and the question of re-opening the work with a view to the inclusion of the petty tenures up to the value of Rs. 40 is now under consideration.

"In Bankura district it came out during my inspection of the revaluation office that the Deputy Collector, Babu Bipin Bihari Pramanik, had in numerous instances treated petty cultivating raiyats as tenure-holders for the purposes of the revaluation. This brought about an increase in the assessment, but was wholly illegal; and under the orders of the Board of Revenue the mistake is now under correction. Suspecting that the same incorrect procedure might have been followed in other districts also, I issued the requisite instructions to all District Officers. When I visited Midnapore district some months after this, I noticed with regret that the Deputy Collector, Babu Jagat Chandra Shome, had not only made the same mistake as had been committed in Bankura, but that he had persisted in the mistake in spite of the instructions issued. Babu Jagat Chandra had left the district before my arrival there, and the explanation he forwarded to me was wholly unsatisfactory. I directed the mistakes to be corrected by his successor.

"I have stated before that the revaluation work has been completed in Birbhum, Hooghly, and Burdwan. The work is expected to be completed in Bankura and Midnapore within the current year."

131. With reference to the above remarks it remains for me to add that Mr. Duke, the late Collector of Hooghly, has in an able, thorough and lucid memorandum successfully defended the system pursued in his district for assessing petty tenures, and has shown to the complete satisfaction of the Board that a revision of the assessments so as to include in the parent estates a larger number of petty tenures is both unnecessary and inadvisable. It should also be added that further enquiries into the revaluation proceedings in Midnapore have disclosed more irregularities which have been reported to the Board of Revenue for orders. I fear that the correction of them, which must be undertaken, will still further delay the revaluation of this important district.

Irregularity in the tauzi accounts of Burdwan and Hooghly.

132. The examination of the tauzi accounts in Burdwan and Hooghly, which is being conducted by a special establishment sanctioned for the purpose, has brought to light numerous mistakes and frauds in making entries and carrying forward balances in the estates ledger. The result of the enquiries, so far as they have proceeded, has been to show that large amounts are due to Government both on account of short payments and of misappropriations.

133. As an instance of these, it may be mentioned that the Hon'ble Mr. C. C. Stevens, the Senior Member of the Board, when inspecting during March 1895 the working of the special establishment entertained in Hooghly, found that the accounts of two estates belonging to the French Government showed regular credits of land revenue in 1883-84, 1884-85, and 1885-86 in the ledger, but no corresponding credits in the accountant's register of land revenue receipts. The register of letters issued showed that receipts were given to the French Government from the tauzi office. On further examination of the accounts of these two estates the Collector reports that revenue was paid by the French Government in accordance with the following procedure. After the close of every quarter the treasury officer used to write a letter to the French Government enclosing a receipt for the amount of revenue due, and asking that the amount might be paid to the tauzi navis who was the bearer of the letter, and whose duty it then was to bring the money and credit it into the treasury. The payments on account of these estates as shown by the tauzi navis in the ledger are not traceable in the accountant's register of land revenue receipts—a fact which leaves little room for doubt that the money, though actually realised, has been misappropriated by the tauzi navis, and not paid into the treasury. The total amount realisable on account of these estates from 1881-82 to 1892-93 is Rs. 16,005, of which only Rs. 8,832 have been traced as credited into the treasury in the accountant's register of Land Revenue receipts. The difference, viz. Rs. 7,173, is evidently the amount misappropriated. The Board have recently authorised the institution of criminal proceedings against those concerned in receiving the money from the French Government. The result will be reported in due course.

Settlements.

134. No important settlement of Government estates was effected during the year. The settlement of the 18 temporarily-settled estates of Pataspur in the district of Midnapore under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act is still in progress. The settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura was undertaken during the year under the supervision of a Deputy Collector. This settlement is one of great interest and importance, as it aims at nothing less than the abolition of the old service tenures by which the ghatwals have held their lands for about a century, the substitution of ordinary village police in place of the ghatwals, and the settlement of the service lands with the zamindar, the ghatwal dropping into the status of an ordinary raiyat in most cases with occupancy rights. By the introduction of the Village Chaukidari Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, chakran lands are being transferred to zamindars in all districts. As has already been noticed in paragraph 110 above, the process of conversion has not been so rapid as it should have been in some districts.

Public Demands Recovery Act.

135. The number of certificates pending from the previous year was 23,325; the number filed during the year was 28,761 against 30,711 in the preceding year, showing a

decrease of 1,950 cases, or over 6 per cent. The decrease occurred in all classes of demands except those under section 5 and for rent due to Government. The decrease was confined to the districts of Burdwan and Birbhum. In the former the institutions fell from 9,559 to 3,086 during the year. This large decrease is attributed to the restrictions imposed on the issue of requisitions for the recovery of arrears of cesses due from petty rent-free holdings. The disposals were in advance of the institutions in those two districts, but the reverse was the case in other districts. It is satisfactory to notice that out of 29,857 cases disposed of recourse was had to the extreme measure of sale in 465 cases only, which is equivalent to a percentage of 1·89. In nearly 30 per cent. of the cases in which certificates were issued, the demands were satisfied on mere issue of notices.

136. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on the working of the Act:—

"The principal defects in the working of this Act were pointed out by me in the Annual Administration Report for 1893-94. Provisions have been made in the amended Act, which has lately been passed by the Bengal Council, to remove these defects. To prevent the indiscriminate issue of certificates, a provision has been made requiring the Certificate Officer to satisfy himself as to the justness of the demand in each case, and it is proposed to issue executive orders requiring a post-card to be sent to the defaulter before a certificate is made. The District Collector has also been allowed some discretion in the service of notices, and, if he thinks fit to do so, he can direct that such notices will be issued through the post office."

Partitions.

137. Operations under the Partition Act are practically unknown in this Division. Three cases were instituted, however, during the year in Burdwan. Out of the two cases pending in Hooghly from previous years, the final report of one has recently been received, and the other instituted in 1892-93 is still pending.

Land registration.

138. The number of applications during the year was 3,135 against 3,387 in 1893-94. The decrease was principally in Bankura, where it fell from 664 to 393. This decrease is attributed to measures taken in previous years to enforce registration of changes of interest, but this explanation assumes that there is some relation between the number of transfers and the number of registrations. I fear that there is nothing of the kind, and the negligence of proprietors in registering their names is illustrated by the fact that over 200 notices had to be issued under section 65 of the Land Registration Act in each of the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore and Hooghly. When it is remembered that these were cases in which the transfer had come to the Collector's notice, it may be inferred how great is the number of transfers of which he has no cognizance. I am glad to be able to report that Sub-Registrars have reported a large number of omissions to apply in time for registration. Several cases also were reported by Deputy Collectors in charge of road cess and land registration, but a few cases only were brought to notice by the Civil Courts. The fees realised in the Division during the year amounted to Rs. 748.

Land acquisition.

1. Rest camp at Asansol.
2. Staff quarters at Asansol, Bengal-Nagpur Railway.
3. Burjola section of the Rajapur drainage scheme.
4. Construction of a channel from Kumral sluice to Gopinagore.
5. Railway station at Radhanagore.

139. Act X of 1870 was repealed in March 1894 by Act I of 1894. Proceedings for the acquisition of a total of 99 acres of land in the several districts of this Division were confirmed by the Board. The most important of the projects in which proceedings were confirmed are noted in the margin. The total cost of acquisition was Rs. 55,096. Annual abatements of revenue, amounting to Rs. 17-4-10, were allowed on account of land acquired for Government, and Rs. 1-13-9 and Rs. 2-5-6 in respect of land acquired for municipalities and railways, respectively. The average cost per acre of land was Rs. 556 against Rs. 470 in the preceding year. The increase in the average was due to the high price (Rs. 33,552) paid in one case for 30 acres of land required at Asansol, partly for a rest camp, and partly for the staff quarters of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. During the proceedings for the acquisition of a parcel of land in Serampore required for the intake of the Howrah water-works, Mr. Graham, a Barrister-at-Law, and a tenant of premises which had to be acquired,

contested the validity of the proceedings, on the ground that the notice served upon him was written in an old form and the heading "Act X of 1870" was not corrected. The matter was referred to the Legal Remembrancer, and on the receipt of his opinion that the proceedings were legal, possession was taken of the house. Mr. Graham has further sent notice of suit against Mr. Duke, the late Collector of Hooghly, and Mr. Fischer, late Subdivisional Officer of Serampore, claiming damages for trespass and other misdemeanours.

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

140. The Act seems to have worked smoothly and without incident in all the districts of this Division, except Midnapore, where there was a considerable amount of activity in applying under section 40 for the commutation of rents in kind to money rents. Mr. Whitmore, late District Judge of Birbhum, remarks:—"Hitherto, every year, since the passing of the Tenancy Act, has yielded a higher and still higher percentage of defended suits to undefended, but a change took place in the year under review. Not only was there a smaller number of institutions, but there was also a falling off in the proportion of defended cases." This may be the result of the settlement and record of rights which have been carried on for several years.

141. As noticed above, the number of applications filed under section 40 of the Act was very large in Midnapore, being 250 against 2 in the preceding year. As far as I can discover no dispute between landlord and tenant set the current of agricultural feeling in this direction, but the increase in institutions appears to be due to the fact that the rates of money rent fixed in certain of the earlier cases were considered to be advantageous to the raiyats, and a rush was made to take advantage of what were considered the favourable provisions of this section. These cases have aroused a good deal of interest in Midnapore, and, as Mr. Bompas who tried most of them has pointed out, seem likely to produce an agricultural revolution in the district. Appeals have been filed in about 50 per cent. of these cases, and, as most of them are pending in my Court, it would be improper for me to offer any further remarks on the merits of the movement. I may add, however, that to the best of my belief the raiyat has been the original applicant in every instance, and the appellant has usually been the landlord.

142. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on the general working of the Act in the Division:—

"In my report for the Burdwan Division for the year 1893-94, I brought to the notice of Government some instances in which the insecurity of a raiyat's right to his homestead land had come prominently to notice. A further enquiry into the matter was directed, and the facts, as far as they have been ascertained, have been now placed before the Board of Revenue.

"There were many applications during the year for survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act. Most of these applications were for the survey of very small areas, sometimes only a few hundred bighas, and often comprising scattered plots away from the district head-quarters. It does not seem that zamindars are anxious to have large estates surveyed under the provisions of the law, and the obvious inference is that no real difficulty in settling and realising rents is generally felt in these parts. It is only in cases of petty villages where a dispute has been going on, or where the landlord is a new-comer or an auction-purchaser, that the assistance of the law is invoked.

"The number of applications for the commutation of rents into money suddenly increased in Midnapore district during the last cold weather, and a large number of appeals were filed from the judgment of the lower Court to the Commissioner. Such cases are expected to multiply in backward parts where rent is still paid in kind. The price of paddy increases as new means of communication are opened out, and it is to the interest of the cultivator to have the rent commuted into money once for all."

Embankments.

143. No work of importance coming under the description of embankments was executed in any of the districts of this Division during 1894-95. In Birbhum out of the total cost of Rs. 1,777 advanced for the repair of a schedule D embankment at Muhammad Bazar, the instalments recoverable during the year, viz. Rs. 71 principal and Rs. 94 interest, were realised. In Bankura an embankment constructed by certain zamindars within the prohibited area of the Damodar

embankment was removed during the year. In Midnapore the charges incurred in maintaining embankments are recovered from zamindars under the contract system as well as under the Embankment Act. The period of the first contract for 20 years expired in 1893-94, and an extension of the system over a further period of seven years from 1894-95 has been sanctioned, but has not yet come into operation. In Hooghly out of Rs. 24,867 realisable on account of certain works, Rs. 618 were realised from the recorded proprietors. Rupees 995 due from the Burdwan Raj estate will be adjusted under the agreement with the proprietor of that estate, and the balance is in course of realisation.

Drainage.

144. There are four drainage schemes in this Division, all in the district of Hooghly, viz., those of Dankuni, Howrah, Rajapur, and Amta. The first three have been completed, and the last is still under the consideration of the Public Works Department.

Dankuni scheme.

145. The net recoverable demand on account of the original cost including maintenance charges up to the time of capitalisation was Rs. 5,06,642: this sum was collected about two years ago, and the accounts which were in great confusion were examined and adjusted, except in two cases which are still pending. As soon as these two cases have been disposed of the accounts of the original cost will be finally closed. The capitalised maintenance charges of this project were Rs. 65,344, of which the sum of Rs. 60,923 was collected between January 1891 and March 1895. The collection of the balance will be made within the estimated period of six years allowed for the purpose.

Howrah scheme.

146. The net recoverable demand both for original cost and capitalised maintenance charges was Rs. 5,24,924, and the amount collected up to the close of March 1895 was Rs. 53,992, the amount covered by engagements being Rs. 1,31,969. The payments due on account of the petty rent-free holdings included in this project have been assessed on the zamindars under the provisions of section 50 of the Drainage Act, but an appeal against assessment on this principle has been preferred by Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore, and is pending before the Board. Other landholders who have been similarly assessed are watching the result of the case.

Rajapur scheme.

147. The survey operations in this scheme were completed during the year and the records were prepared. Preliminary apportionments have also been made and confirmed by the Drainage Commissioners.

Advances under the Land Improvements and Agriculturists Loans Acts.

148. A sum of Rs. 26,500 was allotted to this Division, and was distributed among the several districts, except Birbhum, according to their requirements. Out of the large sum allotted only Rs. 11,600 were advanced, viz., Rs. 11,350 under the Land Improvements Act and Rs. 250 in Burdwan under the Agriculturists Loans Act. Very few applications were made, as the excellent harvest of the year enabled the people to carry out improvements out of their own sources and to obtain advances from local money-lenders. The amount realisable during the year was Rs. 50,961, of which Rs. 35,323 were collected and Rs. 1,317 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,321. The balances were highest in the districts of Burdwan and Bankura. In Hooghly the demand was collected in full, and in Midnapore out of a demand of Rs. 8,637, Rs. 8,320 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 316 only. The whole of the unrealised balance is in course of realisation under the certificate procedure.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

149. The following note recorded by Mr. Dutt on the Attached and Court of Wards' estates in the Division is so full that I have little to add to it beyond supplying particulars in connection with the estates released during the year in the district of Midnapore:—

Burdwan.

"Raja Ban Bihari Kapur continued to be the sole manager of the Burdwan Raj estate, which is under the management of the Court of Wards. The Raja is keenly

alive to the interests of the estate and possesses tact, ability, and judgment, and his management shows signs of steady improvement. There is room, however, for further improvement, specially in the matter of accounts and expenditure. Advances made several years ago and found irrecoverable are being written off now, but much time is taken by the Manager's office in the submission of the remission statements. Much time is also taken in submitting explanations called for by the Audit Deputy Collector who audits the Raj estate accounts, and it is not seldom found that expenditure has been irregularly incurred under the head of advances or some similar heads. Signs of gradual improvement are perceptible, however, in all these matters.

"A European companion has been appointed for the young Maharaj Kumar. He is an intelligent boy, but it is desirable that he should at this age take a lively interest in games or active exercises or other healthy pursuits. He seems to be moving too much in a prescribed narrow grove, and I doubt if this is the best training that could be given to a healthy, active lad.

"The work of settlement of the Burdwan Raj khas mahals was going on during the year, and is nearly completed. Babu Sukumar Haldar is the Settlement Officer. The Manager does not seem to estimate the benefits of this settlement very highly. The settlement of ghatwali lands in Bankura district with the Raj estate is also proceeding, and, as I have stated elsewhere, the work has been completed with regard to two ghats, *Bankadaha* and *Jaibelia*. Deputy Collector Babu Jnan Sankar Sen who is doing this work has shown tact, ability and judgment.

"Sujamutha estate in Midnapore district has been a source of loss to the Raj estate from year to year. After a great deal of trouble an amicable settlement was effected with the raiyats by Raja Ban Behari Kapur some four years ago, and the Settlement Officer accepted the arrangement. The crops of the estate have, however, been seriously damaged year after year since that date, and the realisation is therefore exceedingly poor. The Manager seriously doubts whether it is worth while keeping this estate for the Raj.

Bankura and Howrah.

"The Maliara estate in the district of Bankura has been excellently managed by the Manager, Babu Chunder Kumar Ghosh, who deserves much credit for his work. Sankarpur estate in Howrah is managed from the Rajshahi Division.

Midnapore.

"The estates named below were released from the administration of the Court of Wards during the year under report in Midnapore district:—

Moheshpur.

"This estate was released on the application of the mother of the minor proprietor. Both the Collector and my predecessor, Mr. Dutt, were satisfied that the lady was perfectly competent, with the help of her father, to manage the property. The estate had no encumbrances when it was released.

Belki estate.

"Our management of this estate has been most unfortunate. When we took charge of the estate it was valued at Rs. 52,329, and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 10,243. We sold portions of the estate till its value was reduced to Rs. 22,422, and yet all we could do was to reduce the debt to Rs. 10,216 only. To add to our difficulties, the aunt of the minor instituted a suit for possession of half of the estate, and her claim was considered valid by the Government Pleader. Suits were also brought by some of the creditors. When affairs had come to this pass, the minor proprietor, who was 18 years of age at the time, and seemed to possess a competent knowledge of zamindari business, applied for the release of the estate, which was accordingly made over to him.

Baraberia Estate.

"The management of this estate was equally disastrous to the proprietor. When brought under the Court of Wards in 1881 it was valued at Rs. 60,175. When released in March last on the minor attaining his majority, the estate was worth Rs. 9,890 only with liabilities amounting to Rs. 10,216.

Jellamutha.

"This estate was attached for non-payment of Government revenue due from a Court of Ward's estate which had been released in 1893-94. After full satisfaction of the Government demand the estate was released on the 23rd February last.

"Among the estates which have been left on our hands, Malighati and Turka are large and solvent estates, and each of these is managed by a separate Manager. I have been pleased with the work of the Manager of the Turka estate, but have had to find fault with the Manager of the Malighati estate on more than one occasion during the year in connection with his administration.

"It is a pity that the Jambani estate was ever brought under our administration. The estate was deeply involved in debts and litigation, and the mother of the minor was competent to manage it and desired to manage it, but her prayer was rejected, and the estate was brought under our management. Early in the year there was a case before the District Judge about a will supposed to have been left by the minor's father. The will was not found to be genuine, and probate was refused. Later on the minor's mother applied to the Board for release of the property on the ground of her competency to manage it and on other grounds. I recommended the release, both because I found her on examination to be familiar with zamindari work, and because I thought she could deal with the numerous pending cases more economically and perhaps successfully than we could. I also took exception to the conditions on which the Collector had granted a lease of the indigo lands in the estate immediately after assuming administration of the estate. Before the Board of Revenue passed any orders in the matter, one of the pending cases, which we were managing for the minor in Midnapore, was decided against the minor, and the result of this decision was that the whole of the property passed to the plaintiff, and the estate which we had undertaken to administer for the minor disappeared, so far as that minor was concerned. The plaintiff further obtained the orders of the Civil Court to obtain possession of the whole zamindari, and if these orders stand, we are out of possession, and our administration comes to a violent end. This was the state of things at the close of the year.

"For some years past our administration of several estates brought under the Court of Wards in Midnapore district has not been as successful as it ought to be, and several estates have been released in a very involved or in a hopelessly insolvent condition. The administration of the year under report is not a bright exception to this rule."

XIX.—EXCISE.

150. The total number of shops of all kinds settled during the year was 2,983 against 2,938 and 2,827 in the two preceding years. The figures for 1893-94 as compiled from the district reports show an increase of 8 shops as compared with those given in the Divisional General Administration Report for that year, viz., 7 in Howrah under head Tari and 1 in Birbhum under that of Imported wines.

151. The settlement of tari shops by auction has been abandoned, and the Madras system of taxing each tari-producing tree has been experimentally introduced. The Collector of Burdwan states that no real progress has been made in the matter. Mr. Grierson, however, observes that some further progress was made during the year in the introduction of the system. Licenses were settled on applications accompanied by schedules showing the number and position of the date and palmyra trees that a vendor intended to tap during the year, and a condition was inserted in the license forbidding the sale of the juice of any tree not entered in the schedule. As there were several candidates for one shop, the licenses were settled with the person who returned the largest number of trees in his schedules.

152. The total excise revenue of the Division derived from all sources amounted to Rs. 12,32,360 during the year against Rs. 11,72,190 in the previous year, showing in the aggregate an increase of Rs. 60,170. The rise in the revenue was general under all heads except Tari and Ganja. The increase of revenue from pachwai and country spirit was very marked, the receipts being Rs. 2,57,627 and Rs. 3,31,858 against Rs. 2,35.082 and Rs. 3,10.984 respectively received during the preceding year. In the case of

pachwai it is due partly to agricultural prosperity and the consequent improvement in the circumstances of the people and partly to better management and more careful supervision. Partly also I have no doubt to a growing taste for pachwai, which is a cheaper and more wholesome beverage than distillery spirit. In the case of country spirit the increase was highest in Midnapore, and the Collector attributes it partly to the re-opening of the Ghatal and Tamluk depôts from January 1894 and partly to better settlement owing to competition.

153. Under the head of Tari the revenue fell from Rs. 77,218 to Rs. 75,742. The falling off in Howrah alone amounted to Rs. 1,826. The Covenanted Deputy Collector states that the revenue from this article increased steadily year by year almost without interruption till it reached its maximum in 1893-94. The fall in the revenue of last year was entirely due to the practice followed by the tappers in the service of the Howrah town vendors of engaging all the trees along the borders of the municipality and carrying on illicit sales, thus leaving our shops unsettled to the great injury of the revenue. He reports that unless the tree license system be introduced in Calcutta or the tappers' passes be taxed, there is no way to make up the fall in the revenue.

154. The incidence of excise revenue per head of the population during the year was 2 annas 2 pie against 2 annas 6 pie in the previous year.

155. Mr. Dutt has left on record the following remarks on the administration of the Excise Department:—

"The most important measure that was adopted during the year, or rather immediately on its close, in the administration of excise in this Division, was the reduction of duty on distilled liquor for Jahanabad subdivision from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2. It was suspected on very good grounds that there was a great deal of illicit distillation in Jahanabad subdivision, and special preventive measures were adopted within the year. A special police force was appointed in January last, and they succeeded in detecting a good number of important cases in a short time. Illicit distillation was thus greatly checked, and there was a marked increase in the consumption of licit liqour. It was unnecessary, I think, to reduce the duty on licit liquor after this, but the measure was adopted with effect from the 1st April last. I am willing to admit that such a reduction would be desirable if it was the only way open to us to stamp out illicit distillation. It would be, however, a confession of administrative weakness to say that illicit distillation could not be stopped otherwise, and as a matter of fact illicit distillation was greatly checked, and the consumption of licit liquor went up to a marked extent in consequence of the measures adopted in January, February, and March last. There was no necessity after that to reduce the duty on liquor in Jahanabad subdivision from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 the gallon; and I hope the Excise Department, while strongly insisting on preventive and detective measures, will find it possible to raise the duty again to Rs. 4 the gallon, which is the prevailing rate all over Bengal. It is undesirable to cheapen liquor in one particular subdivision in Bengal, where the temptations to drunkenness are already so great. The consumption of distilled liquor was about 80 gallons in April 1894; it went up to 376 gallons in April 1895 after the reduction of duty."

156. In regard to these criticisms, I need only say that the matter was fully considered by Government, and that it was the deliberate opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor that the great abuses prevailing in Jahanabad could not be checked by detective and preventive operations alone, but that a simultaneous reduction of the duty was imperatively necessary. The figures quoted by Mr. Dutt may, with equal force, be utilised to prove not that drinking has increased more than fourfold, but that the consumption of licit liquor has replaced that of illicit liquor to that extent.

XX.—STAMPS.

157. The total revenue from the sale of stamps during the year amounted to Rs. 19,49,534, including Rs. 33,449 realised from the sale of plain paper, against Rs. 19,61,616 obtained in the preceding year; the result is a decrease of Rs. 12,082, or ·6 per cent. The following statement shows the revenue

derived from the sales of stamps of different descriptions in the several districts of the Division during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Court fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive (notarial).	Receipts.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court paper.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	2,88,894	20,418	...	4,981	75,275	4,432	6,337	4,00,337	
Birbhum ...	1,39,182	9,502	...	2,284	34,249	1,572	3,660	1,90,449	
Bankura ...	1,69,815	13,543	1	1,320	38,365	1,600	3,488	2,28,132	
Midnapore ...	4,17,403	24,612	1	4,571	1,10,643	3,655	11,175	5,72,060	
Hooghly ...	2,89,404	18,506	13	3,482	48,138	4,175	4,635	3,68,353	
Howrah ...	1,37,535	7,604	3	3,903	35,311	1,692	4,155	1,90,203	
Divisional total for 1894-95.	14,42,233	94,185	18	20,541	3,41,981	17,125	33,449	19,49,534	
Divisional total for 1893-94.	14,55,161	92,134	24	20,313	3,43,865	16,828	33,291	19,61,616	

158. This decline in the revenue is mainly accounted for by a decrease in the receipts under the head of court-fee stamps, which fell from Rs. 14,55,161 to Rs. 14,42,233, or 8 per cent., a decrease which was accidental, being entirely the result of the sale during 1893-94 of a single stamp of the value of Rs. 24,362 required for a certificate of administration taken out in Burdwan by the executors of the will of the late Lala Bangshgopal Nandi. There was a slight decrease amounting to Rs. 1,587 under the head of non-judicial impressed, including general, stamps. The decrease was nominal, except in Midnapore, and even there the falling off was only 2·5 per cent. on the figures of the previous year. Under the head of one-anna receipt stamps there was an increase of Rs. 228, which is attributed to the more careful observance of the law by all classes of the people. This explanation, if true, is satisfactory, and judged by this test Midnapore seems to be the most virtuous district in the Division. Without trusting too much to this improvement, it is reasonable to propound the more prosaic suggestion that the increase may also denote the development of business in a year of general prosperity.

159. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by the civil courts and the Collectors fell from 159 and 435 to 149 and 376 respectively. Rupees 1,116 were levied as duty and penalty by the civil courts and Rs. 2,756 by the Collectors, making a total of Rs. 3,782 against Rs. 4,193 in 1893-94.

160. The number of prosecutions instituted during the year for breaches of the provisions of the Stamp Law was 77 against 42 in the preceding year. The number of persons brought to trial was 79, of whom 57 were convicted against 42 and 20 in the preceding year. The fines imposed and the rewards paid were Rs. 765 and Rs. 62 against Rs. 169 and Rs. 28 respectively in the preceding year.

161. A most serious case of defalcation of stamps occurred in the Bankura treasury, where one rupee court-fee labels to the value of Rs. 13,140 were fraudulently abstracted from a consignment received from the Superintendent of Stamps. The usual enquiries were made, but the actual thief was not detected. As, however, the occurrence was the consequence of grave breaches of the rules and neglect of ordinary precautions in the treasury, the Treasury Officer and the Treasurer have been jointly made reponsible for the loss.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

162. The final demand on account of income-tax stood at Rs. 2,21,036 assessed on 9,566 persons against Rs. 2,12,262 assessed on 9,343 persons in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 8,774 and of 223 assessees. There was an increase both in the demand and in the number of persons assessed in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore. In Howrah there was a decrease in the number of persons though the demand showed an increase. In Hooghly there was an increase in the number of assessees, but a decrease in the demand. In Bankura there was a decrease under both the

heads. The increase in the demand was principally contributed by Burdwan and Midnapore. The increase is apparently due to the careful revision of assessment in the towns, the principal marts and the centres of trade by the assessing officers. The decrease in the demand in the Hooghly district is due to the fact that the income of one assessee who had paid a tax of Rs. 1,919 on account of accumulated interest for money in the preceding year was considerably less during the year under report. The decrease in Bankura is due to the general falling off of the trade of the district owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Since that event occurred, the wants of the west of the district are supplied from Purulia, and its exports go to the same mart, and Bankura has ceased to be a central emporium.

163. The collection of tax during the year amounted to Rs. 2,19,957, and the balance on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 1,079, of which Rs. 466 are reported to be good and under realisation. The percentage of collection on the final demand on account of tax only was 99·5. The number of objections filed was 1,097 against 1,033 in the preceding year. The increase is said to be due to the assessment of new assessees and to enhancements of tax on revision.

164. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on record:—

"Judging from the appeals which came before me for hearing, I cannot say that assessments are made with the same degree of care in all the districts of the Division, but in Burdwan Babu Abinash Chandra Basu, Deputy Collector, performed his work with diligence and care, and endeavoured in each case to ascertain the income of the assessee from such facts as it is possible to obtain.

"There is a tendency on the part of assessors to assess people on vague rumours without any enquiries about the probable income. There is also a tendency on the part of Deputy Collectors to rely on alleged local enquiries made by assessors without finding out if the facts ascertained by such enquiries justify the assessment in each case.

"Assessment in most cases must be guess-work, but it is possible to ascertain facts which will make our guess approximately correct. In the case of shopkeepers the daily sales can be roughly ascertained. In the case of big traders the total transactions during the year can be found out from books, and a probable rate of profit calculated thereon. In the case of money-lenders the whole of the money lent on interest can be easily ascertained from documents and books. In every case it is possible to get at some facts which will make our guess approximately correct. And it is the duty of the officers entrusted with the work of assessment to ascertain such facts in each case and make them the basis of assessment. Deputy Collectors and assessors do not always recognise this duty, and their assessments are therefore sometimes utterly without any foundation on any ascertained facts or calculations."

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

165. The following statement shows the value of the currency notes received in and issued from the treasuries of the Burdwan Division during the last two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
DISTRICT.	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	24,86,495	23,89,085	23,20,650	23,12,380
Birbhum ...	7,18,605	6,62,205	6,61,975	6,42,090
Bankura ...	1,90,390	2,03,920	4,01,955	4,08,225
Midnapore ...	14,29,595	16,04,375	12,71,560	12,03,265
Hooghly ...	25,04,850	22,34,055	19,24,570	18,79,235
Howrah ...	3,66,635	3,66,140	4,55,535	4,54,970
Total ...	76,96,570	74,59,780	70,36,245	69,00,165

It will be seen that there was a falling off in both receipts and issues, while in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 there was an increase under both heads, the figures for that year being Rs. 72,61,770 for receipts and

Rs. 73,68,885 for issues. The fluctuations do not bear a large proportion to the total transactions, and it seems hardly necessary to submit any special explanation for the figures: at any rate, none has been furnished by any District Officer. It is conceivable that they may to a certain extent be due to a better appreciation of the money-order system by the people, but I hardly think so. Remittance by money-order is undoubtedly much safer than by currency notes in an uninsured registered cover, but the remittance of notes by post registered and insured is much cheaper than the employment of the money-order system. At the same time the system is very convenient for the despatch of small sums. This subject would have been further discussed but for the fact that unfortunately some of the District Officers have failed as in former years to give particulars of money-orders of all descriptions. I am compelled therefore to abandon this branch of the subject and confine my remarks to money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and rent.

166. The number of money-orders for the payment of land revenue amounted during the year to 36,209 to the value of Rs. 2,49,342 against 36,725 orders aggregating Rs. 2,45,493 in 1893-94. The figures for the two years are practically identical, the only differences being a slight decrease in the number of money-orders, but an increase in the amount remitted, the variation being 1·03 and 1·5 per cent. respectively. The Collectors of the Division have suggested different explanations of the fluctuations, but I have no doubt that the true reason why the system has not developed is to be sought in the *vis inertiæ* of native conservatism. Moreover, as the Collector of Birbhum has pointed out, the zamindars still prefer to pay their revenue through their agents at head-quarters. It is usually much more convenient to a zamindar to pay through an agent at head-quarters, who may be trusted to remember the due dates, than to have to bear these dates in mind himself, and then to go through the trouble of filling up and despatching a revenue money-order. Furthermore, the agents themselves oppose a passive, if not active, resistance to the introduction of the money-order system, since they find it to their profit to maintain the existing arrangements which enable them to charge a commission on all payments as well as interest on sums advanced when the balance of their accounts is against the zamindar.

167. Complaints continue to be made against the form of the money-order, and more than one case has come before me in appeal in which property has been sold because the space for the entry of payments for land revenue and cesses are so close together as to invite this confusion.

168. There was a falling off both in the number and value of money-orders in payment of rents. Similarly, a falling off is noticeable in the number of refusals, but an increase in the amount refused. All the Collectors of the Division are of opinion that the system has not found favour with the landlords. The great reason of the unpopularity of the system lies in the loss which it entails on the ill-paid amlas of whom every landlord maintains a large number. Speaking generally, I believe that the payment of rent by money-orders is still to the slow moving conservative agriculturist a novel experiment to be regarded with suspicion and to be ventured upon only when for some special reasons the old methods are unsuitable. The consequence is that the development of the practice is usually in inverse ratio to the friendliness of landlord and tenant, and that, special and particular reasons apart, a local increase of payments in this manner should be regarded as the stormy petrel of agrarian disturbance rather than the harbinger of a new dawn of intelligence.

169. To the Collector of a district which sends out an emigrant population an examination of the number, amount and place of issue of money-orders paid in the district will yield much interesting information, and the attention of Collectors will be drawn to the point.

170. As already reported, the Post Office Savings Bank has proved beneficial to the middle classes. The Collectors of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Hooghly not having furnished any figures under this head, the general result of the transactions of the Division cannot be reported or examined. From the figures supplied by the Collectors of Birbhum and Bankura it appears that in both districts the deposits were smaller than in the previous year, and the total amount withdrawn was larger. The co-existence of these two phenomena suggest a reduced appreciation of the system which it may be hoped is temporary only.

The Collector of Birbhum considers it probable that the reduction of the rate of interest from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-2 per annum is the cause of the falling off in the deposits. The figures for Bankura and Birbhum are as follows:—

District.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Birbhum	88,692	75,443	85,784	91,863	
Bankura	1,30,261	1,1‘,922	1,28,641	1,65,503	

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

171. The construction of the railway from Tarakeswar to Magra in the district of Hooghly was completed and the line formally opened for traffic on the 2nd April 1895. The Tapasi extension in the district of Burdwan is not yet formally open for passenger traffic, but arrangements to run passenger trains over it are almost complete. A line from the Raniganj railway station running over a distance of two miles was opened to meet the convenience of the paper mills at Raghunath Chak, and it is working solely for the use of those mills. After a good deal of discussion it has practically been decided to open a viaduct station in the town of Hooghly on the branch line which connects the East Indian and the Eastern Bengal Railways by way of the Jubilee Bridge. The municipality have guaranteed the minimum monthly earnings which the East Indian Railway demand as a condition precedent to the opening of the station. Since the close of the year, the long-looked-for Howrah-Amta Tramway has been commenced. A proposal has been made by the District Board of Burdwan to call for tenders for a tramway or railway from Burdwan to Katwa: the traffic on this road is very heavy, and a scheme well planned and economically carried out should certainly prove remunerative.

172. The following table shews the number of accidents and obstructions on the railway during the last two years and the number of casualties:—

District.	Persons— Killed.		Persons— Wounded.		Trains— Accidents.		Trains— Obstructions.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	31	21	21	10	46	29	...	...
Birbhum	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Hooghly	3	7	7	4	10	10	...	2
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The improvement in Burdwan is very marked; but, as the Magistrate does not comment on it, I presume that it is fortuitous only. There were no accidents during the year deserving of special notice, most of the cases which occurred being of a simple character and due to mere negligence on the part of the injured, or to unavoidable accident.

173. No public works deserving of special mention were executed during the year besides those in paragraph 178 below.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

174. As remarked last year, this Division is fairly well off as regards means of communication, with the exception of the district head-quarters of Bankura and the two outlying subdivisions of Vishnupur and Jahanabad. The Magra-Tarakeswar branch line, opened during the year, has been a useful addition to the existing means of communication in the district of Hooghly. The East Indian Railway connecting the district head-quarters of Suri, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Howrah and the subdivisional head-quarters of Rampur Hát, Raniganj and Serampore, the steamer service connecting the subdivisions of Katwa, Kalna, Serampore, Uluberia, Ghatal, Tamluk and Contai, all converge upon the town of Howrah.

175. As a large portion of the allotment for roads is absorbed in maintaining the existing roads, the District Boards could not undertake the construction of any new ones. The village roads are generally in a bad state for want of funds. In Burdwan the road from the head-quarters station to Katwa, a distance of nearly 36 miles, is in bad condition and requires a large outlay for the metalling of it, but the work is delayed for want of funds. A scheme for running a steam tramway or a branch railway along this is under consideration. The roads in the Raniganj subdivision are said to be good; those in the Kalna and Katwa subdivisions are mostly unmetalled and become impassable during the rains. The District Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly have co-operated in improving the road from Burdwan to Jahanabad at the suggestion of my predecessor, Mr. Dutt. The roads in the district of Birbhum continued in an extremely bad state of repair, and were fast deteriorating. The District Engineer who had been in the district for about six years, but who has never been fit for his post, has at last received notice of dismissal. The only pity is that the District Board suffered him so long. The roads in the districts of Bankura and Midnapore were generally well kept up. In Hooghly the subdivision of Jahanabad is the most backward in respect of communications, but the metalling of the road from Burdwan to Jahanabad will remove this long-felt want to a great extent. The roads of the Howrah Municipality are said to be in an unsatisfactory condition owing to want of funds. The district roads are also suffering greatly for the same reason.

176. The following statement shows the length of roads maintained by the District and Local Boards and the municipalities in each district:—

District.	Description of roads.	By whom maintained.				Remarks.
		District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	
Burdwan ...	Metalled	266(a)	...	46	312	(a) This includes 103 miles of Provincial roads.
	Unmetalled	252	267¼	36¼	556	
	Total ...	518	267¼	82¼	868	
Birbhum ...	Metalled	129¼	...	14½	143¾	
	Unmetalled	375¾	16¾	...	292¾	
	Total ...	505¼	16¾	14½	536¾	
Bankura ...	Metalled	214	...	31½	245½	
	Unmetalled	337	...	2½	339½	
	Total ...	551	...	34	585	
Midnapore ...	Metalled	306	...	72½	378½	
	Unmetalled	374	420	29½	823½	
	Total ...	680	420	$101\frac{1}{16}$	$1,301\frac{1}{16}$	
Hooghly ...	Metalled	114	...	81¾	195¾	
	Unmetalled	423	249½	120½	702¾	
	Total ...	537	249½	202	988¾	
Howrah ...	Metalled	13½	...	$66\frac{3}{16}$	$79\frac{13}{16}$	
	Unmetalled	61½	114	20¾	$195\frac{3}{8}$	
	Total ...	75	114	86½	275½	
	Divisional Total ...	2,806½	1,067½	$621\frac{13}{16}$	$4,494\frac{13}{16}$	

It will be seen from the above table that the District Boards in this Division have to maintain 1,043 miles of metalled and 1,823 miles of unmetalled road, and that the municipalities of the Division maintain 521 miles of road.

177. The following statement shows the amount expended on roads and other public works in the districts of this Division:—

District.	1893-94. Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plat.	Water-supply and water-works.	Total expenditure.	Total allotment.	Percentage of expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	25,879	1,33,988	17,324	1,332	3,173	1,81,646	1,86,074	97·62
Birbhum ...	8,713	33,292	8,626	435	211	51,277	87,930	58·3
Bankura ...	4,250	34,345	9,990	71	...	48,656	54,104	88·9
Midnapore ...	9,021	97,737(a)	16,681	173	452	1,24,064	1,67,319	74·1
Hooghly ...	4,809	90,917	17,304	264	827	1,14,121	1,40,275	78·91
Howrah ...	10,054	24,778	6,971	305	...	42,108	42,667	98·8
Divisional Total	62,726	4,15,007	70,896	2,580	4,663	5,61,872	6,84,269	82·1

District.	1894-95. Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Total expenditure.	Total allotment.	Percentage of expenditure.	Remarks.
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	23,978	1,35,968	19,812	1,007	3,418	1,83,683	1,91,036	96·16	
Birbhum ...	8,703	48,888	8,958	726	618	67,873	94,071	71·4	
Bankura ...	4,707	40,724	10,113	...	...	55,544	68,858	80·6	
Midnapore ...	26,963(a)	1,22,366(a)	17,062	202	708	1,67,302	2,01,544	83·01	(a) Includes expenditure for village roads and ferries.
Hooghly ...	17,071	85,791	18,128	291	1,704	1,22,985	1,42,185	86·4	
Howrah ...	3,431	30,435	6,657	822	...(a)	41,345	46,450	89·	
Divisional Total	84,855	4,64,171	80,210	3,048	6,448	6,38,732	7,45,044	85·7	

It will be seen that the expenditure has increased in every district, especially under the head of Repairs. The percentage of expenditure on allotment is below 80 per cent. in Birbhum only.

178. The following are the important public works executed or undertaken during the year by local bodies:—

Burdwan.

(1) Metalling the approaches to the Victoria Bridge.
(2) Reconstruction of some culverts on the Burdwan-Jahanabad road.

Bankura.

(1) Metalling of a portion of the road Indpur to Khatra.

Midnapore.

(1) Construction of bridges on many important roads.
(2) Ditto of roads from Dahijuri to Narainpur, Barda to Samder, and Balichak to Sabong.

179. The amount spent on arboriculture in the several districts in this Division during the year is noted in the margin. The greatest activity was shown by the Boards of Burdwan and Hooghly which planted 1,234 and 800 trees respectively, while in Midnapore their efforts were confined to the preservation of existing trees. Very little information has been given by District Officers as to the kind of trees planted.

	Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	2,063	Midnapore ..	462
Birbhum ...	996	Hooghly ...	1,903
Bankura ...	90	Howrah ...	283

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

180. The Act is in force in the towns of Garhbeta and Dantun in the district of Midnapore and in the town of Ulubaria in the district of Howrah. In Garhbeta no work of sanitary improvement was executed during the year, but efforts were made to maintain cleanliness in the village and its environs. The health of the town was fairly good: there were a few cases of cholera, but the disease did not assume an epidemic form. In Dantun the construction of a masonry well was undertaken but not completed within the year. Cholera broke out during the year, and 30 cases were reported in the month of July. Of these 7 were treated in the cholera hospital shed, 6 resulting in recoveries and 1 terminating fatally. The further progress of the disease was checked by the measures taken by the Lodging-house Committee. The

low percentage of fatal cases shows that the attack was of mild type. The administration of the town of Uluberia, which forms the head-quarters of the subdivision of the same name, was satisfactory during the year. The funds at the disposal of the Committees are not large, and their possibilities of usefulness are limited. Considering their small means, they do a good deal towards maintaining cleanliness and enforcing elementary rules of sanitation.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

181. The total number of schools and patshalas rose from 10,944 in 1893-94 to 11,135 in the year of report, and the number of pupils from 299,187 to 308,501. There was a considerable increase of 506 schools in the district of Midnapore, which more than made good the loss of schools in the other districts. The increase in the number of pupils was contributed by Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah, while there was a decrease in Birbhum and Bankura. The details under each class of schools will be examined later on.

Financial results.

182. The total expenditure on education in this Division amounted to Rs. 11,71,531 against Rs. 11,35,578 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 35,953. The expenditure from Provincial revenues rose slightly from Rs. 81,252 to Rs. 81,691, or by Rs. 439, and from all other sources, including district and municipal funds, from Rs. 10,54,326 to Rs. 10,89,840, or by Rs. 35,514. The high schools cost Rs. 2,88,826, the middle schools Rs. 2,48,194, the primary schools Rs. 6,08,563, and the special schools Rs. 25,948 as against Rs. 2,91,990, Rs. 2,42,117, Rs. 5,74,289, and Rs. 27,182, respectively, in the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure on primary education is steadily increasing.

High schools.

183. There was a loss of one high school, but the total number of pupils increased by 50. Hooghly lost 3 schools and 224 pupils, while Birbhum and Howrah show each an increase of 1 school and of 155 and 249 pupils, respectively. In Burdwan, Bankura, and Midnapore there was a slight decrease in the number of pupils.

184. The table below shows the result of the University Entrance examination as compared with that of the preceding year:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of competitors. (a)	Number of successful students. (b)	Number of competitors. (c)	Number of successful students. (d)
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	139	67	151	74
Birbhum	30	14	48	39
Bankura	67	15	68	35
Midnapore	117	48	120	32
Hooghly	210	100	224	119
Howrah	97	44	126	44
Total ...	660	273	737	343

On the whole the result was slightly better than in the previous year, 46 per cent. of the competitors having passed against 41 per cent. In Midnapore and Howrah, however, the result was unfavourable, while there was marked improvement in Birbhum and Bankura. Burdwan passed about 50 per cent. and Hooghly a little more than that proportion.

Middle schools.

185. The number of middle English and vernacular schools increased by 14, and the boys receiving education in these schools by 1,316. The subjoined table compares the results of the middle scholarship examination during the past two years. Fifty-three

per cent. of the competitors were successful in the year under report against 49 per cent. in the preceding year:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Competed. (a)	Passed. (b)	Competed. (c)	Passed. (d)
1	2	3	4	5
Burdwan	401	185	302	161
Birbhum	113	75	131	80
Bankura	255	93	196	89
Midnapore	256	120	323	184
Hooghly	214	122	243	152
Howrah	117	72	113	69
Total ...	1,356	667	1,308	735

Primary schools.

186. Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura show a falling off both in schools and pupils; Hooghly and Howrah lost schools but gained pupils, but on the other hand there was a large increase of 507 schools and 12,003 pupils in Midnapore. The net increase in the number of primary schools in the Division and of boys attending them was 199 and 8,194, respectively. The startling increase in Midnapore is principally due to the fact that a large number of lower primary schools were returned for the first time during the year. The considerable decrease both in schools and pupils in Bankura was due to the prevalence of cholera, small-pox and fever during a considerable portion of the year. Nothing could show more clearly the ephemeral character of some of these village schools.

187. The number of pupils who competed for and were successful at the upper and lower primary examinations is shown below. Figures for the lower primary examinations held in Birbhum, Midnapore, and Howrah have not been furnished:—

	Upper Primary.				Lower Primary.			
	1893-94. (a)		1894-95. (b)		1893-94. (c)		1894-95. (d)	
	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.	Competed.	Passed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	521	261	435	205	1,159	680	1,219	629
Birbhum	242	178	146	53	747	392	...	...
Bankura	438	206	340	162	1,959	953	2,057	856
Midnapore	562	316	587	206	2,330	1,873	...	...
Hooghly	207	146	183	94	1,190	784	1,562	814
Howrah	107	64	112	62	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,072	1,172	1,803	782	7,385	4,682	4,838	2,299

So far as the figures are available, the results were not so good as in the preceding year. The Magistrate of Birbhum ascribes this to an injudicious selection of candidates, and the Magistrate of Midnapore to the severity of the

questions in the geography paper, a subject which it is said boys generally neglect.

188. In all 20,044 girls received education either in mixed schools or in schools for girls only. Excluding Hooghly, of which the details have not been furnished, the number of schools in this Division for girls only decreased from 322 to 314, and the number of girls attending them from 8,343 to 8,047. Bankura lost 19 schools and 559 pupils. The general unhealthiness of the year is said to have affected these institutions. Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore gained both schools and pupils, and Howrah lost four schools but gained 44 pupils. Mr. Vincent remarks that female education, which is in a backward state in Birbhum, appears to be looking up. It is a striking fact that backward districts like Bankura and Midnapore had 5,655 and 6,264 school-going girls, respectively, while the number of such girls in advanced districts like Hooghly and Howrah does not exceed 3,067 in the former and 1,833 in the latter. The reason of this is that in these districts a large proportion of the girls are not sent to school at all, but are taught at home along with the boys, whereas in districts like Bankura and Midnapore facilities for such private tuition do not exist. The number of girls who appeared at the Uttarpara Hitakari Sava Examination was 35 from Burdwan, 43 from Birbhum, 93 from Midnapore, and 65 from Hooghly. Of these, 30, 34, 82, and 54, respectively, passed the examination; 10 in Burdwan, 8 in Birbhum, and 11 in Midnapore obtaining scholarships. No information on this subject has been furnished by the Magistrate of Hooghly.

Female education.

189. The number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools increased from 30,120 to 31,804, or by 1,684. The increase is confined to Burdwan, Midnapore, and Howrah, and there is a slight decrease in the remaining districts. The progress made in Muhammadan education is shown in the table below:—

Muhammadan education.

1	2		3		4		5	
District.	Population.		Total number of pupils attending schools.		Number of Muhammadan pupils attending schools.		Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	
	Total. (a)	Muhammadans. (b)	1893-94. (c)	1894-95. (d)	1893-94. (e)	1894-95. (f)	1893-94. (g)	1894-95. (h)
Burdwan ...	1,391,880	267,224	46,326	47,095	6,482	6,964	13·8	14·7
Birbhum ...	797,833	169,752	25,060	25,567	5,348	5,330	21·3	20·8
Bankura ...	1,069,668	45,312	40,667	39,109	1,661	1,516	4	3·8
Midnapore ...	2,631,516	171,412	106,365	118,964	6,786	6,463	5	5·4
Hooghly ...	1,076,710	192,685	49,465	50,860	7,509	7,438	15	16·9
Howrah ...	721,211	152,806	31,304	27,132	3,334	4,093	10	15
Total ...	7,688,818	999,191	299,187	308,727	30,120	31,804	10	10·3

The proportion of Muhammadan students to the total number of students is 10·3, while the Muhammadan population forms 12·9 per cent. of the entire population. As regards the proportion of Muhammadan boys attending the middle and higher schools, figures have not been received from all the districts; but, judging from those furnished by the Magistrates of Burdwan and Howrah, there is little doubt that the proportion was very low. Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Howrah, ascribes this to the fact that the Muhammadans of his district are mostly agriculturists and labourers; and this remark is, I think, applicable more or less to the other districts of the Division. It is satisfactory, however, to find that in Burdwan during the year under notice two Muhammadan students passed the F.A. and three the Entrance examination, whereas during the previous year none passed the former and only one in the latter examination.

190. As in the preceding years there were eight schools of this character in the Raniganj and Barakar coal tracts. They were attended by 178 pupils, of whom 78 were aborigines, 83 low caste Hindus and 17 Muhammadans. The pupils receive free tuition, and Government pays a monthly

Education of Sonthals and other aboriginal races.

stipend of Rs. 8 to each guru. Three Sonthal boys passed the lower primary examination from these schools. The number of schools in Birbhum for the education of aboriginal races was 13 as in previous years, but the number of pupils decreased from 292 to 284. Of these schools 12 were stipendiary enjoying the privilege of earning rewards in addition to stipends at the rate of Rs. 5 a month each. The success achieved by the Sonthal boys was rather remarkable. One stood first in the upper primary examination in the Birbhum district. His age, however, was beyond that at which a scholarship was tenable, and he would have got none had not His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor granted him a special scholarship. Two other Sonthal lads passed the lower primary scholarship examination in the first division. At the reward examination 14 Sonthal lads passed by the A standard and 11 by the B standard.

191. In Bankura the number of aboriginal pupils increased from 1,177 to 1,227. The proportion of Sonthal lads at school to the total number of scholars in this district is 3·1, and their proportion to the number of Sonthal boys of school-going age is 13·1 per cent. The aboriginal races are not yet fully alive to the advantages of education. In order to stimulate education among Sonthals the ordinary rewards allowed to gurus were doubled in the case of successful Sonthal boys. One Sonthal lad passed the upper primary examination out of six candidates, and 17 out of 45 passed the lower primary examination. In the reward examination 73 Sonthal students passed by standard B and 65 by standard A.

192. In Midnapore the number of Sonthal students fell from 1,886 to 1,729. Five pupils belonging to the backward races were successful, namely, three in the middle vernacular and two in the upper primary scholarship examination.

193. In Hooghly 72 non-Christian aborigines attended schools during the year.

Special education.

194. The technical school started in Burdwan in April 1893 is maintained by the District Board of Burdwan, assisted by a contribution of Rs. 240 from the local municipality. Drawing, surveying, carpentry, and blacksmith's work are taught, and the students on the roll numbered 42 at the close of the year against 46 in the previous year. The sum of Rs. 295 was realised by the sale of articles manufactured in the school against Rs. 121 obtained from this source in the previous year. The students receive free tuition. The four guru-training classes attached to the middle schools in Birbhum were abolished in January last under orders of the Director of Public Instruction. In Bankura there were five special schools with 60 boys and 22 girls, but the nature of these schools has not been stated. In Midnapore the number of training and industrial schools decreased from 5 to 2. Two of the guru-training classes were abolished under orders of the Inspector of Schools, and the Baptist Mission Industrial School was converted during the year into an upper primary school. Of the two schools still in existence, one is the Bhimpore Sonthal Normal School under the management of the American Baptist Mission, and the other is the Maisadal Raja's Technical School in the town of Midnapore. The state of this latter institution is unsatisfactory, and the Magistrate reports that its reorganisation and improvement will shortly be undertaken. In Hooghly nine special schools are reported by the Magistrate to have been in existence, but no particulars about them have been furnished.

Indigenous education.

195. There were 34 private schools with 425 pupils in Burdwan. Some of these teach a little Arabic and Persian, some are simply Koran schools, and the rest are elementary schools teaching a vernacular only. They do not conform to the departmental standards. In Bankura the private schools increased from 55 to 66. This increase of 11 schools is due to the establishment of five Sanskrit tols and six maktabs and other elementary schools. In Midnapore there were 63 Sanskrit tols with 549 pupils and 7 maktabs with 66 pupils teaching the Koran only. The number of private institutions in Hooghly was 52. Thirty-one private institutions in Howrah taught Arabic, Persian, Sanskrit, &c.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

196. During the year new dispensaries were opened at Bolpur in Birbhum and at Polba and Tentulia in Hooghly. The total number of patients (both

in-door and out-door) treated in the Division rose from 241,484 in the previous year to 278,835 in the year under report—a result no doubt due to its exceptional unhealthiness.

197. There was a falling off in the income from private subscriptions, endowments, &c., in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Midnapore. In the last district the expenditure on the Garhbeta, Nayabasan, Dantun and Ramjibanpur dispensaries appears to have exceeded the income. The Magistrate has been asked to report how the excess cost was met. It may be noted that, during the year under review all the District Boards, except Howrah, contributed larger sums towards maintaining medical institutions in their respective districts than in the previous year. The total sum contributed by all the Boards in the Division was Rs. 9,774 against Rs. 4,816 in the previous year, being more than double the previous year's grant.

Burdwan.

198. In the Burdwan dispensary a lady doctor on Rs. 50 per mensem was maintained throughout the year. The managing body take an interest in the affairs of the institution and meet at least once a month. The Civil Surgeon visits it daily, and it is greatly appreciated by the public. The Katwa dispensary is managed by the municipality with considerable success and is a useful institution. The want of a separate hospital for females and for infectious cases is felt. The Raniganj dispensary is reported to have gained in popularity. Infectious diseases are treated in a separate building, but there is no separate accommodation for female patients. The Mankar dispensary is managed by a Committee under the control of the District Board, and is a great boon to the people in the neighbourhood: its financial condition is not as satisfactory as could be desired. The Chakdighi dispensary is supported by Babu Lolit Mohun Sinha Roy, zamindar, and contains a separate ward for females. The Raj hospitals at Burdwan and Kalna are maintained and managed by the Burdwan Raj. There is a separate ward for infectious diseases at Burdwan, but none for females in either of the institutions. Both are well looked after and are largely resorted to.

Birbhum.

199. The Suri dispensary continued to do excellent work under the supervision of Dr. Fleming. The Rampur Hát dispensary has been made over to the Dispensary Committee by the East Indian Railway Company, who have shown greater liberality in the matter, which has been duly acknowledged. The building needs thorough repairs, and the Subdivisional Officer is collecting funds for carrying them out. The Bolpur dispensary, towards the support of which the District Board contributes Rs. 20 per month, was started in October last with a stock of medicines, for the purchase of which a sum of Rs. 138-10 was contributed by that body. Up to the end of December last it afforded out-door relief to 1,200 patients. It supplies a long-felt want in that fever-stricken locality. The dispensary at Hetampur, which is maintained by Raja Ram Ranjan Chakravarti Bahadur, was brought under Government supervision during the year.

Bankura.

200. The municipal dispensaries at Bankura and Vishnupur are both reported to be popular institutions. The sphere of usefulness of the institutions at Maliara and Ajodhya is limited, but they are said to be of considerable benefit to the people. The Magistrate fears that the hospital at Ajodhya will have to be closed if the zamindars do not pay their subscriptions more regularly. The Dufferin female hospital at Bankura which worked throughout the year seems to have risen in popularity. The number of out-door patients who received medical aid from this hospital during the year 1894 is reported to be 4,056. The number of in-door patients was 71—a number by no means discouraging considering the strong caste prejudices entertained by the people. The Magistrate has failed, however, to state what the social status of these patients was. It is comparatively easy to obtain patients from the lower classes, but the aim of the Dufferin hospitals is to attract and relieve female patients of the upper and middle classes, and this end is much more difficult of attainment.

Midnapore.

201. The establishment of a dispensary at Gewankhali, for which the Raja of Maisadal has generously offered to contribute Rs. 4,000 for construction and a grant of Rs. 300 a year will probably be taken up without delay as the District Board

since the close of the year have voted an annual contribution of Rs. 600. The question of the establishment of dispensaries out of the bequest made by the late Babu Kanai Lal Seal was still under consideration when the year closed. The Maharaja of Mohurbhunj has offered to take over the dispensary at Nayabasan and to maintain it at his own cost: final orders on this liberal offer have not yet been passed.

Hooghly.

202. The Imambara hospital was moved to the Chinsurah barracks, and the Branch Dufferin Hospital was established in another block of the same buildings, which have undergone thorough repairs and considerable alterations to suit the wants of these two institutions. The Dufferin Hospital is in charge of a lady doctor working under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

Howrah.

203. The income and the usefulness of the Howrah General Hospital are steadily improving. Considerable additions were made to the building during the year under report at Government expense. The natives of Howrah contribute practically nothing to its support. Some few of the richer residents subscribe small sums, but it is very diffcult to get them to pay their subscriptions. In marked contrast to this the Magistrate reports that one native gentleman who has more leisure than available cash has voluntarily undertaken some important clerical work *gratis* for the municipality on condition that the money value of it should be paid to the Howrah hospital as a contribution. A new dispensary was opened in January last at Amraguri, a village in thana Amta. Babu Iswar Chandra Hazra of this village has placed the handsome sum of Rs. 12,000 at the disposal of the District Board for the maintenance of the institution. The financial condition of the Ulaberia dispensary was satisfactory during the year. The Bally dispensary building is reported to be in want of repair, and the Magistrate has drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to the matter. Otherwise it was well managed during the year under report.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

204. There was no addition to the number of libraries in the Division during the year. The districts of Birbhum and Bankura are still without a library. The libraries at Serampore and Uttarpara in Hooghly and the Mechanics' Institute at Howrah are the most useful of these institutions. The financial condition of the Uttarpara library has become worse than ever.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

205. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District Boards.

206. Mr. Inglis, the late Magistrate of Burdwan, has left the following remarks:—

"I can say very little as regards the working of the District Boards. During my incumbency, beyond the question of the introduction of Union Committees, the members did not seem to take much interest in the administration. Even as regards these Unions much apathy was shown, there being a general feeling that the experiment was doomed to failure." Mr. Grierson, the Magistrate of Howrah, remarks:—"The District Board has worked harmoniously throughout the year. It decides broad questions of policy, and leaves their execution to the executive whom it holds responsible. I must cordially acknowledge the support and assistance which its members have given me as their Chairman, and the friendly, or rather intimate, terms on which we all work together. The condition of the roads has greatly improved during the past two years, but I consider, as I have elsewhere stated, that the District Board spends too large a proportion of its income on secondary education, and too small a proportion on its communications. Roads are the crying want of Howrah, while it has a very large number of secondary and high schools." The other District Officers speak well of the work of the District Boards in their respective districts.

207. The following remarks have been left by Mr. Dutt as Commissioner of the Division for the year:—

"The District Boards have done their work fairly well throughout the Division, and no instance of friction or specially bad work came to my notice

within the year. Local Self-Government has been a success in these provinces, and it is distinct gain in the cause of good government to secure the co-operation of representative non-official gentlemen in our administrative work." I am not disposed to go quite so far as my predecessor in these views, for I question whether such material advantage to the administration has been gained by Local Self-Government as he believes. Doubtless much good work has been done by District Boards, but it would probably have been done equally well under the old *régime*. The real advantage of the system lies not in better administration but in the practical education in the management of local affairs which it affords to those who share in the work.

Local Boards.

208. The work of the Local Boards was not so successful chiefly because they have not enough work to interest them. As a reference to the correspondence connected with the introduction of Local Self-Government will show, Local Boards are not really an integral part of the machinery of the scheme, and it has from the first been found difficult to assign them their proper place. If they are to have enough work to interest and employ them, the District Board must divest itself of some important functions which it had usually much better retain. If sufficient powers are not granted them they obviously lag superfluous on the stage, and their consciousness of the fact does not tend to rouse their interest in such duties as do fall to their lot. My predecessor shares these views, but he considers that they can be entrusted with useful and interesting work as soon as the work of village sanitation is begun.

209. At Katwa in Burdwan the affairs of the Local Board fell into great confusion owing to the incompetence of the Chairman, who has since resigned, and to the rascality of the clerk entertained by the Local Board. The latter was prosecuted for embezzlement, but owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the office brought to light during the trial, he was acquitted on appeal. Both in Kalna and Katwa the prompt and regular payment of rents by farmers of pounds and ferries was not insisted on, and in the latter the arrears were heavy. In Raniganj the collection of these rents was satisfactory under an official Chairman. The conditions on which grants-in-aid for roads had been made were continually lost sight of and were never enforced. The Sadar Local Board, in the opinion of Mr. Inglis, worked satisfactorily. Burdwan is the only district in this Division, and indeed almost the only district in the province, in which the control of secondary education has been made over to the Local Boards. I have recently strongly urged the District Board to consider the advisability of withdrawing this power from them.

210. The attendance of members of the Bankura Local Board was not satisfactory. It is reported that most of the mufassal members were irregular in their attendance and showed want of interest in their work. Both the Bankura and Vishnupur Local Boards failed to utilise to the full the allotments for village roads. The pounds were much neglected. The Local Boards, however, afforded useful assistance in matters relating to primary education.

211. A road constructed under the supposed supervision of the Howrah Local Board is reported to have been badly made, and part of the earthwork was paid for twice over. In Howrah, too, the Local Boards grossly mismanaged the pounds made over to them.

212. The Local Boards in the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore, and Hooghly are reported by the Magistrates concerned to have worked well.

Union Committees.

213. Arrangements for forming village unions were definitely taken in hand during the year under review. As an experimental measure a few unions were to be formed in four districts of the Division; and accordingly four unions in Howrah, six in Midnapore, and five in Hooghly have been sanctioned by Government and started since the close of the year. Under instructions from my predecessor based on a scheme he had drawn up when Magistrate of Burdwan, Mr. Inglis submitted for that district proposals for the division of the whole thana of Kalna into unions. As this scheme was not in accordance with the instructions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor in the Local Self-Government Circular of the 5th September last, I have requested the Magistrate to submit a revised scheme for the introduction of one or two unions in each subdivision of the district.

Municipalites.

214. Among municipalities in this Division, Howrah stands pre-eminent for its size and importance. Mr. Grierson, the Chairman, cordially acknowleges the support he has received from the Commissioners. The calls on the municipality, he says, are many, but funds at its disposal are limited. The greatest of its needs are better sanitation and a good water-supply. For the latter a loan has been granted and matters are in train. The Commissioners in former days have not always shown a sufficient alacrity to raise taxation, but better counsels have prevailed of late, and after much discussion the sanitary needs of the town are being more adequately supplied. Very much still remains to be done, but the Commissioners realise the situation, and may be trusted to deal with it.

215. Next in importance to Howrah comes Burdwan. The accounts of this municipality were in a most unsatisfactory condition when the local Auditor made his inspection, and under section 82 of the Municipal Act the Commissioners have been directed by Government to submit all their accounts duly adjusted by the 30th June 1895, failing which a special officer will be appointed. The Commissioners are energetic in conception, but they are already burdened with debt, and this circumstance, complicated by the confusion in their accounts, greatly hampers their action. Raniganj and Dainhat with official Chairmen and Kalna with a non-official Chairman are well managed. The state of affairs at Katwa was unsatisfactory: the collections were bad and the roads worse. The Chairman who was not a strong officer was on leave for some time, and has subsequently resigned. All the municipalities in the Burdwan district are paying some attention to sanitary improvements. The Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality have applied for a loan required to fill up dirty tanks within the town; but, having regard to their financial condition, it is rather doubtful whether this can properly be granted. In Raniganj a scheme to obtain a supply of pure water from the Damodar is under consideration, and the Municipal Commissioners of Kalna are contemplating a drainage scheme.

216. The late Chairman of the Suri Municipality, Babu Dakhina Ranjan Mukherjee, deceased, used to take much interest in its affairs. Bankura also has a zealous Chairman and Vice-Chairman. At Vishnupur the Commissioners are said to be divided by party factions, and their usefulness is greatly impaired thereby: their Chairman, however, works hard in the office and closely supervises out-door work. The affairs of Sonamukhi were fairly well administered by the official Chairman with the help of the Vice-Chairman. All the municipalities in the district of Midnapore, except Tamluk, have laid themselves more or less open to unfavourable criticism in respect of sanitary matters. Mr. Dutt, Magistrate of Hooghly, states that the municipalities with a non-official Chairman have done well under such supervision and control as the law has vested in the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner. Faction still runs high in Uttarpara, but strange to say the municipality is at the same time well managed, being noted for its cleanliness and the efficient out-door work of its employés.

217. My predecessor has left the following remarks on the municipalities of the Division:—

"I inspected the offices of the municipalities named in the margin during the year under report, and visited some others without regularly inspecting the offices.

(1) Howrah.	(5) Hooghly-Chinsura.
(2) Bally.	(6) Vishnupur.
(3) Uttarpara.	(7) Midnapore.
(4) Kotrung.	

"Excepting Howrah, all the other municipalities named above have a non-official Chairman. I have found them as well as the Municipal Commissioners willing to devote their time and attention to the work they have undertaken, and to accept and act on all reasonable suggestions that we make for improvements. Work is carried on tolerably well and with intelligence and care.

"It is necessary for us to indicate the way in which sanitary improvements can be effected, and to urge on such improvements being effected, so far as is possible within the resources of the municipalities. It is also necessary for us to carefully examine the municipal budgets, as there is a tendency to overestimate income, and also to allow unduly frequent increments to municipal servants. In both these matters District Magistrates have generally done their duty by giving sympathetic advice and making practical suggestions. And with such help local self-government within municipal areas has attained a fair measure of success."

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

218. The number of Muhammadans employed in the several offices and courts in the districts of this Division was as follows:—Gazetted officers 9, ministerial officers 91, menials 637. Considering the proportion of the Muhammadan population to the total population and the number of Muhammadans receiving education, it may be said that they have received a fair share of Government appointments. In filling up vacancies the claims of the Muhammadan candidates are duly considered.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

219. There is little worthy of notice in the working of the post office and the telegraph department during the year. As case of misappropriation of postal money is reported from Midnapore. A school-master in charge of the Nandipur post office in that district absconded after misappropriating Rs. 20-4. He is still at large, but the amount has been made good by his sureties. A poddar of the Midnapore post office, who absconded in 1884 after misappropriating Rs. 2,000, has been arrested and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

220. The number of telegraphic messages is increasing. The subjoined table shows the messages received in and issued from Howrah during the last three years and illustrates the rapid development of telegraphic communication :—

Year.	Number of telegrams		Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Received.	Sent.		
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	1,932	2,264	1,935	1,008
1893-94 ...	3,379	6,428	6,328	1,008
1894-95	6,676	8,959	6,315	1,003

If the figures for receipts are correct, they indicate a much larger use of deferred telegrams than formerly; for, though the number of messages sent increased by 2,531, the receipts fell off by Rs. 13.

221. As in the preceding year the telegraphic line from Saintha to Suri in the district of Birbhum was interrupted six times on different dates during the year. The cause could not, however, be ascertained. The Magistrate of Hooghly has again noticed the inconvenience caused by want of telegraphic communication with the Jahanabad subdivision. It is very desirable that this inconvenience should be removed.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÁK, FAIRS AND POUNDS.

(i) Zamindari dák.

222. New rules were framed by the Board of Revenue during the year under section 11, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, with the sanction of Government, and the Collectors of the districts have been appointed in place of the Magistrates to carry out the provisions of the Act. The statement below shows the demand, collection, and balances as well as the cost on account of the zamindari dák in the six districts of this Division. The figures given by the Collector of Midnapore do not include the demand, collection, &c., for the second kist which fell due in January last. He refers to the change of dates prescribed by the new Tauzi Manual as his reason for excluding the amount of the second kist from the year's account. It has recently been pointed out to him that effect should have been given to the new rules from the 1st April last, and not from the 1st January, and he has been requested to submit revised accounts which will be duly submitted through the Board. It would therefore be useless now to compare the Divisional results for

1894 with those of previous years. It will be seen from the statement that the collections were over 95 per cent. in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, while they were only 82·09 per cent. in Burdwan. Now that the rules have been codified in the new Tauzi Manual, I hope the difficulty felt in recent years in obtaining correct accounts and enforcing a uniform procedure will cease to exist. No inconvenience or difficulty has been represented by any of the District Officers regarding the zamindari dák service:—

Demands, Collections and Balances of Zamindari Dák Cess and the cost of its collection for the year 1894-95.

Division.	District.	Number of estates paying cesses.	Land revenue of the estates shown in column 3.	Ordinary demand.	Arrears due from previous year.	Excess payment made during the previous year.	Remission made during the year.	Net demand.	Collection.	Payment made in advance for next year.	Arrears due.	Classification of arrears shown in column 12: Doubtful and irrecoverable.	Classification of arrears shown in column 12: In process of recovery.	Fines realised under section 9 of Act VIII of 1892.	Percentage of total collections (column 10) on net demand (column 9).	Process fees or talabana.	Cost of collection: Cost of head-quarters establishment.	Cost of collection: Cost of process-serving or other collecting establishment.	Cost of collection: Other cost.	Cost of collection: Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Burdwan ...	710	30,00,084	7,500	610	175	..	7,935	6,514	74	1,421	...	1,421	117	82·09	15	300	.	78	438 (Exclusive of the cost of dák service.)
	Birbhum ...	641	9,95,618	4,319	408	391	..	4,060	3,971	241	95	...	95	1·5	97·6	17	586		2,718	3,298
	Bankura ...	511	4,53,085	6,232	380		77	6,535	6,343	28	192	29	163	534	97·6	151	48	125	5,531	6,136
	Midnapore ..	2,012	20,97,465	7,866	1,080	1,792	...	7,154	6,213	10,056	941	...	941	1,927	86·85	497	12,636	908	1,316	14,950
	Hooghly ..	854	8,58,100	6,418	368	138	..	6,678	6,468	89	210	...	210	588	96·85	184	190	...	6,419	6,899
	Howrah .	157	4,32,955	4,058	75	87	66	3,978	3,686	258	292	...	292	66	92·6	...	164		4,148	4,712
	Divisional Total.	4,885	78,37,400	36,453	2,619	2,583	143	36,346	33,195	10,746	3,151	29	3,122	3,357	92·04	864	15,105	1,123	20,205	36,455
	Divisional Total for 1893-94.	4,881	78,40,702	44,330	4,905	9,942	11	39,282	36,060	11,453	2,622	30	2,592	2,303	93·3	28	21,006	548	20,223	41,777

(ii) Fairs.

223. Almost every village of any importance in Burdwan has a petty gathering held within its limits during the year on some such occasion as the Charak Puja, the Rath Jatra, or the Sri Panchami festival, but these gatherings do not call for any special mention. The fairs held at Bagnapara, Jamalpur, Palirhat, Narikeldanga and Kalna in the subdivision of Kalna, though held on a larger scale, did not require special sanitary arrangements (1) because they did not last more than three or four days, and (2) because the visitors generally returned home every evening. The important fairs held at Uddhanpur, Bairagitala, Dadhia and Agradvip in the Katwa subdivision, where 20,000 persons or more assemble every year, took place in January, February, and March. The sanitary arrangements at these fairs were carried out under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Katwa. Wide and open roads were provided with a view to prevent overcrowding and to promote free ventilation in the *méla* ground. Water was also reserved for drinking purposes. Sweepers were engaged for removing daily all refuse and filth. Precautions were taken to prevent, as far as possible, pilgrims or animals suffering from contagious diseases from visiting the fairs and to stop the sale of noxious articles of food. Proper police arrangements were also made.

224. In Birbhum the ancient and important fairs at Bakresvar, Kenduli and Tarapur were well attended. There was a larger gathering at the Bakresvar fair during the year than in any of the preceding three or four years owing to the weather having been fair at the time. The District Superintendent attended the fair. Mr. Growse, the Magistrate, visited the Kenduli *mêla* during his cold-weather tour. At Bakresvar sanitary arrangements were made by the District Board, which sank wells in the bed of the river Bakresvar and constructed latrines.

225. The local gatherings in Bankura were of short duration and little importance. They did not require any sanitary arrangements.

226. As in the previous year a sum of Rs. 25 was advanced by the Midnapore District Board to the Chairman of the Contai Local Board for the purpose of making the necessary sanitary and conservancy arrangements at Hatnagar near

Contai, where a fair was held on the 22nd February 1895. As usual there was a large gathering at the Maisadal car festival. The fairs held at Krishnanagar in Bogra on the occasion of the Ruth, the Rash and Dol Jatra passed off quietly.

227. Special mention has been made of the following fairs in the district of Hooghly by the Collector :—

Name of Fair.	Place where held.
1	2
1. Siva Gajan	Tarakeswar.
2. Siva Ratri	Tarakeswar.
3. Snan Jatra... ...	Mahes and Ballabhpur.
4. Ruth Jatra... ...	Mahes and Ballabhpur.
5. Ditto	Rajbulhat.
6. Ditto	Antpore.
7. Ditto	Rashedpore.
8. Ditto	Kristanagore.
9. Rash Jatra	Mankunda.
10. Muharram	Hooghly Imambara.
11. Uttarayan	Tribeni.
12. Baruni	Tribeni.

As usual the Siva Gajan and the Siva Ratri *mèlas* held at Tarakeswar were attended respectively by about 100,000 and 20,000 people. The usual sanitary arrangements were made at these gatherings under the supervision of the Civil Medical Officer and the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore. The Snan Jatra and the Ruth Jatra festivals at Mahesh and Ballabhpur in Serampore were held on the 18th June and 5th July, respectively, and are estimated to have been attended by about 10,000 and 40,000 persons, respectively. The Uttarayan and the Baruni *mèlas* held at Tribeni were each attended by 25,000 to 30,000 people. Sanitary and police arrangements were made by the Municipal Commissioners of Bansberia in consultation with the Civil Surgeon of Hooghly and the District Superintendent of Police.

228. As reported last year there was no regular fair in the district of Howrah except the weekly cattle market at Ulubaria. The sales of cattle during the year under report and the previous year are said to have been as follows :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cows and bullocks ...	28,984	24,932
Goats and sheep ...	34,999	13,200

At none of these fairs was there any outbreak of disease or any unpleasant incident deserving of notice.

(*iii*) Pounds.

229. As in the previous year the cattle-pounds were administered by the District Boards and Municipalities. The subjoined statement shows the number of pounds and the amount of the collections made in the last two years:—

District.	Number of pounds in—		Collections—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	200	199	14,074	11,604
Birbhum	71	74	7.946	7,173
Bankura	34	34	2,227	1,638
Midnapore	125	127	12,037*	9,800
Hooghly	93	96	10,250	8,782
Howrah	38	41	2,466	2,449
Total ...	561	571	49,000	41,396

* This amount was shown as Rs. 12.280 in the last year's report ; the Collector's explanation has

It will be seen from the above statement that while the number of pounds increased by 10 during the year, the collections fell from Rs. 49,000 to Rs. 41,396, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,604, a result which is due to decreased competition amongst bidders in Birbhum, Bankura, and Hooghly, the realisation of a large amount of the balances of previous years in 1893-94 in Midnapore, and bad collections made by the Sadar and Katwa Local Boards in Burdwan.

230. Many of the pounds in Burdwan were inspected by the Magistrate and the Subdivisional Officers while on tour and by the Inspectors of Pounds. There was an Inspector of cattle-pounds and ferries for the Kalna and Katwa subdivisions and one for the Sadar subdivision of the Burdwan district. In Birbhum a Pound Inspector was employed during the year for the purpose of seeing that impounded cattle are properly housed, fed, and watered, and for realising pound rents. Sub-Inspectors of Schools were also required in this district to inspect pounds, and some of them were inspected by the District Magistrate himself. The Magistrates of Midnapore, Bankura, Hooghly, and Howrah have said nothing as to how pounds in their districts were inspected.

231. The new pound forms prescribed by Government circular No. 3T.M., dated 22nd May 1893, have proved successful in Burdwan, but the keeping up of the form correctly requires, Mr. Windsor thinks, more knowledge than is possessed by the illiterate persons who are generally left in charge of pounds. The question of acquiring permanent sites for pounds has been before the several Local Boards in Burdwan.

232. As regards pound collections, the Collector of Burdwan (Mr. Windsor) is not satisfied with the way in which they have been made by the Sadar and Katwa Local Boards. Mr. Vincent, Collector of Bankura, says that the pounds he had seen were in bad repair and not properly looked after by the Local Boards, and he doubts the expediency of making over pounds to these local bodies when they are manifestly wanting in energy. Mr. Grierson says that the mismanagement of pounds by the Local Boards in Howrah was disgraceful.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

233. There are Hari Sabhas and Brahmo Sabhas in almost all the districts of the Division. In Howrah, Hooghly, and Midnapore Rate-payers' Assocations have been formed, having for their object the discussion and criticism of the proceedings of local bodies. Their suggestions are sometimes influenced by party spirit and so far have not been of much value. There are branches of the Indian Associations in the principal towns of Midnapore, but they show little sign of vitality, meeting only to elect delegates to the Congress. The institutions which deserve special mention are the Utterpara Hitakari Sabha, of which the object is the promotion of female education, the Hooghly National Muhammadan Association, which confines itself to the advancement of Muhammadan interests, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Howrah, which is reported to have worked well. The year was eminently one of plenty, peace, and contentment. Nothing of general importance occurred to call for any display of popular feeling, and nothing but local politics disturbed the placid surface of village life. The masses take little interest in what does not concern them directly. They possess no knowledge of the questions of the day, and care very little for them. Public feeling is confined to the educated classes, who generally take their opinions from the Calcutta newspapers specially written for their perusal, among which the principal are the *Statesman*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Bangabashi*, the *Dainik*, the *Sanjibani*, and the *Hitabadi*.

234. The papers published in the Division are—(1) the *Burdwan Sanjibani*, which is conducted by a pleader of the local bar and is usually loyal and moderate in its tone; (2) the *Bankura Darpan*, which is reported to have a wide circulation locally on account of the official information for which it claims a speciality; (3) the *Ulubaria Darpan*; (4) the *Darshak*; and (5) the *Chinsura Bartabaha*, both published at the latter place. These do not represent any particular section of the community, are loyal in their tone, and are parochial in their scope. Another paper published at Chinsura is (6) the *Education Gazette*, which is devoted chiefly to matters relating to the Education Department

and is subsidised by Government. The questions of general interest which engaged the attention of the Press of the Division during the year were (1) the Police Bill; (2) the Sanitary Drainage Bill; (3) the Imperial Budget; and (4) the re-imposition of the cotton duties.

235. The outward relations between the Hindus and the Muhammadans continued to be good, and the Division was free from those fanatical outbreaks which disturbed the peace of other parts of the province.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

Character of officers.

236. Mr. Dutt has left the following remarks on record regarding the character of officers:—

"Among the young officers who acted as Collectors in the Division within the year under report I desire specially to bring to the notice of Government the excellent services of Mr. Duke, who acted at Hooghly. His supervision over all departments under him was close and unremitting, his enquiries and reports were thorough and careful, and his administration generally was as sympathetic and popular as it was able and sucessful.

"Among Subdivisional Officers Mr. Fischer, of Serampore, Mr. Webster, of Raniganj, and Babu Jagabandhu Bhuttacharji, of Contai, deserve special and favourable mention for their excellent work. They are all in charge of heavy subdivisions and have done their work with care, diligence and sound judgment.

"Among the Deputy Magistrates employed in the Sadar stations, I desire to mention the names of four officers. Babu Pyari Mohan Banorjea, employed at Hooghly, is an officer of long service, during which he has earned for himself the reputation of an able executive officer and a sound judicial officer. Babu Atul Chandra Chatterjea, who has been selected to be Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Burdwan, is an able and experienced officer, thoroughly trustworthy, and much respected for his high personal character. Babu Mahanand Gupta, who has for years been employed in connection with drainage works, is an officer of great abilities, and has performed exceptionally good service in his special work; and the success attained in the work is mainly due to his care and industry. And, lastly, Maulvi Muhammad-ul-Nabi, employed in Hooghly, has distinguished himself by his careful, thorough and intelligent work in every department which is placed in his charge."

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

237. The conduct of the zamindars was satisfactory. The Burdwan Raj estate continued to be managed with signal success by Raja Banbihari Kapur. The disagreements between the heirs of Maharani Horosundari of Searsole have not yet been settled. Differences arose between the Bengal Coal Company, and their raiyats in the Raniganj subdivision in consequence of an attempt on the part of the former to assess lakhiraj lands. The matter has, however, been settled. Raja Ram Ranjan Chukerbutty Bahadur, of Hetampur, in the district of Birbhum, maintains his character for moderation and loyalty. The mohunt of Mullarpur, who died in April last, is reported to have been harsh in his dealings with his tenants. In the Rampur Hát subdivision the agents of some of the non-resident zamindars are said to have abused their power. There are no large zamindars in Bankura, and the Collector has recorded no remarks under this head. In Midnapore the relations between Messrs. Watson and Company and their raiyats are reported to have much improved. There is nothing special to notice in regard to the zamindars of the districts of Hooghly and Howrah except that the disputes between the rival claimants to the mohuntship of Tarakeswar gave rise to disturbances during a part of the year.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

238. Having taken charge of the Division after the close of the year, I have little to say under this head from my own experience. As stated elsewhere, the

year was one of good crops, and consequent improvement in the material condition of the people. The effects are apparent in many branches of the administration. There was a decrease in crime. The number of cultivators' holdings transferred fell from 4,333 to 4,013, but the number of documents registered sensibly increased. The allotments, amounting to Rs. 9,000, made to the districts of the Division for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act remained undistributed with the exception of Rs. 250. A decrease in ordinary loan transactions is indicated by a decrease in the revenue from non-judicial stamps, while an increase in the sale of revenue stamps denotes the development of trade. The attendance at fairs was larger during the year than in the year before. The revenue from tari advanced from Rs. 2,35,082 to Rs. 2,57,627. The marked increase in the number of commutation cases under section 40 of the Tenancy Act shows how valuable the produce of the land has become in the eyes of the cultivator.

239. Side by side with these signs of material prosperity there is a melancholy record of death and suffering among the people during the year. The attendance at the dispensaries increased largely. The malarial fevers proverbially prevalent in the Division raged with violence in all the districts, and severe outbreaks of cholera were reported from many parts, the result being a marked increase in the death-rate which affected alike rural and municipal areas, and will cause 1894 to be remembered as a very unhealthy year.

240. Judging from statistics the administration of the Division appears to have been successful. The matters which require special attention at the hands of District Officers during the current year are the resumption of chaukidari and pharidari lands and the reorganisation of the village police on a thoroughly sound basis by the substitution of Act VI chaukidars, in place of men under the old Regulation, the careful observance of the new tauzi procedure, the improvement of sanitation in municipalities, the more efficient discharge of their duties by Local Boards, and the successful working of the village unions recently established.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing the "Up" and "Down" Import and Export of traffic of the several stations in the district of Burdwan, carried by rail, during the Year ending 31*st March* 1895.

List of Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From up country.	From down country.	To up country.	To down country.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	5,201	3,209	5,15,121	17,04,184
2. Paddy	2,532	124	1,101	5,30,894
3. Wheat	39,798	717	3,863	934
4. Gram and pulse ...	2,57,999	62,319	29,987	17,674
5. Other food grains ...	3,536	1,691	246	390
6. Jute, raw	354	1,454	56	262
7. Gunny-bags	9,159	43,981	7,418	7,366
8. Linseed	786	4	47	4,473
9. Mustard seed	1,73,352	30,760	1,610	6,768
10. Tea, Indian	...	168	...	5
11. Cotton, raw	1,439	1,985	807	71
12. Silk, raw	2,780	108	111	172
13. Sugar, refined	428	25,644	200	20
14. Sugar, unrefined ...	79,719	61,117	5,619	2,161
15. Tobacco manufactured ...	523	152	231	258
16. Ditto unmanufactured ...	76,945	15,063	7,134	7,535
17. Cotton piece-goods European. in bales	91	48,942	1,013	123
in boxes	...	...	...	...
	...	100	18	...
18. Cotton piece-goods Indian. in bales	956	862	388	216
in boxes	...	...	...	2
19. Cotton twist, European ...	...	3,905	8	2
20. Ditto Indian ...	76	25,322	1,457	51
21. Salt	4,706	2,71,893	8,946	4,455
22. Kerosine oil	243	67,136	3,101	356

Statement showing the "Up" and "Down" Import and Export traffic of the severa stations in the district of Birbhum, carried by rail, during the Year ending 31*st March* 1895.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	3,610	2,601	5,77,284	16,19,011
2. Paddy	1,199	256	55,219	61,869
3. Wheat	1,746	78	300	157
4. Gram and pulse ...	1,25,394	6,680	7,832	18,476
5. Other food-grains ...	671	97	651	90
6. Jute, raw	546	38	4	582
7. Gunny bags ...	4,198	25,857	6,113	4,289
8. Linseed	1,426	324	223	5,546
9. Mustard seed ...	1,62,331	4,713	3,053	3,217
10. Tea, Indian ...	...	8	...	...
11. Cotton, raw ...	291	364	19	314
12. Silk, do. ...	516	212	431	983
13. Sugar, refined ...	58	16,979	22	...
14. Do. unrefined ...	77,055	30,393	4,351	4,084
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	92	91	55	65
16. Do. unmanufactured ...	47,730	2,584	2,490	4,930
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. in bales	120	26,006	62	70
in boxes	...	435	...	...
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. in bales	1,048	742	142	110
in boxes	—	...	...	12
19. Cotton twist, European ...	...	1,196	...	6
20. Ditto. Indian ...	8	11,831	48	45
21. Salt	2,961	1,97,465	8,384	1,990
22. Kerosine oil	248	29,393	841	126
Total ...	4,31,151	3,58,343	6,67,524	16,25,972

APPENDIX B—*concld.*

Statement showing the "Up" and "Down" Import and Export traffic of 18 *Stations of the Hooghly District out of* 21 *named in the list, forwarded with Commissioner's Circular No.* 73*J.G., of* $\frac{3}{2}\frac{2}{5}$-4=1895, *carried by rail during the Year ending* 31*st March* 1895.

List of Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From up country.	From down country.	To up country.	To down country.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	2,39,220	6,091	5,905	1,38,515
2. Paddy	3,17,111	645	530	1,68,369
3. Wheat	20	961	...	...
4. Gram and pulse ...	27,007	15,186	1,237	358
5. Other food grains ...	4,847	749	45	...
6. Jute, raw	3,17,946	460	14,965	29,121
7. Gunny-bags	5,168	4,421	1,54,490	2,719
8. Linseed	4,686	151	10,840	86
9. Mustard seed	59,183	73,642	2,803	6,868
10. Tea, Indian	9	...	...	...
11. Ctoton, raw	14	55	353	...
12. Silk, raw	117	...	4	...
13. Sugar, refined	...	2,707	37	...
14. „ unrefined ...	4,175	9,280	1,350	222
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	143	117	134	6
16. „ unmanufactured ...	71,650	1,397	3,193	995
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. in bales	6	6,973	57	4
in boxes	...	...	...	...
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. in bales	145	46	696	...
in boxes	8	...	...	...
19. Cotton twist, European ...	...	1,710	...	...
20. „ Indian ...	5	514	384	...
21. Salt	39	26,084	745	14
22. Kerosine oil	7,526	1,471	208	10
Total ...	10,59,025	1,51,660	1,97,966	3,47,287

N.B.—There was no traffic during the year 1894-95 in the following stations:—
Lilloosh.
Konnagore.
Baidyabati.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 29th August 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 233T.—F.

Read—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the financial results of the Administration of the Income-tax for the year 1894-95.

The Report, which has been punctually submitted, is a record of good and steady improvement in the administration of the income-tax throughout the Province. No administrative change of any importance was effected during the year in the working of the Income-tax Act.

2. The following statement compares the financial results of the income-tax during the last two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Persons.	Persons.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	107,741	108,765
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	105,476	106,975
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	113,770	115,583
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid the tax within the year	110,483	112,874
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the current year	43,51,144	44,87,280
Final demand, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years	46,66,032	47,20,384
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	41,97,022	43,95,230
Gross receipts	43,48,453	45,61,118
Charges	1,76,272	1,75,703
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	4·1	3·9
Net revenue	41,72,181	43,85,415

The net revenue shows an increase of 5·1 per cent. against an increase of 3 per cent. in the previous year. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, credited to Government at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 45,61,118, of which Rs. 44,20,612 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

3. The increase in the final demand occurred in every district, except Champaran, Tippera, Dacca, Chittagong, Noakhali, Darbhanga, Singhbhum, Rajshahi, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Bankura, Jessore, the Sonthal Parganas, and Muzaffarpur. The decrease in Champaran and Hooghly is attributed to the diminution of income of certain assessees who had suddenly acquired a large access of income in the preceding year. In Tippera, Chittagong, and Noakhali the decrease was owing to the transfer of payment of income-tax of the employés of the Assam-Bengal Railway to Shillong. Various causes are assigned for the decline in the other districts, which do not call for special notice.

4. *Demand, collections, and balances.*—The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand, and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	107,741	105,476	39,90,291	38,88,026	37,03,904	96
1894-95	108,765	106,975	40,72,041	39,72,351	38,80,301	97

The outstanding balance at the close of the year 1894-95, including penalties and costs, amounted to Rs. 1,62,002, against Rs. 2,66,987 at the close of 1893-94 a creditable result which the Lieutenant-Governor has noticed with satisfaction. Of this balance, Rs. 54,958 are reported to be good and under realization. Rs. 48,239 doubtful, and Rs. 58,805 bad and irrecoverable.

5. The districts which succeeded in collecting the entire demand within the year, were Bogra, Noakhali, Patna, and Malda, closely followed by Puri, Pabna, Tippera, and Chittagong. In the following districts the collections on account of the current and arrear demand were below 95 per cent :—

Manbhum ...	... 94·8	Darbhanga	... 89·5
Dinajpur ...	... 94·7	Khulna ...	... 87·7
Calcutta ...	... 91·5	24-Parganas	... 76·5
Muzaffarpur	... 91·3	Singhbhum	... 75·6

With the exception of Dinajpur, the same districts also failed to attain the prescribed standard in the preceding year. Three of these districts—Singhbhum, 24-Parganas, and Darbhanga—further failed to collect 95 per cent. of the final demand of the current year on account of tax only. The explanation given in the report of short collections cannot in all cases be accepted as satisfactory, and the Lieutenant-Governor must again express the hope that greater care and vigilance will be exercised in future in this important branch of the work. It is observed that the low percentage of collections in the 24-Parganas is again this year attributed in some measure to heavy arrears, chiefly due from the European employés of certain local mills, who, notwithstanding the attempts made by the Deputy Collector to explain the law to them, persist in deferring the payment of their dues till after the expiration of the year or quarter. The Collector must again communicate with the defaulters, and, if necessary, enforce stringently the provisions of the law in their case.

6. *Assessments.*—The number of villages (including streets in Calcutta) visited by the 49 assessors in the Province was 68,461, against 71,534 in 1893-94. The decrease is for the most part more nominal than real, being due to the fact that in some districts villages which were not actually visited, but regarding which enquiries were made in the neighbourhood, were formerly returned as having been visited. The number of persons finally assessed was 106,975, against 105,476 in 1893-94, showing an increase of 1·4 per cent. Gaya shows the largest increase (278 persons), followed by Dinajpur, Midnapore, Pabna, Dacca, and Chittagong, which show an increase ranging from 183 to 102. In a few districts there was a falling off, but in no district, save in Calcutta (208) and Tippera (184), did it exceed 70. In Calcutta, which had shown an increase in 1893-94, the cause of decrease during the year under review has not been explained; in Tippera, scarcity and the transfer of payment of income-tax of certain railway employés to Shillong are said to be responsible for the falling off.

7. *Objections.*—The following table gives statistics of objections to assessment :—

YEAR.	Number originally assessed, excluding Government servants.	Number of objections.	Percentage of objections.	Number of successful objections.	Percentage of successful to total number of objections, column 5 to column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1893-94 ...	107,741	12,269	11·4	4,593	37·4
1894-95 ...	108,765	10,635	9·8	3,486	32·8

The percentage of objections to assessments was again highest in Gaya (35). Puri shows slightly better results, being 20·5 against 23 in 1893-94. Bankura shows a percentage of 23·7. The percentage of successful objections exceeded 40 in Calcutta (53·2), Gaya (45·6), Bankura (43·4), 24-Parganas (41·3), and Saran (40·05). The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to acknowledge the improvement on the results of the previous year, when ten districts had more than 40 per cent. of successful objections, and five of these had more than 50 per cent.

8. *Incidence of the tax.*—The average incidence of the tax in the whole Province (excluding the tax on interest of Government securities and the salaries of Government officials) was Re. 1 to every 17·9 persons, against 18·4 persons in the preceding year. Outside Calcutta, the average incidence was Re. 1 to 34·9 persons, against Re. 1 to 35·7 in 1893-94. Darjeeling continues to show the highest mufassal average—Re. 1 to every 5 persons; while the incidence was lowest in Singhbhum—Re. 1 to 92 persons. The average incidence in Calcutta was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, and 1 person in every 39 was assessed to the tax. The proportion of persons assessed for the whole of Bengal was 1 to 665, against 1 to 674 in the previous year.

9. The following statement shows for the year under report and for previous years, the distribution of the income-tax and of the other direct taxes which preceded it as between Calcutta and the rest of the province:—

Years.	Act imposing tax.	Number of Persons assessed in—			Amount of tax realised in—		
		Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Calcutta.	Rest of province.	Total of columns 6 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1860-61 ...	Income-tax Act, XXXII of 1860	*	241,297	241,297	30,60,061	34,79,428	65,39,489
1861-62 ...	Ditto ditto	*	244,471	244,471	17,83,500	40,08,945	58,52,445
1862-63 ...	Ditto ditto	*	61,740	61,740	17,09,743	31,30,344	48,40,087
1863-64 ...	Ditto ditto	*	57,879	57,879	12,32,583	22,59,818	34,92,401
1864-65 ...	Ditto ditto	*	51,667	51,367	11,47,062	29,00,435	31,47,497
1867-68 ...	License Acts, XXI and XXIX of 1867	23,332	160,040	183,372	4,66,286	10,79,255	15,45,541
1868-69 ...	Certificate Tax Act IX of 1868	9,824	54,161	63,985	5,39,338	8,74,677	14,14,015
1869-70 ...	Income-tax Acts, IX and XXIII of 1869 and XVI of 1870	22,728	142,342	165,070	12,20,455	24,26,189	36,46,644
1870-71 ...	Ditto ditto	*	97,331	97,831	21,21,525	42,99,175	64,20,700
1871-72 ...	Income-tax Act, XII of 1871	7,497	43,968	51,465	6,87,755	13,52,435	20,40,190
1872-73 ...	Ditto VIII of 1872	*	27,898	27,898	6,04,187	9,52,110	15,56,297
1878-79 ...	License Tax Act, I (B.C.) of 1878	31,801	808,706	840,507	3,35,331	23,30,422	26,65,753
1879-80 ...	Ditto ditto	22,427	718,005	740,432	3,00,692	15,57,090	18,57,782
1880-81 ...	Ditto II (B.C.) of 1880	8,142	63,114	71,556	4,11,260	10,73,602	14,84,862
1881-82 ...	Ditto ditto	7,973	60,900	68,873	4,12,290	10,26,865	14,39,155
1882-83 ...	Ditto ditto	8,434	61,407	69,841	4,04,000	20,25,656	14,29,636
1883-84 ...	Ditto ditto	8,673	62,620	71,293	4,18,670	10,39,972	14,53,642
1884-85 ...	Ditto ditto	8,628	61,631	70,259	4,04,570	10,27,426	14,31,996
1885-86 ...	Ditto ditto	8,794	61,088	69,882	4,12,545	10,16,577	14,29,122
1886-87 ...	Income-tax Act, II of 1886	21,170	77,131	98,311†	17,05,885	16,78,796	33,84,681†
1887-88 ...	Ditto ditto	20,941	79,297	100,230†	14,24,012	16,96,332	31,20,344†
1888-89 ...	Ditto ditto	23,128	79,279	102,407†	15,91,286	16,98,414	32,89,600†
1889-90 ...	Ditto ditto	22,555	79,710	102,265†	16,95,163	17,40,574	34,36,737†
1890-91 ...	Ditto ditto	22,150	80,829	102,988†	17,01,574	17,75,061	34,86,635†
1891-92 ...	Ditto ditto	21,902	81,274	103,176†	17,20,966	18,37,364	35,58,330†
1892-93 ...	Ditto ditto	21,336	82,568	103,894†	17,21,695	18,63,079	35,84,774†
1893-94 ...	Ditto ditto	21,634	83,842	105,476†	17,70,462	19,33,442	37,03,904†
1894-95 ...	Ditto ditto	21,426	85,549	106,975†	18,09,075	19,81,226	38,90,301†

* Figures not available.
† Exclusive of the tax on salaries, &c., recovered by the Accountant-General and the tax on the interest of Government securities

The figures show that out of the total collections, nearly one-half (48·9 per cent.) is contributed by Calcutta alone, and that, as was observed last year, the yield of the tax, both in Calcutta and in the mufassal, continues to increase.

10. *Coercive measures.*—The following table exhibits the main facts in connection with the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Cases of distraint.		Cases of sale.	
		Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.	Number.	Percentage to column 2.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1892-93	103,894	5,569	5·4	2,460	2·4	362	·3
1893-94	105,476	5,920	5·6	2,290	2·2	288	·3
1894-95	106,975	5,036	4·7	1,934	1·8	337	·3

These figures show an improvement on the results of previous years.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore, Singhbhum, Khulna, and 24-Parganas. The first three districts, which also showed a high percentage in

the preceding year, show some improvement. In eight districts no sales took place, while they were most numerous in Jessore, Gaya, and Rangpur. In Calcutta distress warrants were issued in 736 cases, against 1,499 in the previous year, and in no case was sale found necessary.

11. The amount of tax collected under section 9(2) of the Income-tax Act, which permits private employers to undertake the collection of the tax from their employés on receipt of a commission from the Government, was Rs. 2,68,234, against Rs. 2,66,584 in the previous year. The number of companies, &c., who entered into agreements under this section to collect the tax fell from 307 to 303. It was observed in last year's Resolution that the Board were inclined to recommend an increase of the commission allowed, in order to afford greater inducement to the companies to enter into such agreements, but they have since abandoned their proposal. This special provision of the law cannot be expected to work with advantage where the number of employés liable to taxation is very small.

12. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure for the year amounts to Rs. 1,75,703, against Rs. 1,76,272 in the previous year. This decrease, coupled with the large increase in collections, is very satisfactory, and does credit to the officers engaged in the administration of the Income-tax Act.

13. The system of payment of income-tax by money-order continues to gain in popularity. No serious cases of embezzlement were discovered during the year. Five persons were convicted for personating assessors and illegally collecting the tax. Under an order issued in October last, income-tax assessors are required to learn the numerals of any native language in which accounts are usually kept in the district in which they are employed so as to enable them to form fair estimates of the income of traders whose accounts are kept in that language, and it is reported that all but a few have complied with these orders.

14. The names of the Deputy Collectors specially reported by the Board as having done good service, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

15. On the question of popular feeling in regard to the income-tax there is nothing new to be said. It is necessarily unpopular, but among the classes which are enlightened enough to appreciate the financial position and prospects of the country, the tendency is to recognise it as an unpleasant but inevitable necessity. If the minimum income could be raised to Rs. 1,000, the unpopularity of the tax would be almost entirely removed.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894.

RESOLUTION—No. 4843J.

POLICE.

Dated Calcutta, the 31st August 1895.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1894.

Read also—

The Report for the year 1893, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

MR. E. R. HENRY held the office of Inspector-General for nine months during the year; Mr. A. H. Giles, Deputy Inspector-General, acting during his absence, for three months, on privilege leave. The present Report, due on the 1st July, was received by Government on the 8th July. The reports from Divisional Commissioners, which were due in the Inspector-General's Office on the 20th March, were received within that month, with the exception of those from the Commssioners of the Presidency and Orissa Divisions, which were not received till the 9th and 15th of April, respectively.

2. *Constitution of the Force.*—The sanctioned strength of superior officers at the close of the year was 77, including eight probationers. The sanctioned strength of the subordinate officers and men was 23,142, as compared with 22,739 in the previous year; the difference was due to an increase of 77 Sub-Inspectors, 264 constables, and 108 town chaukidars, and a decrease of 46 head-constables.

3. *Expenditure.*—The following table has been prepared by the Inspector-General of Police as purporting to show the actual expenditure for the financial year 1894-95, under each of the different heads, as compared with that of the preceding year, on the Police under his authority, excluding those in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the South Lushai Hills; but the figures for 1894-95 are subject to further correction when the Accountant-General has finally closed the accounts of that year:—

Serial No.	Heads of charges.	Actual expenditure for 1893-94.	Actual expenditure for 1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting Agency	1,51,894	1,72,231	20,337	...
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,71,921	5,21,470	49,549	...
3	Pay of Executive Police and Establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowance, &c. ...	28,77,368	30,64,673	1,87,305	...
4	Travelling Allowance	1,01,598	92,886	...	8,712
5	Fixed Boat Establishment	56,671	57,679	1,008	...
6	Special, Regular and Contract Contingencies ...	5,71,581	5,12,035	...	59,546
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,37,290	1,48,362	11,072	...
8	Bengal Military Police	31,413	46,140	14,727	...
	Total ...	43,99,736	46,15,476	2,83,998	68,258
	Net increase ...	...	...	2,15,740	...

4. The largest increase is under the head "Pay of Executive Police and Establishment, &c.," and is due to the expenditure involved in gradually giving effect to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee.

The following were the recommendations of this Commission and the estimated annual cost of giving effect to each of them:—

		Rs.
1.	To raise the pay of constables from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 in the five Divisions of Burdwan, the Presidency, Rajshahi, Dacca, and Chittagong	49,098
2.	To grant recruits free kits on joining	43,566
3.	To increase the clothing allowance	21,219
4.	To discontinue deductions from the men's pay towards a Superannuation Fund	57,534
5.	To grant special allowances to a prosecuting agency ...	21,120
6.	To grant allowances for the charge of a police-station ...	1,53,240
7.	To grant pony allowances to investigating officers ...	25,020
8.	To increase the number of Sub-Inspectors by reducing that of head-constables	2,82,484
9.	To increase the number of constables	50,343
10.	To reorganise the non-investigating police	30,338
	Total ...	7,33,962

Complete effect has already been given to the first five recommendations as well as partial effect to the remainder except the seventh, which the Inspector-General of Police desires to leave in abeyance for the present. The substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables as investigating officers is to be gradually carried out in ten years by an increased annual allotment of Rs. 28,206. Although the burden imposed on provincial revenues by the large increase in expenditure which has been sanctioned, and which will again show a large increase during the current year, is very great, the Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that it was unavoidable, and is calculated to produce most valuable benefits to the country by the improvement in police administration. The status of the police has been raised, and the quality of the force correspondingly improved by the increase which has been made in their emoluments, and in the character and position of the officers by whom local investigations are conducted.

5. *Reduction of investigating centres and recruitment of investigating officers.*—Thirty-two investigating centres were reduced during the year, in furtherance of the reorganisation recommended by the Redistribution Committee. Including 145 centres already reduced, 177 centres have been abolished out of 188 recommended for abolition. The Inspector-General observes that some of the remaining few will have to be retained. The system of recruiting the investigating staff by competitive examination, started in 1893, was continued during the year, and 173 candidates were passed at the two examinations held. Mr. Henry says of these officers: "It may be anticipated that in some classes of cases they will not prove as successful detectives as the men they are replacing, for their education and traditions will make them unwilling to adopt devices and methods of working of questionable legality, not wholly unknown to an older generation of police officers. Their obvious failing is lack of experience—a defect time will remedy. They are better educated than their predecessors, and for the most part come from a more respectable section of middle class native society. The course of instruction they undergo will prove invaluable in fitting them for the duties they have to discharge on being posted to districts." They receive a three-months' course of instruction in the Police Code, Law, and Drill. The classes have hitherto been held at Chinsurah and Bankipore, but will in future be held at Bhagalpur, where a Police School has been fitted up for the purpose.

6. *Working of the Town Police.*—Changes made in the town constabulary during the year resulted in a net increase of 108 town chaukidars and a decrease of 75 constables, at an increased cost of Rs. 1,176 per annum. The object of this system is to ensure efficiency, as well as economy, by the appointment of local and acclimatised men, drawing less pay than the constabulary, and with no claim to pension. In districts where wages have risen, little saving in annual expenditure can be effected, but there will be a reduction in the pension charges. The town beats have been revised in several districts, with the object of enabling the watch and ward chaukidars to patrol in pairs, and excellent results are shown to have followed when the system was properly supervised. Twenty burglars in Patna City, 3 in Bankipore, and 1 in Muzaffarpur were

arrested *flagrante delicto* by the men on duty. In the matter of street lighting, the Inspector-General reports that little has been done. In 36 districts, some 667 additional street lamps were erected; but almost everywhere the side streets and lanes are still unprotected. Some progress has been made in the Patna Division, where Mr. Forbes has succeeded in inducing Municipal Commissioners generally to contribute money to supply the police lanterns with oil. As a rule, however, municipalities have not come forward as readily as they should have done in this matter.

7. *Rural Police.*—The further development and improvement of the village police has continuously occupied the attention of Government during recent years, and important changes have been embodied in Act I (B.C.) of 1892 and in separate orders. The object of these changes has been to treat the rural police as a branch of the regular constabulary, to free them from the local fetters which have to a great extent checked their value as an arm of the administration, to encourage a better class of men to enlist in their ranks, to ensure the prompt and full payment of their salaries, and to bring them under the more immediate supervision of the higher police officials. The result of these measures has been the subject of special reports from Divisional Commissioners, who have been able generally to testify to their success.

8. It appears that the total number of chaukidars in the province during the past three years was as follows:—

Class of chaukidars.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Under Act VI of 1870	96,787	101,517	109,870
Under Regulation XX of 1817, salaried ...	53,665	48,696	41,366
Ditto ditto chakran chaukidars ...	18,629	17,911	17,003
Total ...	169,081	168,124	168,239

This statement shows that considerable progress has been made in extending the operation of the Chaukidari Act. Out of 58,369 Regulation chaukidars, no less than 29,913, or more than half, are in the Burdwan Division, where sustained efforts are now being made in all the districts to extend the provisions of Act VI of 1870 to all places to which it is applicable. In the Presidency Division, Regulation chaukidars are confined to a corner of the Murshidabad district, while in the Chittagong, Dacca, and Rajshahi Divisions the provisions of the Chaukidari Act of 1870 have been completely extended. In the Patna Division, Mr. Forbes reports that during the last two years the number of Regulation chaukidars has been decreased by 50 per cent., mainly owing to the energetic measures adopted in the Saran and Shahabad districts. In the Bhagalpur district it is reported that the further extension of Act VI is called for, as the jaghir-holding chaukidars rarely reside within their beats. In Chota Nagpur a special Act (V of 1887) is in force, but there are still 1,357 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817. As regards the Orissa Division, the expediency of introducing Act VI of 1870 is still under the consideration of Government in connection with the settlement now proceeding.

More attention has been paid to the important matter of encouraging deserving chaukidars by the grant of rewards, the number of chaukidars who received rewards having risen from 1,444 in 1892 to 2,622 in 1894, and the amount so expended from Rs. 7,644 to Rs. 12,545. The rules issued by Government during the year for the better administration of the District Chaukidari Reward Fund are calculated to lead to further improvement in this respect. The attempts made to recruit the village watch from a better class of society have only met with partial success, but in some districts of the Dacca Division, where the District Officers have exercised a zealous supervision, and the Commissioner, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, has devoted much trouble to the matter, encouraging results have been attained. The reports received lead the Lieutenant-Governor to think that the inherent repugnance on the part of the better classes to perform the duties of chaukidar has been somewhat exaggerated, and justify the opinion that such scruples are chiefly based upon causes which can be removed, and may, to a great extent, be overcome by the exercise of a more personal interest in the condition of the chaukidars. In Rajshahi sufficient attention has not been devoted to the prompt payment of salaries and to the

Government orders in this connection. It was found necessary in August last to lay down a rule insisting on the personal attendance of panchayats at police-stations, and requiring them to pay there the salary of the chaukidar in full in all cases in which the statistics of the previous year show that distress warrants had been issued for the recovery of salaries from the panchayat in default. There is no harshness in the enforcement of this rule which is likely to operate rather as a kindness than as a penalty. It is intended to obviate the necessity of attachment warrants, and if the panchayats dislike personal attendance, they are always in a position to know that they can avoid it by punctual payment to the chaukidar in his village, and by sending in the salary to the police-station, either by deputy or by the hands of the chaukidar himself. In the Nadia district it is reported that over 500 chaukidars do not reside within the limits of their beats—a fact that must render them of little use for purposes of watch and ward. In Jessore two police officers were punished for employing chaukidars upon menial duties, but the orders of Government in this matter are reported to have generally been strictly observed.

Mr. Henry draws attention to the disadvantage which the village police are under in having no immediate superiors or headmen, and suggests that the system which has been introduced in some districts, of appointing a circle chaukidar or dafadar for groups of villages, should be widely extended. The dafadar would be responsible to the station police for the due performance of chaukidari work within his circle. This suggestion has the support of Government, and might be effectively adopted in connection with the establishment of Union Committees, the area of a dafadar's jurisdiction being made conterminous with that of the Village Union. Elsewhere advantage should be taken of the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1892 to group together considerable areas as chaukidari villages having a population of about 5,000, with about 9 or 10 chaukidars under one dafadar.

9. *Additional Police.*—Additional police were entertained in four cases in Tippera and Nadia to preserve the peace in some disturbed villages, in Saran to prevent the recurrence of an anti-kine-killing agitation, and in Monghyr to prevent obstruction on the line of railway. The force of extra police at Krokirchar, mentioned in the report for last year, was retained with a slight increase; while that in the Darbhanga district was reduced. The additional police shown in last year's report as quartered in the Murshidabad, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts, were removed during the year.

10. *Special constables.*—Special police were employed during the year in 22 instances, in 16 districts, to the number of 449 men, as compared with 594 in 1892 and 993 in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor notices that in 10 of these cases the police were entertained for too long a period, and he regards the enrolment of 16 members of panchayats in the Faridpur district, for neglecting to appoint chaukidars, as altogether wrong in principle, and opposed to the orders on the subject of the appointment of special constables which have recently been issued by Government. It has been explained that it is desirable to select leading and influential men, because their authority is likely to be respected by the mass of the population, and that from this point of view it would be reasonable to appoint the ringleaders of contentious factions to be special constables during a period of excitement, as their presence while employed in patrolling the streets or on other duties imposed on them would show that they were not engaged in fomenting the disturbances, but were using their influence to repress them. In regard to the duration of the appointment, it has been pointed out that special constables should only be appointed to meet cases of sudden emergency, and therefore only for the time during which the special cause of disturbance exists, *e.g.*, during a religious festival or the prevalence of a flood which may lead men to cut an embankment which it is essential to preserve. In every case in which a Magistrate finds it necessary to appoint special constables, he is directed without delay to submit to the Commissioner of the Division a report of the fact, showing the number and class of persons appointed, and the period for which the appointment is made. Special constables should not, however, be appointed in the case of disputes regarding rights in land which have to be settled in the civil court. If in such cases the locality is in a disturbed and dangerous condition and the ordinary preventive sections of the Criminal Procedure Code are found to be insufficient for the maintenance of peace, it

may be necessary to appoint additional police under section 15 of Act V of 1861, but not special constables under section 17 of the Act. If the disturbance continues long, application should be made for a settlement and record of rights under the Bengal Tenancy Act, as the quickest and best way of settling the dispute.

11. *Military Police.*—The three companies of Military Police, each 100 strong, with head-quarters at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur, were maintained at their usual standard of efficiency. Their conduct throughout has been excellent, and their discipline and smartness are creditable. Detachments from the Dacca and Bhagalpur companies were sent to quell a disturbance in the Nayagarh State in November 1894—a service which they accomplished effectively in spite of the fact that 75 per cent. of the men suffered in health. Half of the Dumka company remained throughout the year, and half of the Bhagalpur company for part of the year, at Bankipore, in connection with the anti-kine-killing agitation in the Patna Division. During the year medals and clasps were distributed to men of the Dacca company for their services in the Lushai expedition of 1891-92. The formation of another company of Military Police for Gnatong was sanctioned during the year.

12. *Drill and organisation of Reserves.*—The district police reserves were thoroughly organised, and established upon a footing distinct from the ordinary reserves. They are now not used for escorts or guards, except on emergency and under written orders of the District Magistrate. The whole of the Cuttack and Puri district reserves were in September deputed to Nayagarh, to assist in quelling the disturbances there.

13. *Casualties.*—The following figures show the details of casualties during the past three years:—

	1892.		1893.		1894.	
1. Retirement on pension or gratuity	420 or	1·8 per cent.	412 or	1·74 per cent.	465 or	1·93 per cent.
2. Resignation	722 „	3·1 „	728 „	3·09 „	889 „	3·70 „
3. Dismissal	586 „	2·5 „	624 „	2·66 „	615 „	2·56 „
4. Discharge	125 „	·5 „	220 „	·93 „	161 „	·67 „
5. Desertion	51 „	·2 „	42 „	·18 „	47 „	·19 „
6. Death	551 „	2·4 „	455 „	1·93 „	559 „	2·33 „
Total ...	2,455 or	10·5 „	2,481 or	10·5 „	2,736 or	11·4 „

Casualties during the year amounted to 11·4 per cent. of the sanctioned strength, showing an increase of ·9 per cent. over the previous year's figures, chiefly under the head "Resignation." This increase is ascribed by the Inspector-General to the fact that service in the lower grades of the police is unpopular. The figures have not, however, varied much during the past five years, and resignation has for several years accounted for the largest number of casualties.

14. *Torture and extortion by the police.*—The record of offences under this class is again inconsiderable. The number of cases of torture reported was 15, compared with 17 in 1893 and 32 in 1892. Of these, no less than 4 cases are reported from the district of Bankura. Ten cases were pronounced false, in 4 cases the police officers concerned were discharged, and in 1 case a conviction was had in the lower court, but was set aside on appeal. It is satisfactory to learn that not a single case was ultimately proved. The number of cases of extortion reported rose from 70 in 1893 to 127 in 1894, but the Inspector-General states that only 83 were really charges of extortion, the remaining 44 cases falling under other sections of the Penal Code. Of the 83 charges of extortion, 14 resulted in conviction, 32 in discharge or acquittal, 4 were not tried, 10 were dismissed, and 23 shown as false. Eleven prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, were instituted, against 14 in the previous year, 3 of which ended in conviction and 6 in acquittal, 2 remaining undecided at the close of the year. Nearly one-fourth of the total number of reported cases of extortion, and all the 44 cases against the police under other sections of the Code, were instituted in the district of Mymensingh. Most of these cases are reported to have been false, and the Inspector-General of Police would seem to have good ground for his opinion that there was something like a combined effort made in this district to terrorise the police. "False complaints were encouraged by the damaging remarks made by Deputy Magistrates against the police—remarks too often based on mere suspicion," and it was not till Mr. Earle took the matter up seriously, and placed all cases of this kind in the hands of the Joint-Magistrate,

dacoity. In another case a writer-constable of Muzaffarpur was sentenced to one year's imprisonment for having demanded money from an informant.

15. *Punishments.*—The following table shows the number of punishments inflicted on members of the force during the past three years:—

YEAR.	JUDICIAL CONVICTIONS UNDER PENAL CODE.			UNDER ACT V.			DEPARTMENTAL PUNISHMENTS.		
	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	Percentage of officers.	Percentage of men.	Number.	officers.	Percentage of men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892	245	·7	1·0	120	·1	·5	4,223	41·0	
1893	237	·4	1·0	126	·3	·5	4,873	42·4	16·7
1894	276	·3	1·2	133	·08	·6	4,638	36·7	16·2

It will be seen that the number of convictions under the Penal Code and the Police Act has increased, while departmental punishments have slightly decreased in number. About 40 per cent. of head-constables and 16 per cent. of constables were punished during the year. These figures, as the Inspector General remarks, are very unsatisfactory, and the enquiries made during the year have shown that District Superintendents frequently exercise their powers with but little discrimination. The Inspector-General considers that punishments were over-numerous and fines unduly large. In connection with the subject of punishment, Mr. Henry has adverted to the quarterly statements submitted under the orders of Government of the comments made by judicial officers on the conduct of the police. "In some instances," Mr. Henry says, "I have had to submit to Government remarks made by both judicial and executive officers, condemning the police in unmeasured terms, although the condemnation was not warranted by any facts elicited, and was based upon an interpretation of motives and conduct which would not commend itself to an impartial or well-balanced judgment. Such comments must necessarily prove demoralising to police officers, and make them dread the fearless discharge of their duty, which may lead to their being placed in a legal pillory from which extrication is a matter of difficulty and uncertainty." Sir Charles Elliott agrees with these remarks. In one case a Sessions Judge remarked of a police officer that "he must either be very corrupt or very stupid. In either case he deserves severe punishment." His Honour is afraid that this is the keynote of the principle on which the police are often punished. It should be unnecessary to point out that a police officer does not deserve punishment for being stupid, but, if any one does, it is the superior officer who appointed or promoted him, although he was stupid. So long as orders are passed in this spirit, there is no hope of having a really efficient police. Such a system of punishment only cows them, and makes them lie to cover their mistakes: it does not teach them. Again in one district he found that 39 Sub-Inspectors, 57 head-constables and 8 constables had been punished in 1894 for "bad office work," which is an instance of a tendency on the part of many officers to treat the shortcomings of the police in quite a different way from that in which the shortcomings of the establishment of any other department are considered. Another instance came to his notice in which a Court Sub-Inspector and a clerk of the Magistrate's office had shown neglect in not bringing a case in which the witnesses were present: the clerk got off with a reprimand, but the Magistrate insisted on the Sub-Inspector being fined. In the Divisional Reports of last year Mr. Nolan and other Commissioners took up the same line and protested against the severe and unreasonable way in which punishments are inflicted on police officers for slight faults, delays in sending up returns, mistakes in reports and so forth, to an extent which is unknown in any other branch of Government service. The Lieutenant-Governor looks to the Inspector-General and his Deputy Inspectors-General to enforce these views, and to examine carefully, when inspecting the offices, whether they are carried out or not.

16. *Conduct of the Police.*—Mr. Henry has dwelt at some length upon the conduct of the police during the year, and has quoted the opinions of several of the most experienced executive officers. Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Patna Division, while admitting that in their detective capacity the police have shown little progress, gives them credit for their executive work during the last two trying years in Bihar. He agrees with the Magistrate of

petition Government against the removal of a police-station from their neighbourhood, instead of rejoicing at being freed from police oppression; and he summarises his own views on the subject in the following words: "Few complaints of the inefficiency of the police in discharging their executive duties are received, and I cannot help expressing regret that while censure is so often meted out lavishly, and not always justly, the good work that they do is not as ungrudgingly recognised."

17. *Inspections.*—The Inspector-General and his two Deputies spent a full period of time on tour, but it is observed that whereas, under the orders of Government, the head-quarters of every district ought to be inspected during the year, no inspection was made of the following:—Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, and Hazaribagh. Among District Superintendents of Police, insufficient inspections were made by Mr. Havelock and Maulvi Zinnat Hussain Khan (Birbhum), Mr. Cowie (Bankura), Mr. Wilcox (24-Parganas), Mr. Kemp and Mr. Green (Khulna), Mr. Birch (Darjeeling), Mr. Bertelsen and Mr. Orr (Dacca), Colonel Ramsay and Mr. Faussett (Muzaffarpur), Mr. Meares and Mr. Savi (Purnea); while Mr. Fasson and Mr. Fullerton only spent 16 and 10 days, respectively, on tour in Bogra. Mr. Masters inspected the Bogra office in August, but did not draw attention to Mr. Fasson's neglect and indolence; if he had, Mr. Fullerton, who succeeded Mr. Fasson, would probably have done better.

18. *Crime.*—The following table shows the incidence of crime in Bengal arranged by Divisions:—

DIVISIONS.	Police.	Population according to last census.	Cases of cognizable crime—*vide* columns 4 and 6 of statement A, Part I, *minus cases* refused under section 157, C.P.C., and cases under serial No. 57 in that statement.		Proportion of police to population.		Proportion of police to cases of cognizable crime investigated.				Proportion of cases of cognizable crime investigated to population.			
	1894.		1893.	1894.	1894.		1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6		7		8		9		10	
					Policeman.	Persons.	Policeman.	Cases.	Policeman.	Cases.	Case.	Persons.	Case.	Persons.
Burdwan ...	3,545	7,688,818	10,121	10,281	1 to	2,168	1 to	2·7	1 to	2·9	1 to	759	1 to	747
Presidency ..	3,584	7,853,568	10,213	10,540	1 "	2,191	1 "	2·9	1 "	2·9	1 "	768	1 "	744
Rajshahi ...	2,593	8,019,187	10,544	10,669	1 "	3,092	1 "	4·2	1 "	4·1	1 "	760	1 "	751
Dacca ...	2,273	9,844,127	11,794	14,119	1 "	4,330	1 "	5·1	1 "	6·2	1 "	871	1 "	697
Chittagong (excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts).	1,107	4,052,795	4,552	4,827	1 "	3,688	1 "	4·2	1 "	4·3	1 "	896	1 "	845
Patna ...	4,586	15,811,014	17,763	19,671	1 "	3,447	1 "	3·9	1 "	4·2	1 "	890	1 "	803
Bhagalpur	2,209	8,582,490	10,289	11,447	1 "	3,885	1 "	4·8	1 "	5·1	1 "	834	1 "	749
Orissa ...	1,504	4,047,352	5,338	5,476	1 "	2,691	1 "	3·4	1 "	3·6	1 "	758	1 "	739
Chota Nagpur ...	1,612	4,628,792	5,818	5,708	1 "	2,871	1 "	3·7	1 "	3·5	1 "	795	1 "	816

From another statement which the Inspector-General has inserted in his report, it appears that the proportion of police to population is lower in Bengal than in the other principal provinces of India, while the comparative figures for 1893 show that the proportion of police to cognizable crime was lower than in the North-Western Provinces, the Panjab, Bombay, Madras, and the Central Provinces. The proportion of cognizable crime to population is also lowest in Bengal, viz., one case to every 820 persons. These figures, however, are of academic interest mainly, and it cannot be deduced from them that the strength of the Bengal Police is insufficient for the task it has to perform. For a consideration of that question the character of the criminal population is the principal element.

19. *Police tests.*—The following figures show the working results during the past three years as disclosed from the principal prescribed tests:—

		Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported (*a*1).	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided (*a*4).	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial (*b*3).
1		2	3	4
Classes I to V taken together ...	1892	75	70	55
	1893	66	74	59
	[illegible]	[illegible]	74	58

The proportions have remained almost the same as in the preceding year. There are many causes at work which render these tests but an imperfect gauge of comparison between individual districts, but it is observed that Bogra, in which, as already noticed, the duty of inspection was almost wholly negected, occupies the lowest place in the list of districts arranged according to working results.

20. *Reported crime of the Province.*—The following table shows the cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported in the province during the last ten years, with the average price of common rice:—

YEARS.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the province.	Average price of food-grain (common rice) for the rupee.
1	2	3	4	5
				Seers. Ch.
1885	107,410	105,996	213,406	17 4
1886	105,793	112,664	218,457	20 8
1887	101,969	109,254	211,223	21 11½
1888	110,357	112,006	222,363	19 0
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063	15 15
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997	17 7
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544	16 8
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809	13 1
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388	13 11
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972	13 13

The above figures show in a remarkable manner the connection between the price of food-grains and crime, and corroborate the remarks recorded by Government on this subject in the Resolution on the Jail Report. It will be observed that crime has almost invariably increased or decreased according as the average price of common rice rose or fell, being lowest in 1887 when food was cheapest, and highest in 1892 when it was dearest.

21. *False cases.*—The total number of cases declared to be false was 6,634, or 531 cases more than in the previous year, and the percentage of such cases to the number reported was 4·7, against 4·4 in 1893 and 4·2 in 1892. Compensation was awarded in 9 per cent. of the total number of cases declared false, against 11·1 per cent. in 1893. The High Court have recently ruled that although it is not illegal for a Magistrate to sanction or direct a prosecution under section 211, Indian Penal Code, and also to proceed to award compensation under section 560, Code of Criminal Procedure, it is nevertheless an unwise exercise of the discretion vested in him to deal with the same case under both sections. The following table shows the number of cases declared to be false and the result of prosecution during the past four years:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,631	6,253	6,103	6,634
Ditto in which prosecution was instituted.	1,025	743	725	695
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	37·1	33·1	37·2	29·5

The figures for 1894 compare unfavourably with those for the previous years, and lead the Lieutenant-Governor to conclude that due attention has not been paid to the orders recorded in the Resolutions passed on the Reports for 1890 and 1891. Mr. Henry alludes to the good results attained in Birbhum, which were due principally to the personal action of the District Magistrate, Mr. Growse; but the results shown in other districts are very unsatisfactory. Sir Charles Elliott takes this opportunity of reiterating the opinion expressed in the Resolution on the report for 1891 that prosecutions should only be instituted where cases are deliberately and malignantly false, but that when

not enquired into, it appears that the instructions of Government explained in the Resolution on the Report for 1891 have been more intelligently understood. The percentage of burglary cases not enquired into was 29·3, compared with 33·9 in 1893 and 38·2 in 1892; and the percentage of theft cases so treated 16·0, against 16·5 in 1893 and 17·5 in 1892. There still, however, exists a wide diversity of practice between district and district and division and division. In the Orissa Division 17·5 per cent. of burglary cases were not enquired into, while in the Patna Division 31·1 per cent. and in Chota Nagpur 40·2 per cent. were refused enquiry. Again, in Hooghly the District Magistrate found it necessary to have enquiry made in all burglary cases, while in Gaya only 53 per cent. and in Monghyr only 42 per cent. were taken up. These two last-named districts are again conspicuous for police omission to enquire into complaints.

23. The following table shows the number and percentage for the whole province of persons convicted and acquitted during the past six years:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total disposed of.	Percentage of convictions.	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrate.	By Sessions.		By Magistrate.	By Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1889	66,997	1,318	68,315	33,634	1,365	34,999	103,314	66·1	33·9
1890	68,673	1,230	69,903	33,771	1,041	34,812	104,715	66·8	33·2
1891	73,559	1,463	75,022	34,552	1,222	35,774	110,796	67·7	32·3
1892	84,008	1,668	85,676	34,444	1,348	35,792	121,468	70·5	29·5
1893	79,922	1,463	81,385	32,644	1,100	33,744	115,129	70·7	29·3
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70·	30·

24. *Results of sessions cases.*—The results of trials before the Sessions Courts during the year show that 70·6 per cent. of cases tried resulted in conviction, and 62·5 per cent. of persons tried were convicted, as compared with 69·5 per cent. and 57·0 per cent., respectively, in 1893. The results on the whole are better, and compare favourably with the results of other provinces as shown by the figures for 1893, but the Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that there is still room for improvement. The districts of Jalpaiguri, Pabna, Manbhum, Khulna, Burdwan, Bogra, Hooghly, Murshidabad, and Angul show bad results, the proportion of persons convicted being in each case below 50 per cent. The inference is that a large number of persons were committed for trial to the Sessions who ought to have been discharged by the Magistrate. On the other hand, the results in Faridpur and Champaran and the Patna Division in general are good.

25. The subjoined table shows class by class the number of true cases reported during 1894 and each of the seven preceding years:—

	True cases.							
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Class I ...	2,901	2,872	2,818	2,874	2,765	2,817	2,843	2,892
" II ...	4,646	4,622	4,702	4,340	4,824	4,666	4,668	4,794
" III ...	22,234	25,247	27,824	25,085	28,288	33,325	31,463	34,094
" IV ...	2,427	2,405	2,334	2,210	2,220	2,268	2,082	2,412
" V ...	36,131	38,381	41,032	38,078	39,841	44,870	43,098	45,393
" VI ...	27,763	30,189	33,050	38,439	43,903	51,986	47,748	44,684

There has been an increase in each of the first five classes, and a decrease in Class VI. The largest increase is in Class III, chiefly under the burglary sections, and in Class V, chiefly under ordinary theft. The decrease in Class VI is principally under "public and local nuisances."

26. Class I.—*Offences against the State and Public Tranquillity.*—An important coinage case occurred in the district of Khulna, where, owing to information communicated by Maulvi Hamid Ullah, zamindar of Pala, the police succeeded in breaking up a very dangerous gang of coiners, three of whom have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. In Burdwan a gang of up-country men were arrested on suspicion of forging currency notes, fragments of a currency note for Rs. 1,000 placed between two sheets of glass and chemicals being found with the leader. The case was pending at the close of the year. In Howrah an old offender was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for being in possession of instruments for coining and counterfeit coins. In Shahabad the District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Munro, succeeded in arresting two coiners in the Arrah town, and both were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

There was an increase of 119 true cases of rioting chiefly in the Dacca Division, where there was an increase in all districts. In Mymensingh 5 cases and in Backergunge 13 cases were attended with loss of life. In the latter district guns were used in 7 cases, in 6 of which the guns were unlicensed. In the Patna Division the number of true cases of rioting shows a decrease of 76, owing to the subsidence of the anti-kine-killing agitation. The Commissioner, Mr. Forbes, anticipates a falling off in agrarian riots as soon as the record of rights in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Saran and Champaran has been completed. 6,809 persons were required to give security under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2,705 under section 106, against 6,231 and 2,812 respectively in 1893. More than half of these cases occurred in the Dacca Division alone, where these sections appear to have been vigorously applied as a preventive measure. Out of the large number of persons bound down under section 107, the Lieutenant-Governor observes that only 87 were imprisoned in default of finding security.

27. CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*—Of 6,761 persons sent up for trial, 961 were tried before Sessions Courts, and the percentage of convictions to persons tried in these cases rose from 52·3 to 56·5. The number of true cases of murder reported rose from 356 to 362, while the percentage of convictions to persons tried fell from 25·5 to 20·7, the same as in 1892. Of 353 cases returned by the police as true murders, exclusive of pending cases, 241 were detected. Of 219 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 51 were discharged and 168 committed to the Sessions. 136 cases were disposed of finally by the Courts of Session, 71 ending in conviction and 65 in acquittal. These results are no doubt unsatisfactory; but the Inspector-General explains at some length the difficulties which the police have to contend against in this class of cases. He cites a case, which occurred in the Murshidabad district, as illustrating the nature of the combinations frequently formed to defeat the ends of justice by preventing the police from obtaining any information whatever in connection with crime. In this case a zamindar hired two well known lathials to support his action in taking violent possession of the crop on some land to which he laid a disputed claim: certain residents of their village attacked and killed them, cutting up their bodies and distributing the portions to avoid detection. News did not reach the police for some days, and then, although the District Superintendent himself went to the spot, not one villager would give any clue to the facts of the outrage which had been committed. The worst results are reported from the district of Backergunge, where the numbers of true cases of murder have been gradually rising during the last ten years, till they have reached the high figure of 63 in 1894. Of this number no less than 27 remained undetected, and 11 of these were murders by gunshot. The Inspector-General is of opinion that if Magistrates more often personally visited the locality in cases of peculiar difficulty of detection, it is possible they might be able to elicit information which is withheld from the police. In this Sir Charles Elliott agrees, and considers that Magistrates should ordinarily visit the scene of occurrence in such cases where it is within easy access from their head-quarters. There were five cases of murder by dacoits and 15 of murder by robbers, against 5 and 10 respectively in 1893. The results of these cases are bad, only three cases in all resulting in conviction.

28. CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*—In this class there has been an increase of 2,641 cases over the figures for 1893, falling almost entirely under the head "Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, &c.," the difference under the other serials being unimportant. This increase is ascribed to better reporting by chaukidars, a result of the new system of holding parades. The figures of true dacoity cases show an increase from 226 to 236. The percentage of cases ending in conviction rose from 48·6 to 63·9, and the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried from 34·8 to 47·6, results which are better than those of any of the last 10 years. The Inspector-General reports that special efforts were made by the grant of liberal rewards, to induce police officers and the public to co-operate in bringing offenders to justice. In furtherance of this policy, 3 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, 3 head-constables, 9 constables, 10 chaukidars, and 51 villagers were specially rewarded for good services. In the Burdwan Division the number of cases fell from 62 in 1893 to 37, but judicial results were very unsatisfactory, especially in Midnapore. In one case in Hooghly, a village school-master was implicated, some of the

stolen property being discovered in his house. The school-master made a confession to the police which he repeated before the Magistrate, but the jury refused to convict, discrediting the confession because some of the articles traced out had not been mentioned in the original information. In the Presidency Division there were 33 cases, of which 16 occurred in the 24-Parganas and 11 in Jessore. In the Rajshahi Division, the largest number of cases occurred in Dinajpur (8) and Pabna (9). One of the cases in the former district, in which 10 men have been convicted since the close of the year, was of considerable importance, the offenders belonging to a well-known gang in the district of Saran. Fifteen cases occurred in Faridpur and 9 in Backergunge, of which 4 and 1, respectively, were prosecuted successfully, results which are discouraging in districts where crime is so rife. Mymensingh shows a decrease from 17 to 5 cases, for which credit is due to the energy of the District Superintendent, Mr. Thomas. In the Patna Division, there was an increase of 10 cases, but judicial results show that 76 persons were convicted and 42 acquitted, against 28 convicted and 111 acquitted in 1893. An important case occurred at Asanpur in the district of Champaran, in which a gang of Nepalese, Saran, and Champaran bad characters who had settled on the Nepal side of the frontier, which they crossed at night, were convicted. Twelve cases occurred in the Orissa Division, with the excellent result that 43 persons in 7 cases were convicted. The Manbhum district accounts for 8 out of 15 cases reported from Chota Nagpur. Of these 8 cases, the police succeeded in obtaining a conviction in only one.

The number of cases of robbery increased from 184 to 225, the highest figure during the past six years. There was an increase of 63 cases of mischief by fire. Of persons tried, 21 per cent. were convicted against 17 per cent. in 1893. Of 458 true cases, as returned for the Province, the large number of 67 cases were reported from the district of Bogra, where little or no success was attained by the Police in suppressing this form of crime.

29. CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*—The number of true cases under this class rose from 2,082 to 2,412, the increase having occurred in all divisions, except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, chiefly under "Wrongful restraint and confinement." The percentage of convictions in cases and persons tried has again slightly fallen from 28 per cent. and 28·2 per cent. to 27·7 and 27·4 per cent., results being best in the Chittagong Division and worst in Orissa.

30. CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*—True cases under this class show an increase of 4,995 cases, of which 2,693 cases fall under "Lurking house-tresspass" and 1,355 under ordinary theft. The increase under the former head has already been alluded to as due to better reporting. 29 per cent. of burglary cases and 15 per cent. of theft cases were not investigated. Of cases investigated, 8 per cent. and 35 per cent., respectively, were prosecuted successfully. In the Patna Division the number of true cases of burglary increased from 8,860 to 10,173, and in two-thirds of these cases no property is reported to have been stolen. 7·5 per cent. of the cases investigated were prosecuted to conviction, the best results being obtained in Patna City, where success is reported to be due to the excellent working of the new system of town police. The figures for Darbhanga are particularly bad, the percentage of convictions being under 4 per cent., but no explanation has been given for this failure.

True cases of theft increased from 29,098 to 30,453, the percentage of convictions remaining almost the same; while in cases of cattle theft and of receiving stolen property, which also show an increase, judicial results are somewhat better. Here again the police in the Rajshahi Division were unsuccessful, the percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases investigated being only 25 per cent.

31. CLASS VI.—*All other cases.*—There has been a net decrease of 3,064 cases under this class, chiefly under "Public and local nuisances" (3,274), Opium (217), Arms Act (121). The number of bad livelihood cases instituted fell from 2,944 to 2,806. Of these, 1,130 cases were tried in the village of the accused, against 1,168 in 1893 and 843 in 1892. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that in the 24-Parganas, Tippera, Bogra, Midnapore and Lohardaga, an average period of over three months elapsed between the institution and conclusion of proceedings in these cases. Such delay must necessarily mean harassment to the witnesses who come forward on behalf of the Crown, and tend not only to jeopardise the success of such

prosecutions, but must also deter persons from coming forward again to give evidence. In the Rajshahi Division prosecutions for bad livelihood were especially few, the number for the whole Division being less than that for the district of Mymensingh, where credit must be given to Mr. Thomas for the active measures adopted. The number of persons shown on the registers as under surveillance at the close of the year was 40,773, compared with 42,107 at the close of 1893. Excise cases fell from 2,509 to 2,495. There has been an increase of 411 in salt cases mostly in Balasore. The Railway Police have been fairly successful during the year, especially with cases of professional crime. The total number of cases reported was 3,396 against 3,472 in the preceding year; and of 2,946 persons brought to trial, 2,505 were convicted. Thirty-one cases of obstructing the railway line were reported and 11 persons sent up, all of whom were convicted. The Inspector-General should have furnished further details about these cases.

32. *Working of the Arms Act.*—The working of the Arms Act received the careful consideration of Government during the year. Attention was drawn to the inconvenience occasioned to the public by the delay frequently involved in granting renewal of licenses, and the Government of India were moved to empower Sub-divisional Officers to renew licenses on payment of the prescribed fees. As this proposal did not, however, meet with the approval of the Supreme Government, instructions were issued to ensure a more methodical and speedy renewal. A complete list is to be maintained at each police-station of all licensees residing within its jurisdiction, and application for renewal may be made either in person, or by agent, or through the post; also it may be presented at the police-station, or to the Sub-divisional Officer within whose jurisdiction the licensee resided, or to the District Magistrate. The applicant for renewal may either receive the renewed license from the police-station, or office, where it was filed, or attach a registered and stamped envelope, bearing his own address, to the application, and have the license transmitted to him by post direct from the Magistrate's office. It was further ordered that all guns must be marked and numbered before an original license could be granted for their possession. The working of the Act in the district of Backergunge, to which the Inspector-General specially refers in his report, has been the subject of correspondence between Government and the Commissioner of the Division. The peculiar conditions of this district, where no less than 13 murders are reported to have been committed by guns, have necessitated the adoption of exceptional measures, and prosecutions for the possession of unlicensed guns have been carefully resorted to, and in many cases rigorous sentences passed upon conviction. In 25 cases sentences of imprisonment were passed, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to consider that the measures adopted have been unduly severe when the peculiarly lawless character of the criminal classes in Backergunge is taken into consideration.

33. *Railway cases.*—Thirty-one cases of obstruction on railway lines were reported, and in one serious case near Giridih, where three men placed sleepers on the line, all three received severe punishment. This class of offences is growing in volume and importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future reports a map should be inserted showing the locality of all true cases of this kind. A black cross should indicate where an attempt at obstruction was made and frustrated, and a red cross on the map should show where it led to a railway accident, whether fatal or otherwise.

34. *Non-cognizable crime.*—The fluctuations in non-cognizable crime reported during 1894 and the previous year are shown in the table below:—

		Number of cases. 1893.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
Class I	...	9,278	9,239	...	39
" II	...	20	31	11	...
" III	...	959	898	...	61
" IV	...	58,252	54,825	...	3,427
" V	...	10,958	10,677	...	281
" VI	...	13,576	13,996	420	...
Special laws	...	28,447	28,404	...	43
Total	...	121,420	118,070	431	3,851
			Net decrease	3,420	

The largest decrease has occurred under Class IV, the number of cases under "Criminal force" having fallen by 3,626. The police were employed in 5·0 per cent. of non-cognizable cases against 4·9 per cent. in 1893. The Lieutenant-Governor again notices that very small success has attended the prosecution of these cases in some divisions. In the Patna Division, of 17,552 persons who actually appeared before the courts, 8,580 were convicted and 8,125 acquitted, while in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, 3,201 acquittals are shown against 2,333 convictions—figures which would seem to indicate that complaints were not judiciously sifted before the issue of process.

35. *Remands.*—The following table shows the percentage of remands in Magistrates' Courts in police cases sent up for trial during the past three years:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded three times.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1892	37·8	24·5	15·2	9·0	5·1	2·7	1·5	1·7	2·1
1893	36·8	21·5	15·8	9·1	5·2	2·6	1·3	1·8	2·4
1894	35·7	24·1	15·0	9·4	5·5	3·1	1·8	2·1	2·8

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe a general falling off in this respect from the figures for the previous year. In nine districts of the Province, less than half the cases tried were disposed of on the first two hearings, while in 13 districts above 70 per cent. were so disposed of. Hooghly again stands highest with 81·2 per cent. of cases disposed of on the first two hearings, while Bogra again comes last with the very low percentage of 32·6. The percentage in Darbhanga has fallen from 56·2 to 37·9. The percentage of previous convictions proved against persons convicted of offences under Chapter XVII of the Penal Code has risen from 9·1 to 9·9, the highest figure yet registered, a result which may be attributed to increased attention being paid to this important subject.

36. *Anthropometry.*—The further development of the Bertillon system of anthropometry for the identification of criminals has received unremitting attention from the Inspector-General. At each police-station there is a register which contains full information regarding the convictions of all residents within its jurisdiction, and each subdivisional court sub-inspector has been supplied with a copy of the index to the Conviction Register for a period of 10 to 20 years, so that when an accused is a resident of the district, or, if a resident of another district, gives a correct name and address, the local police are independent of the assistance afforded by anthropometric data. But when an accused conceals his identity, or his identity is doubtful, recourse is had to the central office. During the year the identity of 140 persons was thus established in cases from 32 districts, and the area under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. Comprehensive instructions for the working of the system have been drawn up in pamphlet form. An officer was deputed to instruct the Bombay police in the Bengal system of anthropometry, and Mr. Paget, District Superintendent of Police, is now on deputation to instruct the police of the North-Western Provinces. Mr. Henry again acknowledges the cordial co-operation of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Comins and the officers of the Jail Department in facilitating the working of the system.

37. *Summary of changes.*—The Inspector-General has appended to his report a succinct summary of the chief changes introduced during the past four years in all branches of police administration. These changes include the regrading of the superior appointments in the service, the appointment by examination of probationary Assistant Superintendents, a scheme for the creation of a Provident Fund, the redistribution of investigating centres, the better supervision of police cases before the Courts by freeing Court Sub-Inspectors from many duties which prevented their devoting proper attention to the prosecution of cases, the re-adjustment of the strength of the lower grades of

the force, the establishment of District Police reserves, the appointment of Sub-Inspectors by competitive examination, the foundation of a Police Training School, and various and important reforms in chaukidari administration, as well as numerous departmental changes and other reforms which must, if intelligently carried out, ensure improvement in the working of the force.

38. *Character of officers.*—Mr. Henry again brings to the notice of Government the good work done by Messrs. Giles and Pratt, the Deputy Inspectors-General, and acknowledges the services of Messrs. Wilcox and Masters, who officiated for them during their absence. Special praise is also bestowed on Mr. Showers, who acted as Personal Assistant throughout the year, and on Mr. Thomas, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh. The names of the District Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors favourably mentioned in paragraph 41 of the Report will be noted in the Appointment Department. Mr. Henry himself has merited the thanks of Government for his zealous and able administration of the Department, and deserves high commendation for the successful establishment of a system of anthropometry with which his name will always be associated.

ORDER.—Ordered that copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and to all Commissioners of Divisions, for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT CINCHONA PLANTATION AND CINCHONA FACTORY IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 251T.—F.

READ—

The Annual Report on the Government Cinchona Plantation and Factory in Bengal for the year 1894-95.

There was nothing abnormal in the climatic conditions of the year under review, and the plantation suffered neither from landslips nor from forest fires. The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 295,500, against 698,850 in 1892-93, in addition to which 203,000 trees were cut down in the plantation at Nimbong lately purchased by Government from the Bhutan Cinchona Association. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living cinchona plants at the Government plantations in Sikkim and at Nimbong, excluding the nursery stock, at the close of the year, was 3,927,501. No new trees were planted out during the year, as the purchase of the Nimbong plantation was thought to have put Government in possession of a sufficiently large quantity of bark. Since then however, the demand for quinine has increased owing to the success of the pice-packet system, and Dr. King has ordered two to three hundred acres of land to be prepared for the purpose of being planted out with new trees. It is essential that enough planting should be done every year to maintain the outturn of plantation and factory up to at least 8,000 lbs. of quinine.

2. The crop of the year amounted to 500,534 lbs. of dry bark, of which 295,054 lbs. were obtained from the trees uprooted on the Government plantation in Sikkim, and 205,480 lbs. were collected from the trees uprooted at Nimbong. The bulk of the bark, with the exception of 126,603 lbs. of the red sort, was of the quinine-producing kind. The outturn of bark per tree was over a pound as compared with less than half a pound per tree in the preceding year when the majority of the trees cropped were dwarfed and feeble. The whole crop, less 1,959 lbs. sold to a medical depôt and to other purchasers, was as usual made over to the Cinchona Factory for disposal.

3. The outturn of the factory was 8,318 lbs. of sulphate of quinine, the produce of 393,150 lbs. of yellow bark, and 4,032 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, the yield from 105,560 lbs. of red bark. The outturn in 1893-94 was 4,765 lbs. of quinine from 230,100lbs. of yellow bark and 3,848 lbs. of the febrifuge from 91,800 lbs. of red bark. Thus, while it took nearly 24 lbs. of red bark to yield a pound of febrifuge in the previous year, 26 lbs. of the bark were required for the manufacture of a pound of febrifuge during the year under review. On the other hand, in order to produce a pound of quinine, 47 lbs. of yellow bark were required during 1894-95, against 48 lbs. in the previous year. As was explained in last year's Resolution, the percentage of quinine in cinchona bark varies very much, and the same may be said of the alkaloids which the red bark yields. The total outturn of quinine and febrifuge was 12,350 lbs., being the highest figure reached since the factory was started.

4. The following statement compares the issues of the year with those of the preceding year:—

	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Sulphate of quinine.		Cinchona febrifuge.		Sulphate of quinine.		Cinchona febrifuge.	
1	2		3		4		5	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
To Medical Department, Calcutta	1,300	0	500	0	1,000	0	150	0
To Medical Department, Mian Meer	1,500	0	900	0	1,400	0	400	0
To Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal (for District Medical Officers, Bengal).	......		295	8	......		265	12
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for jails and lock-ups in Bengal).	7	0	51	0	5	0	43	8
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for making into pice-packets)	1,400	0	......		2,025	0	......	
To Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal (for compensation for loss of weight in conversion into pice-packets).	14	12	......		20	4	......	
To Commissariat Department for Port Blair	50	0	......		25	0	......	
Sold to Government officers	2,552	10¾	......		3,085	1	......	
Ditto ditto and to the general public	......		2,453	11	......		2,416	9
Given as samples	2	6¾	0	5	1	8½	0	7
Total ...	6,916	13½	4,200	8	7,561	13½	3,276	4

Dr. King explains that the above figures do not take into account 342 lbs. and 14 oz. of cinchona febrifuge sold for cash to dispensaries under the management of Municipalities and District Boards. The decrease in the issues of cinchona febrifuge is attributed to the low price at which quinine, cinchonine and cinchonidine are now sold in the market. The stock of quinine in hand at the close of the year was 2,140lbs. and of febrifuge 1,455lbs.

5. The revenue derived from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark and other products of the plantation amounted to Rs. 1,44,104 against Rs. 1,43,685 in the previous year:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	65,808	74,347
By credit from the Medical Depôts and the Commissariat Department	54,370	39,500
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal	2,955	2,657
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	622	515
„ pice-packets	19,930	27,085
Total ...	1,43,685	1,44,104

6. The expenditure on the plantation, excluding the sum of Rs. 50,000, which was paid on account of the second instalment of the purchase money of the Nimbong plantation, amounted to Rs. 73,806 against Rs. 73,235 in the previous year. The total amount spent on account of the factory was Rs. 35,700 against Rs. 54,013 in 1893-94. The large increase in factory expenditure in the previous year was due to the inclusion of the price of quinine taken over from the Bhutan Cinchona Association.

7. The tables in the Report are imperfectly prepared and require revision. For instance, the cost of salaries of European establishment, cooly labour, office establishment, &c., which in the table at paragraph 5 of the Report is lumped together under one head, should in future reports be broken up so as to show separately the cost of European staff and that of native staff classified as clerks, gardeners, coolies, etc.

The expenditure on the factory should be shown in the same detail as is given for the plantation expenditure at paragraph 5. The previous year's figures should also be shown everywhere for the purposes of comparison. Again in the stock account at paragraph 8, it is not understood why the whole of the dry bark (874,787 pounds) collected at Nimbong has not been included. Dr. King has taken the valuation of the Nimbong bark brought into the Government godowns as equal to that of the two instalments which have been paid on account of the Nimbong property, but there is obviously no connection between the stock-taking of the Nimbong bark actually brought in and the two instalments of money paid towards the purchase of the whole property. Further, the table of stock at paragraph 8 in order to be complete should show (1) quantity and value of stock at beginning of the year; (2) quantity and value of stock received during the year; (3) quantity and value of stock expended during the year; (4) quantity and value of stock balance at the end of the year.

8. The net profit on the working of the plantation amounts to Rs. 7,705 against Rs. 1,117 in the previous year. Dr. King observes that the net result of the year under review "can hardly be regarded as of the nature of a profit, for the plantation from which a certain number of trees have been taken, has not been increased by a corresponding number."

9. The scheme for the sale of Government quinine in Bengal through the medium of the Postal Department continues to gain in favour every year. The amount delivered to the Jail Department for conversion into pice-packets was 2,025 pounds against 1,490 pounds in 1893-94. The results of the working of the scheme were lately reviewed in detail in a Resolution separately issued by this Government, and it is unnecessary to dwell upon it further.

10. The thanks of Government are again due to Dr. King and Mr. Gammie for their efficient management of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF NAWAB ALI KHAN BAHADUR OF HUSANABAD IN MONGHYR.

No. 236T.—M., dated Darjeeling, the 26th August 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Patna Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 479G., dated the 9th August 1895, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Magistrate of Patna, in which he reports that Nawab Ali Khan Bahadur of Husanabad in Monghyr, has given a donation of Rs. 2,000 towards the construction of a hospital at Rajgir in the district of Patna, of which he is a zamindar, to commemorate the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to that place.

2. In reply, I am to request that the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor may be conveyed to the donor for his liberality.

FINAL FORECAST OF THE JUTE CROP IN BENGAL FOR SEASON 1895.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 2nd September 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

Final Forecast of the Jute Crop for season 1895 (*to the middle of August*).

Returns have been received from 26 districts in which jute is grown in these provinces, viz., from Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, all districts of the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions, Tippera, Noakhali, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack and Balasore.

Season.—As remarked in the first forecast published on the 29th June 1895, rain was deficient from January to March, but the deficiency does not appear to have impeded the cultivation in the more important jute-growing districts. Throughout the greater part of April the rainfall was well distributed, and was generally above the normal. In the early part of the month of May the rainfall was more copious over the whole province than is usual at the beginning of the month. During the last half of May heavy rain fell in East Bengal, but in other districts there was less than the average fall. For the whole month of May Eastern Bengal received more than the normal, while South-West Bengal, parts of Northern Bengal, and Orissa received less than the normal fall. In June the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In Central Bengal the rainfall was short, but Orissa received double the normal fall. In July and the first half of August the rainfall was generally deficient in Central and Western Bengal, but in North Bengal and North Bihar there was excess, and in East Bengal the falls were irregular.

2. *Area sown.*—The estimates of areas sown with jute in 1895, as reported in the first forecast, have been modified by the Collectors of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur, Purnea, Cuttack and Balasore. The total area sown in jute in Bengal during the year under report, as shown in the appended return, is 2,242,700 acres against 2,268,200 acres reported in the first forecast, and as against 2,264,300 acres reported to have been sown in 1894.

Comparing the area under jute cultivation this year with that of 1894, it will be seen that there is a small decrease this year of nearly one per cent.

3. *Character of the crop.*—Taking the eleven most important jute growing districts into consideration, it will be

seen from the appended returns that Tippera, Pabna and Dinajpur return a bumper crop. Rangpur and Rajshahi return an average crop, and for Mymensingh, Dacca, Faridpur, Bogra and Purnea an outturn from 13 to 15½ annas is estimated. Jalpaiguri returns the crop as 15½ annas only. Floods have injured the crop in Bogra, Jalpaiguri and Mymensingh. On the whole six of these districts return a better crop than last year, one an equal crop and four a crop not so good. In the less important jute districts in Central and Western Bengal scanty rainfall at sowing time has reduced the outturn below that of last year. Taking the province as a whole, the outturn of the jute crop may be estimated at 17 annas against 16⅗ths annas estimated last year.

4. *Gross outturn of the crop.*—As in previous years, for the purpose of estimating the gross outturn of jute of the current season, an all-round rate of 1,200 lbs. has been assumed to be the average rate of production of jute per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The outturn of jute in these provinces for the season 1895 is shown in column 9 of the attached statement to have amounted to 6,421,600 bales (of 400 lbs.) against 6,144,300 bales in 1894.

5. *Estimated exports.*—The amount of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejections) which may be available for export out of this year's crop is estimated to be about 36 lakhs of bales against 25 lakhs of bales exported in 1893, and 36 lakhs of bales exported from last year's crop.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Ben[illegible].

DARJEELING,
The 27th August 1895.

Final Report on the Jute Crop of Bengal for the year 1895.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1895)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1894)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.				Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in Column 3.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (−) area in Column 4.			Estimated yield of current year, *i.e.*, of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, *i.e.*, of area in column 3.	Normal.	Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan ...	10,900	10,900	11,100	......	−1·80	10	11½	20,400	32,700	24,000	33,300	−37·61	−·15	−38·73	For scanty rainfall the outturn of jute in Sadar and Katwa subdivisions will be less. Owing to timely rainfalls the outturn in the Kalna Subdivision will be the same as it was in last year (12 annas).	
Midnapore ...	11,100	10,800	20,900	+2·81	−46·41	12½	9½	25,500	33,300	19,200	62,700	−23·42	+32·81	−60·92	After the submission of the first forecast a considerable area was brought under cultivation. The outturn is likely to be better owing to seasonable rain.	The Collector estimates the average rate of yield per acre to be 1,140 lbs. A rate of 1,200 lbs. has, however, been taken in this office in calculating the estimates of outturn in columns 9, 10, 11 and 12.
Hooghly ..	12,000	12,500	14,300	4·00	−15·98	8	10	16,000	26,000	23,400	42,900	−0·50	−28·07	−58·04	For want of periodical rains the area cultivated is less than in the previous year. The outturn is also expected to be comparatively low.	

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1895)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1891)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.							Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in				Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in				
				Column 3.	Column 4.							Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
24-Parganas ...	35,300	35,400	42,000	—0·28	—15·95	12½	13	82,700	105,900	86,300	126,000	—21·90	—4·17	—34·36	This year's outturn will be less than that of the last year owing to the continued want of rainfall since the sowing time. The difference in the acreage of the current year's crop, as shown in the preliminary forecast, and that shown in the present return is due to the fact that in the preliminary forecast the estimated area sown this year was shown by the Subdivisional Officer of Diamond Harbour to be 210 acres, whereas he now states that the area sown was 1,086 acres.	
Khulna ...	21,600	17,800	22,500	+21·34	—4·00	15½	13½	62,100	64,800	44,100	67,500	—4·16	+40·81	—8·00	The increase in area and outturn is owing to the timely rains. The Subdivisional Officer of Satkhira reports that the rains in May have done good, and the whole normal area is shown as sown in that subdivision.	
Nadia ...	44,000	47,000	47,000	—6·39	—6·39	13	14	107,300	132,000	123,400	141,000	—18·71	—13·04	—23·90	The decrease in this year's outturn as compared with that of last year is mainly due to the want of timely and sufficient rainfall.	
Jessore ...	34,100	33,600	41,500	+1·49	—17·83	14	14	89,500	102,300	88,900	124,500	—12·51	+1·48	—28·11	The outturn is below normal owing to inadequate rainfall.	

Murshidabad...	20,300	21,700	30,600	−6·45	−33·66	11	10	41,900	60,900	40,700	91,800	−31·19	+2·94	−54·35	At the beginning of the season rainfall was deficient, hence reduced area cultivated. But later on the rain suited the jute crop very well, and the rivers also remaining low, and no inundation forcing premature cutting, the outturn is now very promising.
Dinajpur ...	107,500	107,500	99,500	......	+8·04	18	12	362,800	323,500	241,900	298,500	+12·49	+49·97	+21·54	......
Rajshahi ...	103,300	105,200	104,500	−1·81	−1·15	16	14½	369,900	369,900	280,300	313,500	......	+7·12	−1·14	The slight increase in this year's outturn as compared with that shown in the preliminary forecast calls for no special remarks, save and except that it was due to sufficient rainfall in May and June and bright sunshine at times.
Rangpur	273,000	286,200	273,500	−2·87	−0·18	16	14	834,000	834,000	751,300	835,500	......	+11·01	−0·01	The weather up to the period when the preliminary forecast was submitted was very favourable for jute; so more than an average outturn was expected, but insufficient rainfall during the whole of June and the first week of July interfered with the growth of the crop. Hence an average outturn is now estimated.
Bogra ..	100,000	100,000	76,000	......	+31·58	13	14	248,800	360,000	280,600	228,000	−18·73	−7·12	+6·96	Want of sufficient rain in June and a sudden flood in the eastern jute producing parts of the district in early July have damaged the crop to some extent.
Pabna ...	175,500	174,500	180,900	+0·57	−2·98	17	14	559,400	526,500	458,100	542,700	+6·24	+22·11	+3·07	Seasonable weather has prevailed all through the season. The sudden rise of the rivers in July may have affected the quality on the lower lands, but the quantity is not likely to be affected.
Darjeeling (plains).	13,800	13,900	13,900	......	......	10	13	25,900	41,400	31,100	41,400	−37·43	−16·72	−37·43	The growth of jute was checked by heavy rainfall. The outturn is accordingly less.
Jalpaiguri ...	64,900	64,200	64,000	+1·09	+1·41	10½	13½	127,800	194,700	162,500	192,000	−34·36	−20·16	−33·43	The difference in the outturn shown in the preliminary forecast and in this is owing to excessive rainfall in the early stage of cultivation of this crop and to the floods in parts of the Duars.

District.	Acreage.					Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn (1895)?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year (1894)?	Outturn in bales of 400 lbs.				Percentage by which column 9 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) outturn in			Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
	Of current year's crop.	Of previous year's crop.	Normal.	Percentage by which column 2 exceeds (+) or falls short of (—) area in				Estimated yield of current year, i.e., of area in column 2.	Yield of area in column 2 at full standard rate.	Yield of previous year, i.e., of area in column 3.	Normal.					
				Column 3.	Column 4.							Column 10.	Column 11.	Column 12.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Dacca ...	178,300	211,200	219,300	—15·58	—18·69	14	13	468,000	534,900	514,800	667,900	—12·50	—9·09	—28·86	The area sown this year has been ascertained to be 178,300 acres and not 219,400 as shown in the preliminary forecast. The decrease is only in the Sadar subdivision.	
Faridpur ...	86,000	85,000	86,000	+1·17	......	14	16	225,800	258,000	255,000	258,000	—12·48	—11·45	—12·48	The increase in area is due to transfer of 15 square miles of char lands from Dacca to this district. The outturn at Madaripur has been estimated at 12 annas only. It is due to insufficient rainfall during the sowing season and too much rainfall during the time of growth.	
Backergunge...	6,400	6,400	6,400	...	...	11	12	13,200	19,200	14,400	19,200	—31·25	—8·33	—31·25	The decrease in the outturn is due to deficiency of rainfall.	
Mymensingh	558,000	569,100	570,800	—0·19	—2·24	15½	16	1,621,000	1,674,000	1,572,500	1,712,400	—3·16	+3·08	—5·33	Though some damage has been done in low lands on account of the sudden rise of the rivers, the outturn on the whole will be better than last year's, owing to the very useful rain in May and June.	

Tippera ...	231,300	212,000	225,000	+9·06	−2·73	18	15	780,300	693,600	715,500	675,000	+12·5	+9·05	+15·6	......
Noakhali ...	9,300	9,500	9,500	...	...	14	13	24,900	28,500	23,200	28,500	−12·56	+7·32	−12·36	Owing to the good rainfall, this year's outturn is better than that of last year.
Bhagalpur ...	22,400	22,400	22,400	...	...	16	17	67,200	67,200	71,400	67,200	......	−5·86	......	The rainfall is well distributed this year, hence the outturn is expected to be an average one.
Purnea ...	77500	75,000	62,200	+0·66	+21·38	15	16	212,300	226,500	225,000	186,600	−6·26	−5·64	+13·81	The increase in area is in the Araria Subdivision and is due to better information, having been received after the submission of the preliminary forecast. On account of insufficient rainfall in June last, the outturn will be a little less than that of last year.
Malda ...	35,560	33,500	45,000	...	−21·11	12	14	79,900	106,500	93,200	135,000	−24·97	−14·27	−40·81	Owing to the deficiency of rainfall, the area sown this year is less than the normal area; and the outturn has been less than what was first estimated.
Cattack ...	4,900	4,500	5,50(	+8·88	−10·91	13	10	11,900	14,700	8,400	16,500	−19·04	+41·66	−27·87	For want of sufficient rain the sowing had not been completed when the preliminary forecast was submitted. Hence the difference in area between this report and the first forecast. The excessive rainfall in June last, which brought on floods, caused some damage to crops on low lands. Hence the outturn is below the average.
Balasore .	2,700	2,600	3,600	+3·85	−25·00	12	10	6,100	8,100	4,900	10,800	−24·69	+24·49	−43·52	The area under cultivation this year is estimated to be 2,700 intead of 2,300 as given in preliminary forecast. The decrease in this year's outturn is due to the want of good rain.
Total ...	2,[illegible],700	2,264,300	2,302,800	−0·95	−2·69	(a)17	(a)16½	6,421,600	6,728,160	6,144,500	6,908,400	−4·55	+4·51	−7·05	......

(a) Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

N.B.—20 annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, and 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·43. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* rice commenced. Transplantation of *aman* rice still going on in parts. Prospects not good owing to want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·37. Weather cloudy. Transplantation of paddy going on. Want of rain felt in Ghatal, Tamluk and Contai. Common rice selling from 14 to 22 seers a rupee at different subdivisions. No want of fodder and water.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·56. Weather bright with occasional showers Prospects of *aus* rice, jute and sugarcane fair, of transplanted rice moderate. The harvesting of *aus* and jute proceeding with fair outturn. Transplantation completed with reduced area. Health of cattle-good. Rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Sadar	...	...	...	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	...	...	...	15	0	
Basirhat	...	...	...	17	12½	
Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	16	0	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall ·60. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy going on. Transplantation of *aman* paddy much retarded for want of rain. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·74, Bagerhat ·59, Satkhira 1·09. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* continues; the grain in the ear is not full for want of sufficient rain. Transplantation of *aman* going on. Price of common rice varies from 15 to 22 seers a rupee in the different subdivisions. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·71. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute and transplantation of *haimanti* paddy almost over. Price of common rice 15 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·77. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* and cutting of jute continue. More rain wanted. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·76. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rivers have fallen slightly. Prospects of *aman* good. Jute being harvested; quality poor. Fodder and water sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·94. Weather hot with occasional rain. Cutting of jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·96. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* and transplantation of *aman* continue. More rain needed for the latter. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Raujan. Rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall ·72 at Sadar. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. *Marua* and Indian-corn are being harvested. Transplantation of paddy approaching completion. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 to 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·41. *Bhadoi* crops are doing well. Transplantation of paddy is nearly completed. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·63. Transplantation of *aghani* not yet completed. *Bhadoi* crops good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall ·70 at Sadar, ·86 at Madhubani, ·92 at Samastipur. Prospects of *aghani* continue favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·84 and at subdivisions above two inches. Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crops along the Ganges are exceptionally good in consequence of there having been no flood this year. More rain is wanted in Supaul for paddy. Prospects in other parts of the district are fair and normal. Common rice selling at 18 seers 4 chitaks per rupee at head-quarters. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rainfall at Sadar ·83. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute going on. f *aghani* paddy nearly finished. Cattle-disease in Belgachia and Kasba and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 6·57. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* paddy is being reaped in places. Weeding and transplantation of *sarad* paddy in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	21	0	per rupee.
Jajpur	22	5	
Kendrapara	25	0	
Banki	22	5	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·71, Giridi ·88. More rain wanted in Giridi subdivision. Transplanting operations completed. All crops doing well. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 15 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Fine weather prevailed for the greater part of the week over the Province, and the rainfall was slight in almost all districts. Want of rain continues to be felt in most parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. Elsewhere the general prospects of the winter rice crop are favourable. *Aus* rice and jute are being harvested. In Bihar the *bhadoi* crops are reported good; *marua* and Indian-corn are being harvested. Cattle-disease is still reported in Purnea, but in no other district. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3*rd September*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·588	29·634	— ·017	Ely	83	90·2	27th Aug.	78·2*	27 to Aug. 30.	89·4	78·7*	84·1*
		Raniganj	29·348	29·630	0	Sly	59	89·2	26th "	76·4	30th "	88·7	77·5	83·1
	Birbhum	......												
	Bankura	Bankura	29·358	29·606	—·002	E	49	90·1	25 & 31 "	75·6	29th "	88·5	77·7	83·1
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29·532	29·628	—·005	SE	105	91·3	25 & 31 "	76·1	29 & 30 "	89·2	78·2	83·7
	Hooghly	... ..												
	Howrah	......												
Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·651	29·620	—·028	SWly	305	90·7	25th "	77·0	28th "	87·4	79·5	83·5
	Calcutta	Calcutta	29·664	29·631	—·015	SEly	65	87·9	25th "	75·7	27th "	83·9	78·1	82·0
	Nadia	Krishnagar	29·612	29·637	+·012	ESE	131	90·8	31st "	76·7	29th "	89·4	78·2	83·9
	Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·628	29·643	—·00[illegible]	E & SEly	94	90·2	28th "	77·3	29th "	88·7	78·6	83·7
	Jessore	Jessore	29·635	29·635	—·025	SE	108	91·0	31st "	77·4	28th "	89·0	78·7	83·9
	Khulna	......												
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·623	29·642	+·012	SE	103	89·1	2[illegible]th "	77·6	27th "	87·8	79·2	83·5
	Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·597	29·674	+·026	E	57	90·3	27 & 31 "	78·7	25, 26 & 30. "	88·9	79·3	84·1
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·451	29·692	+·025	Ely	53	91·4	28th "	76·1	25 26 & 30. "	89·6	77·0	83·4
	Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·950	—	+·008	Ely	66	68·1	28th "	55·2	30th "	66·1	56·5	61·3
		Gnatong	Observations incomplete.											
	Kuch Bihar	......												
	Rangpur	Rangpur	29·603	29·680	+·016	SE	29	90·3	24th "	77·7	25th "	89·7	78·7	84·2
	Bogra	Bogra	29·653	29·666	+·031	SE	96	90·7	31st "	77·2	30th "	80·3	78·9	84·1
	Pabna	Sirajganj	29·665	29·664	+·007	Calm & S.	10	88·3	30 & 31 "	77·8	27 & 28 "	86·7	79·2	83·0
Dacca (East Bengal)	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·702	29·676	—·006	SSE	182	89·1	25 & 30 "	78·2	27th "	87·3	80·2	83·5
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·671	29·681	+·01[illegible]	ESE	104	89·7	31st "	78·5	25 to 30 "	87·1	78·7	83·0
	Faridpur	Faridpur	29·682	29·676	+·010	SE	129	87·8	25th "	77·9	28th "	86·2	79·7	83·0
	Backergunge	Barisal	29·710	29·668	+·022	Calm	50*	88·8	31st "	77·4	28th "	87·4	78·5	83·0
Chittagong (East Bengal)	Tippera	Comilla	29·705	29·680	+·0[illegible]	S	117	89·4	2[illegible] & 31 "	74·8	28th "	87·3	76·3	81·8
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29·690	29·680	+·0[illegible]	SE	103	87·5	25th "	75·8	29th "	85·6	77·5	81·6
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29·660	29·695	—·0[illegible]	SSE	122	89·7	25th "	74·1	28th "	86·6	76·7	81·7
	South Lushai Hills	...												
Patna (Bihar)	Patna	Bankipore	29·456	29·620	—·0[illegible]	ENE	263	91·5	29th "	78·7	31st "	89·1	79·8	84·4
	Gaya	Gaya	29·288	2[illegible]·617	—·011	ENE	144	92·9	25th "	76·8	25th "	91·0	78·4	84·7
	Shahabad	Dehri	29·292	29·595	—·0[illegible]	Ely	288	93·3	25th "	?	?	90·9	?	?
		Buxar	29·414	29·607	0	E	158	91·5	28 & 29 "	76·3	25th "	89·5	78·4	84·0
		Arrah	29·474	29·615	+·0[illegible]	SE	7[illegible]	93·4	29th "	77·5	31st "	90·5	80·1	85·3
	Saran	Chapra	29·478	29·612	+·010	ESE	143	91·3	26, 28 & 29. "	78·6	30 & 31 "	88·7	79·5	84·1
	Champaran	Motihari	29·463	29·643	+·018	ENE	153	[illegible]	28th "	76·9	27th "	89·8	79·1	84·5
	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·503	29·634	—	ESE	107	[illegible]1·7	28th "	78·2	25 & 31 "	89·3	79·8	84·6
	Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·523	29·643	—·0[illegible]	ESE	251	91·0	28th "	80·5	25 & 30 "	88·2	81·3	84·8
Bhagalpur (Bihar)	Monghyr	...												
	Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·516	29·629	+·012	SE	100	91·7	28th "	77·7	30th "	88·1	78·8	83·5
	Purnea	Purnea	29·578	29·657	+·011	E	94	91·2	28th "	78·2	25th "	88·1	79·4	83·8
	Malda	Malda	?	?	?	Sly	55	90·6	2[illegible]th "	78·0	31st "	80·2	79·4	84·3
	Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·189	29·636	+·015	ESE	120	8[illegible]·5	2[illegible]th "	75·8	29th "	87·7	77·5	82·6
Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·583	29·606	—·0[illegible]	Calm	54	[illegible]·08	[illegible], 26 & "	75·2	28th "	89·0	78·2	83·[illegible]
		False Point	29·655	29·618	—·0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75·1	28th "	87·1	78·1	82·[illegible]
	Balasore	Balasore	29·623	29·625	+·00[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	76·2	9th "	87·1	78·1	82·[illegible]
	Puri	Puri	29·656	29·620	—	Variable	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	78·1	29th "	89·7	79·9	84·[illegible]
		Gopalpur	29·649	29·610	—	WSW	207	90·2	31st "	75·6	27th "	88·0	78·[illegible]	83·1
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·667	29·618	—·028	SEly	182	85·2	26 & 28 "	71·[illegible]	29th "	84·1	73·4	78·[illegible]
	Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·555	29·625	—·0[illegible]	Ely	224	85·2	2[illegible]th "	70·9	29th "	82·8	72·7	77·[illegible]
	Palamau	Daltonganj												
	Manbhum	... ..												
	Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·892	29·600	—·010	Nly	18	90·4	28th "	75·6	29th "	88·0	77·5	82·[illegible]
Assam	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·420	29·710	—·005	NE		93·2	28th "	76·0	23rd "	88·7	77·9	83·[illegible]
......	Goalpara	Dhubri	29·617	29·687	+·007	NEly	58	87·2	26, 29 & 31. "	76·2	25 & 30 "	86·2	78·2	82·[illegible]
	Cachar	Silchar	29·659	29·714	—·006	Calm		92·0	24 & 31 "	75·3	26th "	89·5	76·5	83·[illegible]

... subdivisions above
exceptionally good in ...
...naul for paddy:

* Mean of [illegible] days.

... means of the reading during the same period for the ... The

or the week ending Saturday, the 31st of August 1895.

					DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					OF WEEK.				RAINFALL.						
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.			
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	DISTRICT.
0*	83·6	85	6·9	0·43	1·36	2·13	3·75	3·04	7 99	12·15	—4·16	27 03	35·13	—8·10	Burdwan.
—0·4	80·8	93	6·4	2·74											
					0·94	2·50	2·33	3·06	7·72	12·53	—4·81	28·46	38·50	—10·04	Birbhum.
+0·7	81·3	88	7·0	3·57	2·53	2 06	3·00	3·35	9·17	13·49	—4·32	33·15	39·79	—6·34	Bankura.
+0·5	82·1	87	3·0	3·17	2·47	2·51	4·25	2 92	8·83	13·38	—4·55	27·58	38 84	—11·26	Midnapore.
					1·83	1·92	2·33	3·18	9·67	12·97	—3·30	25·89	37·86	—11·97	Hooghly.
					1·36	2·26	4·00	3·66	9·21	12·49	—3·28	24·82	37 91	—13·09	Howrah.
—0·1	81·8	90	9·6	2·51	1·82	2·03	2·67	3·16	9·33	12·90	—3·57	28·55	38·97	—10·42	24-Parganas.
—0·7	81·7	90	8·1	1·48	1·48	2·18	3·00	3·65	11·84	13·24	—1·40	29·29	39·28	—9 99	Calcutta.
+0·3	82·3	83	6·9	0·55	0·98	2·10	2·00	3·11	7·51	11·82	—4·31	24·78	35·59	—10·81	Nadia.
+0·2	82·1	90	8·7	0·60	1·01	2·40	3·33	3·07	6·67	11·41	—4·74	22·03	38·10	—16·07	Murshidabad.
0	82·8	89	6·3	0·87	1·03	1·66	2·40	2·67	8·22	11·36	—3·14	28·25	36·94	—8·69	Jessore.
					1·02	1·85	2·67	3·01	9·43	12·00	—2 57	31·16	41·55	—10·39	Khulna.
+0·6	83·5	87	5·6	0·74	1·43	2·81	3 33	3·51	7 86	10·86	—3 00	29·95	37·70	—7·75	Rajshahi.
+0·9	81·1	91	7·4	1·53	1·51	2·95	3·00	3·56	12·10	11·79	+0·31	37·30	41·75	—4·45	Dinajpur.
+1·5	80·9	91	8·3	2·20	2·56	5·62	3·00	3·80	31·60	24·78	+6·82	101·04	88 04	+13·00	Jalpaiguri.
+0·4	60·4	94	8·0	4·26	4 31	4·88	3·25	4·43	30·31	26·73	+9·59		97·79		Darjeeling.
					0·89	6·55	2·25	3·66	10·52	22·11	—5·59	89 77	81·41	+8·36	Kuch Bihar.
+1·2	81·8	88	7·3	0·83		3·21		3 00		12·44			54 07		Rangpur.
+1·8	83·5	85	6·4	1·16	0·63	2 92	1·75	3·15		11·58			41·70		Bogra.
+0·4	81·4	91	8·6	0·46	0·80	2·49	2 50	3·38	9·70	11·78	—2·08	28·72	37·39	—8·67	Pabna.
+0·4	81·6	89	8·4	0·53	1·50	2 39	1·75	3·53	11·08	12 75	—1·67	31·82	44·37	—12·55	Dacca.
+0 6	81·2	89	6·9	0 30		3·31		3·84		13·77			49·87		Mymensingh.
+0 3	82·1	91	7·0	1·84	1·17	2·09	3·00	3 20		11·77			40·77		Faridpur.
+0·9	81·3	92	8·6	1·88	1·88	2·62	5·25	3·84	13·07	15·23	—2·16	36·16	56·65	—20·49	Backergunge.
0	80·1	94	6·9	1·63	2·58	2·66	2·75	3 83	14·03	16·44	—2·41		51 27		Tippera.
+0·4	80·6	90	4·7	4·01	5 03	3·79	5·50	4·51	24·10	24·37	—0·27	68·70	80 32	—11·62	Noakhali.
+0·9	80·3	96	8 1	2·16	3 26	3·02	3·00	3 88	18·11	22·97	—4·86	65·98	88 52	—22·54	Chittagong.
					5·04	2·85	4·00	4·60	18·34	18·11	+0·23	53·16	60·88	—7·72	South Lushai Hills.
+0·5	83·6	84	9 3	0·72	1·08	2·22	2·25	2·61	12·09	10·20	+1·89	28·96	30 35	—1·39	Patna.
+0·5	81·6	85	6·9	1·75	1·23	2·06	3 00	2·55	10·37	11·42	—1·05	27·53	31·09	—3·56	Gaya.
?	83·1	84	7·9	0·10											Shahabad.
+0·7	82·8	85	6·9	4·57		2·19		2·57		11 11			29 15		
+1 2	83·7	86	4·7	3·60											
+0·1	83·0	88	6·6	0·63	2 59	2 82	3 67	3·07	14·20	10·09	+4·11		30·16		Saran.
+1 0	83·6	85	4·6	1·63	0·83	2·87	2·00	2·86	12·38	12·13	+0·25	41·26	33 59	+7·67	Champaran.
—	82·2	91	6·0	0·89	0·76	2·50	2·33	2·88	10·55	10·16	+0·39		30·70		Muzaffarpur.
+1·4	83·0	88	7·4	0·70	0·83	2·08	2 33	3·14	14·29	10·77	+3·52	31·14	31 93	—0·79	Darbhanga.
					1·19	2·17	3·33	3·23	10·23	11·16	—0·93	29·21	31·62	—2·41	Monghyr.
0	82·8	87	7·9	1·84	2·02	2·41	2·50	3·22	12·59	10·56	+2·03		32·60		Bhagalpur.
+0·5	82·4	88	8·4	0·94	1·05	3·33	3·07	3·60	14·52	14·65	—0·13		46·69		Purnea.
—0·2	82·5	89	6·3	2·81	2·64	2·85	3 50	3·21	13·01	11·74	+1·27	31·64	38·68	—7·04	Malda.
+0·3	80·6	87	8·6	0 90	1·40	2·44	2·83	3 27	9·59	11·95	—2·36	29·02	36 44	—7·42	Sonthal Parganas.
—0·6	80·8	86	7·7	0·86		1·99		2·87		11·04			34·94		Cuttack.
—0·4	81·5	90	7·3	3·01											
—0·1	81·6	86	4·0	3·06	3·35	1·68	4·50	2·67	9·35	11 11	—1·76		35 69		Balasore.
—	83·0	83	6·9	0·09		2·07		3·30		11 34			34 26		Puri.
—	81·0	86	4·1	3·10											
+0·5	75·5	90	10·0	1·70		2·38		3·64		13·38			37·29		Hazaribagh.
+0·3	74·8	93	9·3	1·80	1·83	2·54	4·00	3·52	12·04	14·35	—2·31	37·28	38·47	—1·19	Lohardaga.
					2·12	2·31	3·00	3·00	7·34	11·33	—3·99	23·08	31·49	—8·41	Palamau.
					2·03	2·18	3·50	3·35	7·50	12·62	—5·12	27·97	35·18	—7·21	Manbhum.
0	82·0	87	9·0	1·65	1·65	2·28	4·00	3 25	8·73	13 42	—4·69	34·10	30·21	—5·11	Singhbhum.
0	80·1	94	7·8	0·67											Sibsagar.
—0·2	80·4	91	7·9	1·36											Goalpara.
+0·5	79·7	91	8·9	4·83											Cachar.

...tion years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
... of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal ... from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 31st of August 189

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 25th.	Monday, 26th.	Tuesday, 27th.	Wednesday, 28th.	Thursday, 29th.	Friday, 30th.	Saturday, 31st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Av… rai… from … to
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·10	0·22	1·08	0·09	0·17	...	...	4	1·66	1·51	7·43	11·21	27·77	
			Burdwan ...	0·20	...	0·03	...	...	0·20	...	2	0·43	2·75	4·87	12·67	26·41	
			Katwa ...	0·11	0·05	0·20	...	0·11	..	0·15	4	0·62	1·82	7·23	11·50	26·98	
			Raniganj ...	0·29	0·04	0·67	1·02	0·31	0·02	0·39	5	2·74	2·42	12·45	13·08	26·96	
			Mankur ...										?		?		
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·05	0·95	0·02	0·18	...	...	2	1·20	2·40	7·28	12·99	34·02	
			Hetampur ...	...	...	0·30	0·18	...	0·09	...	2	0·57	2·54	11·61	12·21	27·51	
			Rampur Hât	0·17	...	0·07	0·50	...	0·30	...	3	1·04	2·56	4·26	12·38	23·82	
			Bolpur ...	...	...	0·14	0·03	..	...	..	1	0·17	?	5·82	?	25·87	
			Murari ...	...	...	...	0·06	0·08	0·94	0·74	2	1·82	?	11·73	?	29·98	
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·09	...	1	0·24	?		?		
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	0·02	2·40	...	1·04	0·11	...	3	3·57	2·17	6·74	13·74	33·17	
			Vishnupur ...	0·18	...	0·11	1·22	1·66	...	...	4	3·17	2·09	10·75	14·26	35·12	
			Maliara ...	..	0·08	1·81	0·02	0·21	...	...	2	2·12	1·99	11·95	12·81	33·45	
			Khatra ...	0·39	0·09	0·06	0·22	0·44	0·05	...	3	1·25	1·97	7·22	13·13	30·45	
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	1	0·21	?	5·11	?	20·91	
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	1·03	...	...	..	...	1	1·03	?	6·56	?	21·12	
			Onda ...	...	0·15	0·32	0·31	0·29	0·12	...	5	1·19	?	8·16	?	30·33	
			Gangajalghati	..	...	1·65	...	0·64	0·12	...	3	2·41	?	8·11	?	23·66	
			Raipur ...	0·06	0·17	0·62	...	0·58	0·49	...	4	1·92	?	11·64	?	31·24	
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1	0·20	?	6·70	?	21·88	
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	0·20	0·17	0·33	1·23	0·80	...	...	5	2·73	2·48	11·01	13·50	31·78	
			Tamluk ...	...	0·05	0·90	0·11	0·59	0·04	...	3	1·69	2·17	7·18	13·14	25·82	
			Midnapore ...	0·52	0·74	0·10	...	1·15	0·37	0·49	6	3·37	2·38	9·22	11·93	32·05	
			Ghatal ...	...	0·31	0·36	...	1·41	...	0·02	3	2·10	3·00	7·94	14·87	30·63	
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	3·81	...	0·45	...	...	2	4·26	?		?		
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	1·45	...	0·36					?		?		
			Panskura ...	...	0·39	0·17	0·29	1·02	...	...	4	1·87	?	6·90	?	19·03	
			Dantoon ...	0·33	0·21	0·74	0·87	2·87	0·55	1·11	7	6·68	?	12·40	?	31·33	
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·05	0·04	2·92	...	0·29	0·02	...	2	3·32	1·52	8·46	11·78	25·36	
			Hooghly ...	0·29	0·06	0·48	...	0·12	...	...	3	0·95	1·42	10·04	11·56	26·70	
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	0·93	...	0·29	...	...	2	1·22	2·81	10·48	15·54	25·61	
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·35	0·10	0·82	...	0·08	0·14	...	4	1·40	2·16	12·16	11·98	20·79	
			Mohesreka ..	0·25	0·07	0·35	...	0·35	0·21	...	4	1·23	2·35	6·23	12·97	22·78	
			Uluberia ...	0·40	0·60	0·73	...	0·18	...	...	4	1·91	?	9·21	?	24·60	
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ..	Saugor Island	0·03	0·24	0·32	1·53	0·34	0·05	...	4	2·51	2·69	10·47	15·17	31·86	
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·11	1·16	0·32	0·35	0·19	...	5	2·13	2·37	9·74	13·81	31·68	
			Canning Town	0·32	0·08	0·25	0·15	0·25	...	...	4	1·05	?	10·57	?	23·87	
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·02	0·53	0·64	...	0·25	0·04	...	3	1·48	2·18	11·84	13·24	29·29	
			Barrackpore	...	..	2·89	...	0·33	...	...	2	3·22	1·33	8·80	11·56	25·38	
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	0·99	...	0·10	...	...	2	1·09	2·05	10·22	12·82	31·06	
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...		...	..	Nil	Nil	1·90	7·63	11·58	21·45	
			Basirhat ...	...	0·34	1·22	...	0·39	...	...	3	1·95	1·82	9·11	12·79	20·76	
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·31	...	...		0·16	..	...	2	0·47	1·67	6·92	12·00	25·23	
			Krishnagar ...	0·03	0·09	0·34	0·03	0·04	0·02		1	0·55	1·83	5·68	11·25	23·04	
			Chuadanga ...	..	..	...	0·25	0·61	...	...	2	0·85	1·94	7·54	12·03	22·67	
			Meherpur ...	0·05	0·17	0·33	0·65	0·55	0·02	0·08	4	1·86	2·79	9·57	12·06	27·55	
			Kushtia ...	...	...	..	0·05	0·03	0·05	1·03	1	1·16	2·28	7·86	11·77	25·40	
			Kandi ...	...	..	...	0·46	...	0·19		2	0·65	2·50	4·64	11·36	21·05	
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	0·02	0·01	0·14	0·12	0·11	0·07	0·13	4	0·69	2·20	5·88	11·80	21·05	
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	0·16	0·07	0·22	0·42	3	0·87	2·92	9·79	12·15	26·94	
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·38	0·20	3	0·78	2·98		12·45		
			Jangipur ...	...	0·40	0·05	0·06	0·17	0·06	0·09	2	0·83	2·82	[illegible]·31	11·13	20·57	
			Lalgola ...	0·10	0·20	1·50	0·10		0·20	0·20	6	2·30	2·15	5·35	10·47	17·57	
			Akhriganj ...	...	..	...	0·04	0·16	0·06	0·15	2	0·41	?	7·03	?	24·30	
			Patkabari ...														
			Dumkal ..	...	0·20	...	...	0·16	0·12	0·21	4	0·69	1·25	6·02	10·53	?	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·02	...	0·08	0·65	...	0·03	0·03	1	0·76	1·28	11·73	10·24	29·37	
			Jessore ...	..	0·20	0·47	0·11	0·09	...	...	3	0·87	1·73	8·78	11·88	25·35	
			Jhenidah ...	0·05	0·19	...	0·94	.	...	0·20	3	1·38	2·19	4·21	12·47	26·73	
			Magura ...		0·15	0·03	0·07		0·20	...	2	0·47	1·58	5·88	9·73	28·71	
			Bangaon ...	0·20		0·35		1·10			3	1·65	1·52	10·48	12·48	31·11	
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	0·66	0·30	...	0·13	...	..	3	1·09	1·37	9·64	12·03	32·55	
			Bagerhat ...	...	0·22	0·06	0·26	0·03	...	0·02	2	0·59	1·80	9·45	11·03	33·78	
			Khulna ...	...	0·64	0·08	0·11	0·05	0·50	...	3	1·38	2·38	9·24	12·05	27·18	
			Nakipur ...	0·89	0·15	0·48	0·27	...	0·64	...	5	2·43	?	9·83	?		
			Kampal ...	0·28	0·20	0·45	0·35	0·50	0·10	0·08	6	1·96	?	10·95	?		
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...		...	0·20	0·05	. .	0·29	0·18	3	0·72	2·93	8·96	11·85	28·77	
			Nator ...	0·16	...		0·10	...	0·70	1·47	4	2·43	3·14	8·16	11·89	27·68	
			Naogaon ..	...	...	0·60	..	0·28	..	0·27	3	1·15	2·35	6·46	8·83	33·43	
			Lalpur ...		1·36		...	0·85	0·18				?		?		
			Manda ..										?		?		
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	0·50		..	0·26	.	0·22	0·36	4	1·34	3·56	9·37	13·72	30·79	
			Churaman ..	..	0·04	0·59	..	..	...	1·15	2	1·78	3·43	15·53	10·88	39·85	
			Raiganj ...	0·27		0·15	..	...	0·15	...	3	0·57	3·43	14·93	12·58	41·22	
			Dinajpur ...	0·25	0·03	0·06	0·27	.	0·76	0·05	3	1·42	2·57	12·52	12·16	43·98	
			Balurghat ...		...	...	0·37	...	0·81	1·25	3	2·43	1·73	8·05	9·57	30·64	
			Thakurgaon	0·54	0·22	...	.	.	...	...	2	0·76	?	11·48	?	64·89	
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·01	0·90	...	0·72	..	0·93	...	3	2·56	5·62	31·60	24·78	101·04	
			Alipore Dooars	...	0·81	...	...	...	.	...	1	0·81	?	21·84	?		
			Fallacotta ...	..	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·70	?	14·08	?	65·43	
			Debiganj ...	0·22	0·23	...	...	0·10	...	...	3	0·55	?	10·15	?	65·69	
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	0·27	3·10	...	0·05	0·60	0·24	0·54	5	4·80	?	37·64	?	108·60	
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·32	1·30	0·02	...	0·06	2·83	0·87	4	5·40	7·11	59·42	41·24	171·08	1
			Siliguri ...	0·26	5·25	...	...	.	0·06	...	2	5·57	3·87	37·16	22·04	101·94	
			Darjeeling ...	0·80	2·30	...	...	1·01	0·08	...	3	4·26	5·26	30·59	23·69	92·81	
			Kalimpong ...	0·46	1·10	...	...	0·18	0·22	...	4	1·96	3·29	18·03	17·94		
			Kurseong ..	2·40	2·32	...	..	.	0·08	0·20	4	[illegible]	?	46·08	?	127·43	
			Pedong ...	0·56	0·74	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·67	4	2·15	?	21·73	?	71·91	
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·76				0·52	1·00	0·08			?		?		
		Tibet ...	Yatung .	0·70	0·17	...	0·08	0·10	0·11	...	4	1·16	?	7·05	?	26·36	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	0·02	0·20	...	...	...	0·02	...	1	0·24	5·45	13·32	17·93	89·94	
			Kuch Bihar...	0·30	0·21	...	...	...	0·06	...	2	0·57	5·79	15·90	22·23	95·47	
			Mekliganj ...	1·35	0·35	...	0·10	...	...	0·10	4	1·90	8·23	15·43	24·64	81·10	
			Mathabhanga	0·30	0·37	...	...	...	0·09	0·07	2	0·83	0·74	21·41	23·59	92·51	
			Falbari ..	0·48	0·10	...	...	...	0·10	...	3	0·68	?	17·62	?	100·54	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).										2·22		10·20		
			Rangpur ...	0·64	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·03	2	0·83	2·55	9·33	12·21	37·40	
			Peerganj .	..	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·30	2	1·10	?	10·54	?	42·37	
			Kurigaon ...	. .	.	0·34	...	...	...	...	1	0·34	4·06	16·60	11·25	58·79	
			Gobindganj		...	...	...	...	...	1·57	1	1·57	?	8·80	?	40·19	
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·11	0·14	...	0·42	...	...	...	3	0·67	4·01	10·95	16·09	59·67	
			Ulipur ...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	1	0·32	?	7·35	?	39·65	
			Sundarganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·53	?	39·62	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1	0·80	2·48	7·05	12·04	30·98	
			Nowkhilla ...	0·06	...	...	0·38	...	0·12	...	2	0·56	2·93	9·47	11·06	35·92	
			Bogra ...	...	0·11	...	0·63	...	0·11	0·31	4	1·16	2·71	10·07	11·88	33·16	
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·56		11·44		
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	0·38	0·62	...	...	0·11	0·08	3	1·14	2·58	9·31	12·46	26·14	
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	0·33	0·10	...	0·03	...	2	0·46	2·89	10·07	11·07	31·24	

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 31st of August 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 25th.	Monday, 26th.	Tuesday, 27th.	Wednesday, 28th.	Thursday, 29th.	Friday, 30th.	Saturday, 31st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 10th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 10th May to date.
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	...	..	2·44	0·07	...	...	...	1	2·51	2·72	11·21	14·62	37·09	50·92
			Dacca	...	0·03	0·69	0·22	...	...	...	2	0·94	2·36	10·71	12·01	28·48	43·31
			Narayanganj	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·05	1	0·49	2·44	10·82	13·24	34·51	46·52
			Manikganj ...	...	0·08	0·41	0·15	0·06	...	1·35	3	2·05	2·05	12·43	11·09	34·97	38·73
			Jaydebpur ...	0·14	0·12	0·14	0·14	...	...	...	4	0·54	?	16·09	?	42·38	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	0·25	0·12	0·61	...	0·03	...	...	3	1·01	2·88	20·19	13·29	52·74	50·33
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	0·40	0·27	...	0·79	...	3	1·46	2·23	13·19	11·62	30·54	39·59
			Mymensingh	0·18	0·01	0·07	0·01	...	0·03	...	1	0·30	3·13	15·05	13·82	53·08	53·11
			Jamalpur ...										3·23		13·31		45·01
			Netrakona ..	...	0·06	0·27	...	0·49	0·14	...	3	0·96	5·09	14·83	16·82	56·63	61·24
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	0·21	...	..	..	1	1·21	?		?		?
			Durgapur ..	..	0·20	...	.	...	0·80	0·30	3	1·30	?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	0·90	...	0·10	0·06	..	0·60	0·83	4	2·49	?	27·25	?	75·92	?
			Dewanganj ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·22				?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	0·49	0·03	...	...	0·11	3	1·53	1·86		11·73		41·52
			Faridpur ...	..	0·04	0·14	1·08	0·15	0·10	0·33	5	1·84	2·35	9·90	12·46	37·40	42·04
			Goalundo ...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	2·07	5·19	11·11		38·75
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·16	0·25	0·27	0·75	0·23	0·33	0·16	7	2·15	3·08	15·61	16·33	39·41	65·26
			Pirojpur ...	0·38	0·23	0·49	1·10	0·13	0·10	...	6	2·52	2·23	10·88	14·43	35·64	50·52
			Barisal ...	0·37	0·26	0·05	0·16	0·09	0·08	0·15	5	2·06	1·69	12·76	11·94	31·92	48·71
			Gaurnadi ...	...	0·44	0·14	1·93	...	0·05	0·09	3	2·64	?	11·0[illegible]	?	38·78	?
			Bhola ...	...	0·35	0·18	0·07	0·17	...	...	3	0·77	3·48	12·36	18·17	37·58	62·04
			Daulatkhan	0·10	1·17	0·46	0·20	0·18	0·74				?		?		?
			Bauphal ...	0·41	0·11	1·80	0·11	1·01	0·48	...	6	3·92	?	12·69	?	34·53	?
	Chittagong	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	..	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·07	1	0·67	2·47	9·89	12·94	35·26	44·11
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	0·28	0·18	0·81	0·11	...	...	...	4	1·38	2·90	14·24	17·31	40·64	58·37
			Chandpur ..	...	0·18	1·19	4·2[illegible]	...	0·09	0·41	4	6·[illegible]3	2·96	19·74	20·24	41·57	55·99
			Brahmanbaria	2·00	0·10	0·05	0·09	...	..	...	2	2·24	2·21	12·20	12·40	42·13	43·67
			Ramchandrapur.	...	0·75	...	0·10						?		?		?
			Nasirnagar ...										?		?		?
			Daudkandi ...	..	...	0·15	0·50	...	...	...	2	0·65	?	13·42	?		?
			Kasba ...	0·19	0·13	0·05	...	...	...	...	2	0·37	?	4·70	?	33·44	?
			Laksam ...	1·95	...	...	...	0·85	...	...	2	2·80	?	10·36	?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·07	0·82	1·65	0·20	1·17	0·09	0·01	4	4·01	3·84	26·86	24·66	68·76	79·16
			Fenny ...	0·46	1·75	2·47	0·43	0·24	0·55	0·15	7	6·05	3·73	22·33	24·07	69·59	80·41
			Harishpur ...	0·11	0·33	3·95	4·76	2·02					?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	0·03	0·18	0·12	3·74	0·06	0·17	...	4	4·30	?	22·54	?	50·81	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	0·09	0·81	...	2·65	...	0·80	0·13	4	4·48	3·09	24·02	25·55	73·38	105·23
			Chittagong ...	...	0·22	...	1·78	...	0·03	...	2	2·03	2·94	12·17	19·25		71·78
			Kutubdia ...	...	..	0·50							?		?		?
			Satkanya ...	0·86	0·79	1·02	2·50	0·08	0·56				?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	0·98	0·59	2·33	1·41	0·26	1·09	0·02	6	6·58	?	25·58	?	66·99	?
			Chandpur ..				4·20	0·06					?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ..	0·47	0·06	1·52	2·76	0·16	0·05	0·02	4	5·04	2·85	18·34	18·11	53·10	60·88
			Bundarban ...	0·43	1·21	0·49	1·21	0·44	0·07	0·17	6	4·02	?	15·82	?	52·68	?
Behar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·29	...	0·22	...	...	0·04	0·17	3	0·72	2·80	12·55	10·29	32·46	31·06
			Dinapore ..	0·06	...	0·87	0·01	...	0·02	0·26	2	1·22	2·00	12·30	11·11		30·78
			Bihar ...	0·44	...	...	..	...	0·45	0·30	3	1·19	1·88	12·40	10·28	26·92	31·22
			Barh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	1	1·20	1·58	11·08	9·09	22·38	25·23
			Bikram ...	..	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·52	2	0·92	?	7·95	?	25·48	?
			Hilsa ...	0·30	...	...	...	0·05	0·84	0·05	2	1·24	?		?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·36	0·40	3	1·06	1·91		12·29		32·03
			Gaya .	0·06	...	...	0·60	...	0·47	0·62	3	1·75	2·28	9·87	11·17	26·06	32·09
			Nawadah ..	0·12	...	...	0·13	0·05	0·48	0·54	4	1·32	1·55	11·96	10·41	23·95	29·41
			Jahanabad ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·13	2	0·78	2·30	10·38	11·84	27·38	30·78
			Arwal ...	.	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·70	2	1·12	?	8·28	?	27·47	?
			Daudnagar ..	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·73	2	1·43	?	15·47	?	41·31	?
			Sherghati .	0·84	...	...	0·32	...	0·10	0·28	4	1·54	?	7·30	?	21·98	?
			Rajauli ..										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·05	...	...	0·57	0·53					?		?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	4·36	0·02	0·04	...	0·03	0·02	0·10	2	4·57	2·11	16·31	10·28	37·71	27·09
			Dehri ...	...	..	...	...	...	0·08	0·02	Nil	0·10	3·03	8·97	12·74	30·96	30·20
			Bhabhua ...	0·36	...	...	...	0·17	0·70	0·11	4	1·43	1·49	9·28	10·65	31·05	30·18
			Sasaram ..	..	...	...	...	0·10	0·04				2·01		11·20		29·11
			Arrah ...	..	...	...	0·06	0·10	3·9[illegible]	0·12	3	4·28	2·35	13·52	10·71		2[illegible]·37
			Mohanea ...	0·07	...	...	0·51	...	.	2·00	2	2·58	?	11·52	?	41·41	?
			Khiri ..	1·5									?		?		?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	1	2·12	?		?		?
			Ramnagar ...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	0·39	2	1·15	?	9·21	?	26·31	?
			Konth ...	..	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·58	2	1·33	?	8·62	?	23·39	?
			Sikroul ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·26	3	0·71	?	8·31	?		?
			Bassowan ...	0·10	0·26	...	...	...	0·31	0·04	3	0·71	?	6·96	?	3[illegible]·33	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	1	1·48	?	7·71	?	26·35	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	0·03	...	0·17	0·05	0·31	1·09	1·26	4	2·82	3·28	14·11	10·03	38·32	30·60
			Siwan ...	1·18	...	...	0·05	0·51	0·64	1·33	5	4·31	2·86	16·20	10·60		30·65
			Ekma ...	0·06	...	...	0·80	0·30	0·05	0·30	3	1·51	?	9·71	?	27·21	?
			Chapra ...	0·13	...	0·40	...	...	0·01	0·09	2	0·63	2·31	12·18	9·65	25·43	29·24
			Sereepur ...										?		?		?
			Amnour ...	...	0·95	...	...	0·40	...	0·25	3	1·60	?		?		?
			Basantpur ...										?		?		?
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	0·12	...	1·23	...	0·16	0·12	...	4	1·63	2·47	14·45	11·56	47·25	51·64
			Bettiah ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	..	...	Nil	0·03	3·26	10·30	12·67	35·20	35·44
			Bagaha ..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	13·90	?	42·71	?
			Burhurwa ...	0·07	...	...	...	0·39	0·15	0·14	3	0·75	?	18·38	?	42·40	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	0·05	...	0·08	0·34	0·18	...	2	0·60	2·13	11·90	9·93	47·16	31·04
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	..	1	0·70	2·96		10·61		31·57
			Hajipur ...	0·14	...	0·39	0·10	0·03	0·06	0·19	4	0·97	2·41	9·97	9·95	28·87	30·46
			Paru ...	0·11		0·60		0·20					?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	1·21	...	0·23	...	2	1·44	?		?		?
			Shiuhar ...										?		?		?
			Pupri ...	0·23	0·60	...	...				2	0·83	?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·17	...	2	0·92	2·93	9·00	10·34	23·62	31·64
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·12	0·14	3	0·70	3·17	11·86	11·72	26·06	33·81
			Madhubani ...	0·01	0·06	0·08	...	0·47	0·07	0·17	2	0·86	2·83	22·00	10·23	43·17	31·29
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	1·44	0·20	...	2	1·64	?	14·38	?		?
			Rosera ...	0·30	0·46	...	...	...	0·37	...	3	1·13	?	18·33	?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	0·13	0·04	0·03	...	0·21	0·64	0·60	4	1·65	1·97	10·42	9·06	27·08	29·08
			Monghyr ...	0·10	0·19	0·03	...	0·38	0·08	0·06	4	1·44	3·07	14·09	12·51	34·79	3[illegible]·51
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·28	0·06	2	0·48	1·46	6·15	11·01	25·75	32·08
			Gogri ...	...	0·73	0·11	...	...	0·58	...	3	1·42	?	15·32	?	30·60	?
			Jamalpur ...	0·21	0·03	0·08	...	0·11	0·21	0·13	4	0·77	?	9·62	?	28·63	?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·64	?	13·49	?
			Chakai Bamdu	...	0·10	...	0·01	0·08	0·20	0·23	3	0·62	?	7·03	?	31·14	?
			Chupreon ...	...	0·21	0·50	0·04	0·11	...	0·45	4	1·31	?	18·39	?	32·56	?
			Gidhour ..	...	0·08	...	...	0·06	0·09	0·03	Nil	0·26	?	11·58	?	[illegible]	?
			Khar[illegible]														

atement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 31st August of 1895—*contd.*

Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 25th.	Monday, 26th.	Tuesday, 27th.	Wednesday, 28th.	Thursday, 29th.	Friday, 30th.	Saturday, 31st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	1·04	0·08	2·70	2	3·82	2·59	18 85	11·70	37·06	34 37
		Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	1·45	...	0·25	...	0·59	3	2·20	?	21·17	?	34·55	?
		Supaul ...	0·04	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·21	2	0·40	2·80	11·83	12·95	32·86	34 81
		Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·18	0·05	2	0·38	?	12·10	?	42·15	?
		Bhagalpur ...	0·01	0·17	1·34	0·05	0·04	0·23	...	3	1·84	1·71	13·76	9·61	32·35	30·90
		Banka ...	...	...	...	0·90	0·93	..	0·19	3	2·02	2·53	5·87	10 94	26 08	31·43
		Colgong ...	0·03	0·21	0·08	...	0·16	0·38	0·46	4	1·32	?	19·37	?	36·65	?
		Bansil ...	...	0 52	...	0·08	...	...	...	2	1·20	?	5·14	?	?	?
	Purnea ..	Kishanganj ...	0·34	0·10	...	...	0·18	.	0·15	4	0·77	3·79	12·13	15·98	56·26	57·57
		Araria ...	0·12	0·03	...	...	0·12	0·18	0·98	4	1·43	3·05	22·46	13·82	59·41	50 50
		Purnea ...	0·05	0·63	0·01	0·23	0·06	0·43	0·13	3	0·94	3·14	8·94	14·16	35·84	46·12
		Gondwara (Korah).	0·13	...	...	...	0·33	1·04	...	3	1·50	?	13 18	?	25·50	?
		Barsoe ...	1·38	...	...	...	.	0·55				?		?		?
		Forbesganj ...	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·18				?		?		?
		Kaliaganj ...	0 80	0·32	...	0·70	...	0·50	...	4	2·32	?	29·00	?	66·18	?
	Malda ...	Malda ...	1·65	..	0·00	0·05		0·21	0·81	3	2·81	2·15	11·53	9·76	31·51	38·11
		Chanchal ...	...	0·15	...	1·31	0 04	0·12	0·85	4	2·47	3·55	14·47	13·68	31·70	46 75
		Gajol ...	...	...	0·60	0·50		0·14	0·80	4	2 04	?	9·26	?	29·61	?
		Sibganj ...	..	...	0·05	...	0·35	...	0·54	2	0·94	?	7·45	?	20·92	?
	Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·04	0·03	0·08	0·06	0·01	0·53	0·65	2	1·43	2 58	8·21	9·88	22·46	39·68
		Godda ...	...	...	0·05	0·15	0·55	0·08	...	2	0·78	1·98	4·17	11·23	22·11	34 15
		Pakaur ...	...	0·45*	1·94	...	0·16	...	0·27	4	2·82	3·60	18·48	12·58	36 36	41·51
		Naya Dumka	0·27	0·01	0·28	0·05	0·15	0·08	0·06	3	0·50	2·25	7·73	13·38	28·20	41·03
		Deoghur ...	...	0·03	...	0·21	0·11	0 82		3	1 17	2·11	7·19	13·12	24·72	38·69
		Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·35	0·45	3	1·32	2·09	11·72	12·46	40·11	38 83
		Balbodda ...										?		?		?
		Nanihat ...	0·50	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	0·50	?		?		?
		Assenboni ...										?		?		?
		Katikund ...	...	...	0·24	0·23	0·23	1·14	0·02	4	1·86	?		?		?
		Madhupur ...	...	...	...	0·37	0·35	0·75	0·20	4	1 67	?	6·53	?	32·98	?
		Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	1·00		0·05	1	1·05	?	8·63	?	31·79	?
		Sarath ...	...	...	...	1·26	0 17	0·43			.	?		?		?
		Barkope ...										?		?		?
		Bhagya ...	0·40	0·51	...	...	0·35	..	...	3	1·26	?	10·19	?	24·37	?
		Mohesnore ...	..	...	...	1·15	0·58		0·30	3	2 04	?		?		?
		Barharwa ...	0·03	0·02	0·77	0·03	1 05	0 18	...	3	2·08	?	9·95	?		?
		Sahibganj ...	0·38	0·55	0·70	...	0 28	0·78	...	5	2·69	?	12·38	?		?
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	·6		·4	0·80	0·50					1·56		0·84		29·95
		Banki ...	0·30	0·30	0·02	0·32	0·10					2·34		10·80		34·49
		Cuttack ...	0·35	0·37	0·07	4·11	0·87	0·65	0·15	6	6·57	1·92	19·21	11·13	53·40	39·02
		False Point ...	0·09	0·07	0·08	2·11	0·63	..	0·03	2	3·01	2·71	17·91	13·55	43·21	39 42
		Kendrapara...	0·05	0·07	0·06	1·76	1 16	0·03	0·02	2	3·15	2·23	16·79	12·57	49·79	35 89
		Jajpur ...	0·10	0·21	...	3·46	1·92	2·23	...	5	7·92	1·91	18·38	10·60	50·04	46 92
		Dharmsala ...		0·14	2·47	1·48	1·13					?		?		?
		Salpore ...	0·07	0·05	...	3·30	1·25					?		?		?
		Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
	Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·20	0·10	0·22	7·06	1·45	2·10	...	6	11·13	?	18·74	?	46·38	?
		Chandbali ...	0·12	0 40	...	1·72	1 10	0·20	...	5	3·84	1·68	11·11	10·73	35 73	33·59
		Bhadrak ...	...	0·42	...	0·90	0·61	0·92	...	4	2·84	1·81	10·38	10·44	42·19	34·81
		Soro ...	0·18	0·25	0·95	0·55	0·22	..	..	5	2 15	1·68	6·59	10·76	30·36	33 27
		Balasore ...	0·26	0·30	...	0·38	1·27	0 17	...	5	3·08	2·10	7·94	12·54	42·65	38·38
		Jellasore ...	0·56	0·16	1·50	1·90	0·71	0·02	...	5	4·85	1·63	8·17	10·39	32·30	35·99
		Baripada ...	0·70	...	1·30	...	1 36	..		3	3·36	1·14	13·50	11·93	30·99	37·52
	Puri ...	Puri ...	0·20	0·02	0·21	0·08	0·48	..	...	3	0·99	2·03	15·41	8·99	48·93	20·37
		Khurda ...	0·22	[illegible]	0·51							2·54		12·45		36·99
		Bhanpur ...	0·30	0·14		0·35	..	0·22				2·21		11·84		31 09
		Gop ...										?		?		?
		Satpara ...	0·45	0·33	2·19							?		?		?
		Pipli ...	0·06	0·53	0·06	1·25	0·49					?		?		?
		Nayagarh ...	0·71	0·42	0·11	0·95						?		?		?
		Raapur ...	0·27	0 21	0·09	0 15						?		?		?
		Kurmala ...	0·20	0 07		0·60	0·15					?		?		?
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	0·04	0·06	0·49	0·16	0·13	3	0·88	2·13	7·89	12·28	26·77	34·35
		Hazaribagh...	0·16	0·13	0·13	0·06	0·27	0·67	0·08	5	1·70	2·04	8·02	12·20	29·59	35·32
		Semtaguriah ..										2·00		11·78		33 23
		Mahudi Hills										2·83		16·79		36·38
		Jhumra Hill										2·90		16·22		47·63
		Barhi ..	...	..	...	...	...	0·16	0·36	2	0·52	?	11·59	?	29·38	?
		Chitra ...	...	0·49	...	...	...	1·44	...	2	1·93	?	12·78	?	34·36	?
		Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	0 49	0·35	0·47	3	1·31	?	8·37	?	32·11	?
		Ramgur ...	2·10	0·10								?		?		?
	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	0·40	1·16	0·34	0·43	4	2·33	2·26	13·76	15·02	39·08	38·28
		Ranchi ...	0·83	0·11	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·23	4	1·33	2·81	10·28	13·66	35·36	36·93
		Silli ...	0·80	0·30	0·30	0·42		0·90	0·10	6	2·82	?		?		?
		Palkot ...	...		...	2·60	1·20	2·50	...	3	6·30	?	20·70	?		?
		Tamar ...	0·39	0·25	...	...	0 50	0 45	0·25	5	1·84	?	11·03	?		?
		Chainpur ...					2·50					?		?		?
	Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	...	0·07	0·01	...	1·27	0·49	0·28	3	2·12	2·31	7·34	11·83	23·08	30·49
		Balumath ...	0·27	...	..	0·03	.	0·19	0·10	3	0·50	?	8·60	?	37·39	?
		Husainabad...	1·15	..	0·27	0·40	0·13	2 00	...	5	4 25	?	10·95	?	33·41	?
		Gurhwa ...	1·73	...	...	0·41	0·11	0·99	0·17	5	3·74	?	13·97	?	31·36	?
	Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·75	0·30	0·05	...	0·24	0·09	0·26	4	1·79	2·28	6·82	12·84	27·52	36·95
		Gobindpur ...	...	0·06	0·85	0·04	0 19	0·09	1·03	3	2·26	1·95	8·15	12·37	28·34	25·54
		Raghunathpur.	0·66	...	0·30	0·29	0 18	...	...	4	1·43	?	4·28	?	19·93	?
		Barahbhum...	0·25	0·57	0·65	...	0·30	...	...	4	1·77	?	5·66	?	27·11	?
		Jhalda ...	0·46	0·20	0·31	0·01	0·12	0·76	0·13	6	2·08	?	16·03	?	36·08	?
		Chas ...	0·13	0·15	0·04	0·19	0 05	..	0·10	3	0·56	?	8·07	?	23·11	?
		Pandra ...	0·67	...	0·14	...	0·74	0·80	0·77	5	3·02	?	11 50	?	41·28	?
	[illegible]um ... Rangp.. Singhb[illegible]	Chaibassa ...	0·28	0·18	...	0·01	0·90	0·28	...	4	1·65	2·28	8·73	18·42	34·10	37·21
		Chakardharpur.	0·41	0·64	0·03	0·25	1·40	0·55	...	5	3·28	?	11·41	?	32·44	?
		Ghatsila ...	0·20	...	1·40	..	0·70	0·50	0·25	5	3·05	?	10·07	?	46·69	?
		[illegible]aharagura	0·12	...	0·50	0·13	0·43	...	0·80	5	1·98	?	9·81	?	33·71	?
		[illegible]kura ...	..	...	0·50	0·55	0·60	...	..	3	1·65	?		?		?
		[illegible]kapur ...	0·25	..	...	...	0·70	...	0·67	3	1·02	?	6·79	?	46·16	?
		[illegible]horpur										?		?		?
		Uli														
		Sunda														
		Sherpu[illegible]														
		Nowkhi[illegible]														
		[illegible]ogra														
		[illegible]nchibi														
		Kol[illegible]na														
		Mon[illegible]ranj														

[illegible]as fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are [illegible]ailed columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least

[illegible]95.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 31st OF AUGUST 1895.

THE monsoon current, as during the previous week, has been weak and irregular, but the distribution of the rainfall has again been different. For the week preceding the 24th of August, heavy rain fell in North Bengal and Bihar, while in the south-western districts there was much less than the average. During the week now under review the heavier falls have been in Orissa; and in the northern and eastern districts rainfall has been very scanty, especially in North Bengal, which has received about a quarter of the normal amount. Though considerably less than the usual amount of rain has fallen, yet showery weather has been common, and no distinct break in the rains has occurred. The number of rainy days, that is, days on which at least a tenth of an inch of rain has fallen, has been almost as large as usual.

At the beginning of the week a very shallow low pressure area was approaching the west coast of the Bay between Puri and Vizagapatam. The greatest defect recorded at any of the stations in that part of the coast was about a tenth of an inch, and as the centre moved away to the west before any further development occurred, the influence on the general weather conditions was of but slight importance. The wind circulation was cyclonic in the north of the Bay, and light easterly winds prevailed in Bengal, but the latter arrangement was not due to the depression, as it was maintained throughout the week after the low pressure area filled up. Pressure changes were very small and consisted of the usual oscillations which occur during settled weather, and the readings never differed by more than small amounts from the normal.

While the depression was passing the coast line in the early part of the week, lowest readings were in the Circars. The moderate rise that followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards, and this slow northerly motion continued day by day throughout the week, till by the end of the week it was in Bihar. Afterwards the low pressure area became diffused in connection with the formation of another shallow depression over Burmah. The slight changes which were in progress during this northerly displacement appear to have led to the occurrence of thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West Bengal were the 27th and 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st. Over a great part of North and East Bengal during these days rainfall was very scattered, but in Backergunge, Noakhali and Chittagong some heavy showers and a good deal of general rain fell in the early part of the week.

The changes of pressure in progress on the last two days of the week gave rise to a shallow low pressure area in the east, the central area being in the south of Burmah. The distribution became very uniform both over the province and the north of the Bay. This uniformity was followed by light irregular winds and generally by fine weather, interrupted in places by thunderstorms and local heavy rainfall.

The character of the weather has been very similar to what obtained during the previous week—settled in general, but with local disturbances.

Pressure.—As stated above, pressure changes have been small and readings have been practically normal. The mean difference from the normal varies from excess of about ·02 inch to defect of ·04 inch in Orissa.

Temperature has generally been above the normal, a temporary fall occurring with local storms and heavy falls of rain. The means for the week are practically normal in South-West Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Assam. In East Bengal and Bihar there has been excess of half a degree, and in North Bengal of more than 1°.

Rainfall.—Showery weather has prevailed over a great part of the province throughout the week. As the rainfall has been largely due to thunderstorms, the daily falls are more irregular than usual, but in many cases they are very light. In Orissa alone the average fall is above the normal, being 2·92 as compared with 1·97 inches. In Chota Nagpur there has been defect of about ·48 inch, in East Bengal ·61 inch, in Bihar of ·98 inch, and in North Bengal of 2·61 inches. As pointed out above, the number of days on which rain fell was very little under the average, except in North Bengal, where there was about one rainy day fewer.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 31st of August 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	91·3	75·6	88·5	78·4	83·4	0	1·48	2·15	—0·67	2·93	3·11	—0·18	8·45	12·88	27·13	45·08
North Bengal	91·4	76·1	88·7	78·7	83·7	+1·2	1·06	3·67	—2·61	2·40	3·39	—0·99	12·18	14·44	48·87	61·01
East Bengal	89·7	74·1	86·8	78·2	82·6	+0·5	2·19	2·80	—0·61	3·29	3·80	—0·51	14·63	15·06	42·47	65·69
Bihar	93·4	75·8*	89·2	79·3*	84·5*	+0·5*	1·52	2·50	—0·98	2·78	2·95	—0·17	11·46	11·36	32·45	40·93
Orissa	92·2	75·1	88·0	78·5	83·2	—0·3	2·92	1·97	+0·95	4·00	2·90	+1·10	13·17	11·24	38·62	42·87
Chota Nagpur	90·4†	70·9†	85·0†	74·5†	79·8†	+0·3†	1·76	2·24	—0·48	3·75	3·47	+0·28	9·08	13·13	39·03	44·66
Assam	93·2	75·3	88·1	77·5	82·8	+0·1										

* Dehree not included. † Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd September 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 25th to 31st August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°		°		°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
August ...	25th ...	29·652	83·9	88·7	9·6	79·1	80·1	82·4	1·059	81·0	85	0·02
,, .	26th ...	·674	83·2	87·6	8·8	78·8	86·2	81·7	1·023	79·9	82	0·29
,, ...	27th ...	·693	81·5	87·1	11·3	75·8	81·2	80·8	1·006	79·4	85	1·46
,, ..	28th ...	·674	81·8	85·2	6·8	78·4	80·1	78·1	·936	77·2	91	0·02
,, ...	29th ..	·696	81·4	85·9	9·1	76·8	82·5	80·2	1·002	79·3	9[illegible]	0·17
,, ...	30th ...	·666	83·7	89·3	11·3	78·0	84·5	81·3	1·028	80·1	86	0·03
,, ...	31st ...	·626	84·7	89·6	9·8	79·8	88·5	83·0	1·056	80·9	78	Nil

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·669
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·9
The extreme variation of temperature	13·8
The maximum temperature	89·6
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st August 1895	1·99

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 2nd September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 25th to 31st August 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Aug.	25th	138·7	3·6	29·624	82·4	86·7	8·0	78·7	79·7	0·977	78·5	88	ENE and ESE ..	95	0·53	Chiefly cloudy, o, p.
"	26th	140·9	1·2	·642	82·3	86·4	7·4	79·0	80·1	·998	79·2	91	ESE and calm ...	44	0·09	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, t.
"	27th	148·5	4·4	·654	82·3	85·9	10·3	75·6	79·8	·987	78·8	89	SSE and calm ...	52	0·55	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p.
"	28th	135·4	1·8	·636	80·9	83·1	4·6	78·5	78·6	·947	77·6	90	ESE and SSE ...	89	0·14	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	29th	139·7	1·3	·658	81·5	84·6	7·8	76·8	79·1	·964	78·1	90	ESE and SSE ..	63	0·15	Chiefly cloudy, o, d, p.
"	30th	140·6	1·6	·627	82·5	87·0	8·8	78·2	80·0	·991	78·9	89	SSW, S by W and calm.	38	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o.
"	31st	144·3	2·7	·581	84·2	87·6	8·1	79·5	80·6	·997	79·1	85	WSW, S by E and calm.	41	0·44	Chiefly cloudy, p, o, t.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·632
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·630
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	16·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	88·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·3
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·4
The extreme variation of temperature	12·0
The maximum temperature	87·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	89
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 25th to 31st August 1895	1·90
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·14
The total fall from 1st January to 31st August 1895	33·00
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	48·20

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; ⩍ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 2nd September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of June 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,573	34,507	1,796	21,859	37,080	23,655	13,425	......
Cotton, raw	2	244	6	219	246	225	21	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	321	....	412	....	321	412	......	91
Ditto, Indian	171	105	249	174	276	423	......	147
Piece-goods, European	2,167	10	1,960	....	2,177	1,960	217	......
Ditto, Indian	30	1	38	6	31	44	......	13
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	1	......	15	7	1	22	......	21
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	33	18	10	1	51	11	40	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	6	......	......	......	6	......	6	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	26	......	23	......	26	23	3	......
Turmeric	46	1,005	35	280	1,051	315	736	......
Aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	11	......	7	9	11	16	......	5
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	16	444	227	13	460	240	220	......
Rice in the husk	1,967	881	2,059	6,503	2,848	8,562	......	5,714
Rice not in the husk	2,428	3,217	6,392	2,398	5,645	8,790	......	3,145
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,616	2,694	1,260	1,583	4,310	2,843	1,467	......
Others	1	......	63	167	1	230	......	229
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	15	852	3	669	867	672	195	......
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	......	1	......	3	1	3	......	2
Jute—								
Raw	26	3,889	5	2,666	3,915	2,671	1,244	......
Gunnybags and cloth	331	826	232	236	1,157	468	689	......
Lac—								
Stick								
Shell	......	2	......	......	2	......	2	......
Leather, manufactured	5	2	4	....	7	4	3	......
Liquors—								
Beer	32	......	20	......	32	20	12	......
Spirits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines	57	......	45	......	57	45	12	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, do.	5	......	6	......	5	6	......	1
Copper, wrought	2	......	16	......	2	16	......	14
Brass, do.	152	25	123	57	177	180	......	3
Iron	1,034	97	785	39	1,131	824	307	......
Others	115	5	60	29	120	89	31	......
Oils—								
Kerosine	8,226	20	4,265	20	8,246	4,285	3,961	......
Castor	17	......	4	......	17	4	13	......
Cocoanut	71	......	93	......	71	93	......	22
Others	474	1	567	34	475	601	......	126
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	1,596	2	1,120	1,596	1,122	474	......
Rape and mustard	669	368	380	1,229	1,037	1,609	......	572
Til or jinjili	......	272	......	315	272	315	......	43
Poppy	2	......	2	......	2	2	......	......
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	25	93	2	......	118	2	116	......
Opium	10	......	4	......	10	4	6	......
Paper and pasteboard	103	......	115	......	103	115	......	12
Provisions—								
Ghee	38	2	53	1	40	54	......	14
Dried fruits and nuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	53	694	796	904	747	1,700	......	953
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	116	......	......	116	......	116
Salt	5,096	52	6,052	62	5,148	6,114	......	966
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	9	......	3	......	9	3	6	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	31	......	21	31	21	10	......

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	..	... ..	... .	... ..	..	.	......	... ..
Indian	. ..	....	.....	. . ..	..	... ..		......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	204	949	639	186	1,153	825	328	... ..
Pepper	44	.....	40	...	44	40	4	... .
Ginger	.....	330	.....	360	530	360	170	...
Chillies	40	319	52	749	359	801	.	442
Cardamoms	...	30	......	18	30	18	12	
Others	82	106	94	68	188	162	26	...
Stone and lime	479	366	489	370	845	859	..	14
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	242	44	118	130	286	248	38	.. ...
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,062	523	973	586	1,585	1,559	26	. .
Tea—								
Foreign	...	...	.. .		.. ..	...	.	.....
Indian	...	5,043	22	3,633	5,043	3,655	1,388	....
Timber	191	110	518	181	301	699	.	398
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	304	2,847	146	2,726	3,151	2,872	279	.. ...
Manufactured—								
Cigars	....	.. ...	... .	......	...	. . .	... .	... .
Other sorts	9	12	2	2	21	4	17	......
Wool, raw	.. ...	21	....	96	21	96	... .	75
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	. . .	. ..	......	......	..	. . .	...	......
Ditto, Indian	7	2	... .	......	9		9	.. .
Shawls	...	...	. ..	.. .	...	.... .		....
All other articles of merchandise	3,367	3,966	4,595	2,198	7,333	6,793	540	... .
Total ...	34,013	66,822	35,993	51,927	100,835	87,920	26,053	13,138

CALCUTTA, *the 29th August* 1895.

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of June 1895 as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,446	......	1,521	......	2,446	1,521	925	......
Cotton, raw	..	31	..	10	31	10	21	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	163	.....	158	.	163	158	5	......
Ditto, Indian ...	1	.....	2	...	1	2	......	1
Piece-goods, European ...	214	....	165	....	214	165	49	......
Ditto, Indian ...	...	1	1	......	1	1	......	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium ...	3	.....	...	......	3	......	3	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	1	......	3	...	1	3	......	2
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	...	6	....	...	6	......	6	......
Cutch	5	......	1	......	5	1	4	......
Turmeric	8	356	16	53	364	69	295	......
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	1	....	...	3	1	3	......	2
Rice in the husk ..	7	631	100	18	638	118	520	......
Do. not in the husk	31	874	605	11	905	616	289	......
Gram and pulse	172	167	67	119	339	186	153	....
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Raw	....	34	....	31	34	31	3	......
Jute—								
Raw	......	131	..	5	131	5	126	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	38	1	26	5	39	31	8	......
Leather, manufactured	2	....	1	....	2	1	1	......
Liquors—								
Wines	3	.. .	1	.....	3	1	2	......
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	8	8	7	8	16	15	1	......
Iron	75	.	40	3	75	43	32	.....
Others	6	6	8	25	12	33	.....	21
Oils—								
Kerosine	423	......	232	....	423	232	191	......
Castor	12	....	1	...	12	1	11	.....
Cocoanut	11	.. ...	15	...	11	15	....	4
Others	131	..	154	..	131	154	....	23
Oilseeds—								
Linseed		174		80	174	80	94	......
Rape and mustard ..	225	36	237	92	261	329	..	68
Til or jinjili		223		273	223	273	..	50
Paper and pasteboard ..	11	...	13	.	11	13	.	2
Provisions—								
Ghee	1	..	5	....	1	5	.....	4
Others	79	272	122	485	351	607	......	256
Salt	271	....	352	4	271	356	.	85
Spices—								
Betel-nuts ...	2	934	32	173	936	205	731	......
Pepper	3	.		......	3	....	3	..
Chillies	6	202	5	361	208	366	...	158
Others	7	29	5	19	36	24	12	......
Stone and lime	108	...	388	..	108	388	.. ...	280
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar candy.	.	370	2	130	370	132	238	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	53	396	60	603	449	663	.. ...	214
Timber	36	....	38	.. .	36	38	......	2
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	216	32	104	33	248	137	111	......
Manufactured—								
Other sorts		..	2	...	...	2	... .	2
All other articles of merchandise	292	302	300	310	594	610	....	16
Total .	5,071	5,216	1,789	2,854	10,287	7,643	3,834	1,190

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 28th August* 1895

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 1,686·39 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*258,601	*2,53,883 13 0	22,77,541 0	4,52,969 5 0	15,337 10 0	7,22,190 12 0	80,390	102,767	183,157
Or per mile of railway	......	150 8 9	......	268 9 8	0 1 6	428 3 11	......	......	......
For previous 6⅘ weeks of half-year	†2,011,073	†20,11,442 5 0	‡1,79,66,590 39	‡35,48,296 7 0	§1,20,261 2 0	56,80,001 14 0	‖539,537	‖746,048	1,285,585
Total for 7⅘ weeks ...	2,269,674	22,65,326 2 0	2,02,44,131 39	40,01,265 12 0	1,35,600 12 0	64,02,192 10 0	619,927	848,815	1,468,742
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	244,835	2,28,848 6 10	30,09,574 30	5,19,403 0 7	14,959 15 3	7,63,211 6 8	75,009	103,773	178,782
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	137 9 0	......	312 3 5	8 15 11	458 12 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year .	2,272,234	21,65,910 13 11	2,08,05,141 20	42,89,848 9 9	1,35,215 3 0	65,91,004 11 5	604,026	856,212	1,460,238

* The increase is due chiefly to pilgrims.
† Deducted No. of passengers 16,994 and Rs. 28,184 }
‡ Ditto Mds.. 6,42,582 and „ 6 995 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.
§ Ditto „ 3,511 }
‖ Miles 7,089 and 3,710 added to Coaching and Merchandise respectively on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from 1st July to 17th August 1895.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P	Mds. S.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,108	3,406 1 0	3,171 0	123 12 0	15 0 0	3,544 13 0	1,147	41	1,188
Or per mile of railway . .	... ..	153 3 6	... ..	5 9 1	0 10 9	159 7 4	....	......	.. ..
For previous 6⅘ weeks of half-year	*144,582	*34,700 8 0	†33,705 0	†1,445 8 0	‡93 0 0	36,239 0 0	7,841	465	8,306
Total for 7⅘ weeks ...	159,690	38,106 9 0	36,876 0	1,569 4 0	108 0 0	39,783 13 0	8,988	506	9,494
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,311	3,275 2 2	8,473 30	330 2 0	8 4 0	3,613 8 2	1,125	63	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	... .	147 5 3	......	14 13 8	0 5 11	162 8 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ..	152,638½	35,503 3 8	55,489 20	2,395 14 0	82 11 0	37,981 12 8	9,184	457	9,641

* Added number of passengers 2,933 and Rs. 1,251 }
† Deducted maunds 277 and „ 15 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.
‡ Added „ 3 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 24th August 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,393	14,044 1 0	73,944 20	8,205 0 0	36 0 0	22,285 10 0	6,765	2,837	9,602
Or per mile of railway	... ..	87 0 3	... ..	50 13 5	0 3 7	138 1 3	... ..	......	......
For previous 6⅘ weeks of half-year	*147,545	*1,01,237 9 0	†4,92,868 30	†56,801 5 0	‡288 0 0	1,58,416 14 0	44,207	20,277	64,484
Total for 7⅘ weeks ..	166,938	1,15,281 10 0	5,66,813 10	65,006 14 0	324 0 0	1,80,702 8 0	50,972	23,114	74,086
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,312½	11,587 14 3	76,907 10	7,945 10 8	65 3 0	19,398 11 11	5,487	3,075	8,562
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	70 8 11	......	49 3 8	0 6 6	120 3 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 8 weeks of previous year ...	153,425½	1,14,295 12 1	4,98,431 30	61,186 10 8	492 1 3	1,75,974 8 0	45,174	24,480	69,654

* Added number of passengers 1,444 and deducted Rs. 3,068 }
† Ditto maunds 21,724 and „ „ 618 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the first 13 days of July 1895.
‡ Deducted „ 21 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th August* **1895**, *on* **813** *miles open*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	171,500	75,190 0 0	10,09,600 0	2,16,860 0 0	9,030 0 0	3,01,080 0 0	29,300	38,393	67,693
Or per mile of railway	211	92 0 0	1,242 0	267 0 0	2 0 0	*361 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	1,235,400	5,46,280 0 0	50,12,750 0	8,35,370 0 0	60,100 0 0	14,41,750 0 0	203,573	179,209	382,782
Total for 8 weeks ..	1,406,900	6,21,470 0 0	60,22,350 0	10,52,230 0 0	69,130 0 0	17,42,830 0 0	232,873	217,602	450,475
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	141,504	68,055 0 0	8,62,249 0	1,93,172 0 0	26,718 0 0	2,93,240 0 0	28,821	38,290	67,111
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	174	84 0 0	1,061 0	214 0 0	15 0 0	343 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,348,581	5,85,333 0 0	59,37,347 0	11,11,941 0 0	1,20,032 0 0	18,17,306 0 0	234,533	242,760	477,293

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th August **1895**, *on* **125** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	27,710	9,190 0 0	68,240 0	7,320 0 0	180 0 0	16,690 0 0	3,670	3,050	6,720
Or per mile of railway	222	73 0 0	546 0	59 0 0	2 0 0	134 0 0	. ..	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	219,290	73,390 0 0	3,34,440 0	26,640 0 0	1,550 0 0	1,01,580 0 0	24,722	14,856	39,578
Total for 8 weeks ...	247,000	82,580 0 0	4,02,680 0	33,960 0 0	1,730 0 0	1,18,270 0 0	28,392	17,906	46,298
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,668	8,159 0 0	53,419 0	5,469 0 0	163 0 0	13,791 0 0	3,568	2,312	5,880
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	183	65 0 0	427 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	236,882	73,319 0 0	4,22,011 0	39,226 0 0	2,358 0 0	1,14,933 0 0	28,940	18,299	47,248

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 24th August **1895**, *on* **86** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,050	7,030 0 0	32,580 0	1,500 0 0	280 0 0	8,810 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway	303	82 0 0	379 0	17 0 0	3 0 0	102 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 7 weeks of half-year	139,730	40,790 0 0	1,24,900 0	7,630 0 0	1,110 0 0	40,530 0 0	16,773	5,391	22,164
Total for 8 weeks ...	165,780	47,820 0 0	1,57,480 0	9,130 0 0	1,390 0 0	58,340 0 0	19,260	6,128	25,388
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,293	6,630 0 0	27,081 0	1,503 0 0	439 0 0	8,572 0 0	2,108	1,070	3,178
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	213	77 0 0	315 0	17 0 0	5 0 0	99 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	140,530	41,098 0 0	1,41,662 0	10,478 0 0	1,624 0 0	57,100 0 0	17,134	8,780	25,914

BENGAL AND NORTH-… …ERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 24th August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	93,680	34,010	2,01,160	(a) 27,510	(b) 7,400	68,920	14,690	14,787	29,477
Or per mile of railway	123·92	44·98	266·08	36·39	9·79	91·16	......	......	......
For previous $6\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year	645,510	2,62,220	18,20,830	2,35 890	68,140	5,66,250	94,147	112,165	206,312
Total for $7\frac{6}{7}$ weeks ...	739,190	2,96,230	20,21,990	2,63 400	75,540	6,35,170	108,837	126,952	235,789
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	86,046	30,858	3,95,156	46,923	17,357	95,138	14,201	19,779	33,980
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	113·82	40·81	522·69	62·07	22·96	125·84	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	784,190	2,90,719	27,91,868	3,41,288	83,871	7,15,878	114,596	134,562	249,158

(a) The decrease is due to good kharif crop prospects which are keeping down the prices of food grains and thereby reducing the traffic. Last year there was an abnormal demand for [illegible] grains which was carried locally and was also imported from the Punjab.
(b) Decrease is due to recovery of Rs. 6,000 Gandak bridge tolls having been included in the corresponding week of last year.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 17th August 1895	12,545	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	12,299	0	0
Increase	246	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 17th August 1895...	246	15	8
Corresponding period of 1894	241	2	5
Increase	4	13	3
Receipts from 1st July to 17th August 1895	81,218	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	80,560	0	0
Increase	658	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th August 1895	12,469	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	10,252	0	0
Increase	2,217	0	0
Receipts per mile for week ending 24th August 1895	244	7	10
Corresponding period of 1894	201	0	3
Increase	43	7	7
Receipts from 1st July to 24th August 1895	93,717	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	90,812	0	0
Increase	2,905	0	0

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No. 37 of 1895

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 11, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 10th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 248T.G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Presidency Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers Mr. Westmacott's remarks on the following subjects to be worthy of special attention by District Officials:—

PARA. 18.—The value of tours by Subdivisional Officers and the kind of subjects to which their inspections should be directed.

PARA. 78.—The public should be warned against the unsound character of the Provident Companies referred to.

PARA. 90.—The Reorganziation of the Chaukidars. The remarks of some district officers on this subject show more acuteness in raising difficulties than in clearing them out of the way. A perusal of the reports of the Commissioners of other Divisions will give them much useful information on this subject. There does not seem any reason why Chakran Chaukidars should necessarily be ousted on the introduction of the Chaukidari Act.

PARA. 97.—The Administration of Criminal Justice.

PARA. 139.—The Mismanagement of Pounds and Ferries by District Boards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 72J.G., dated Calcutta, the 23rd July 1895.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report for the Presidency Division for the year 1894-95, with the statistical returns enumerated in annexure B to Government letter No. 544, dated 28th February 1892.

I.—CHARGE.

2. I held the office of Commissioner of this Division from 1st to 24th April and from 12th November to the end of the year. Mr. H. C. Williams officiated for me in the interval, while I was on deputation on the Board of Revenue.

3. The statement below shows the names of the Magistrates and Collectors who were in charge of the several districts of the Division during the year:—

District.	Name.	Period for which each officer held charge.
24-Parganas	Mr. F. R. S. Collier ...	1st April to 28th April 1894.
	,, J. H. Temple ...	29th April to 29th May 1894.
	,, F. R. S. Collier ...	30th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Nadia ...	,, E. W. Collin ...	1st April to 29th April 1894.
	,, J. H. E. Garrett ...	30th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Murshidabad	,, J. Kennedy ...	1st April to 5th September 1894.
	,, J. H. Temple ...	6th September to 28th October 1894.
	,, J. Kennedy ...	29th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Jessore ...	,, W. Fiddian ...	1st April to 22nd June 1894.
	,, C. J. Stevenson-Moore	23rd June to 13th December 1894.
	,, F. S. Hamilton ...	14th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Khulna ...	,, H. F. T. Maguire ...	1st April to 28th May 1894.
	,, N. D. Beatson-Bell ...	29th May to 24th November 1894.
	,, W. B. Brown ...	25th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.

4. It will be seen that no officer remained in charge of any district throughout the year. Mr. Collier was away on short leave for one month, when Mr. Temple acted for him. The change in Nadia was caused by the transfer of Mr. Collin in April. In Murshidabad Mr. Temple officiated for Mr. Kennedy when he went on privilege leave. In Jessore Mr. Fiddian retired on 22nd June and Mr. Stevenson-Moore succeeded him. Mr. Hamilton took charge on the 14th October, and held office till the close of the year. Mr. Maguire was in charge of the district of Khulna till 28th May, when he was relieved by Mr. Bell, who, again, was succeeded on the 25th November by Mr. Brown. These frequent changes, though no doubt unavoidable, are much to be deplored—more particularly in the case of Khulna, which district requires a firm hand to make up for slackness and feeble administration in the past.

5. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts of this Division:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
24-Parganas	Barasat ...	Babu Chandi Das Ghosh ...	Throughout the year.
	Basirhat ...	Maulvi Mahammad Abdulla ...	Ditto.
	Diamond Harbour.	Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra ...	Ditto.
Nadia ...	Kushtia ...	Babu Purna Chandra Mitra ...	Ditto.
	Meherpur ...	Mr. W. N. Delevingne ...	Ditto.
	Ranaghat ...	Babu Nabin Chandra Sen ...	Ditto.

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
Murshidabad	Jangipur ...	Babu Nava Coomar Chakraborti ...	Throughout the year.
	Kandi ...	" Pran Kumar Ghosh ...	Ditto.
Jessore ...	Jhenidah	Mr. W. Maxwell ...	From 1st April to 20th June 1894.
		Babu Jagesvar Bisvas ...	From 21st June to 1st July 1894.
		Mr. W. Maxwell ...	From 2nd July to 17th October 1894.
		Babu Jagesvar Bisvas ...	From 18th October to 26th October 1894.
		Mr. W. Maxwell ...	From 27th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Bangaon	" Atul Krishna Ray ...	From 1st April 1894 to 18th March 1895.
		Babu Akshay Koomar Chatterji ...	From 19th March to 31st March 1895.
	Narail ...	" Amrita Lal Mukerji ...	Throughout the year.
	Magura	" Radha Kanta Banerjee ...	From 1st April to 8th May 1894.
		" Kunja Behari Chatterjee ...	From 9th May to 16th June 1894.
		" Nagendra Nath Ghosh ...	From 17th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Khulna ...	Bagerhat ...	" Kumud Nath Mukherjee ...	Throughout the year.
	Satkhira ...	" Gati Krishna Neogi ...	Ditto.

6. It will be seen that, except in the Magura subdivision of Jessore, there was practically no substantive change in any of the subdivisions in the Division, which is very satisfactory.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) Commissioner's tour.

7. In April I spent seven days in the district of Nadia, during which I visited Ranaghat twice, to try and induce the Municipal Commissioners to reform their insanitary condition. At the end of the month Mr. H. C. Williams relieved me. In June he spent 6 days in visiting the district of Murshidabad. In July he made a tour of 7 days by water, visiting the Satkhira subdivision of Khulna, the Basirhat subdivision of the 24-Parganas, and the municipalities of Debhatta, Taki, Basirhat, and Satkhira. In August Mr. Williams visited the Barasat subdivision of the 24-Parganas and some of the municipalities near Calcutta. He appears to have been 4 days at a greater distance than 5 miles from head-quarters. In September he spent 5 days visiting Ranaghat and Krishnagar in Nadia. In October he visited the Magura and Narail subdivisions and the head-quarters station of Jessore, being on tour for 8 days. I resumed charge of the division on the 12th November, and was on tour from 17th November till 8th December, inspecting at the head-quarters station of Nadia, the Kushtia, Meherpur, and Jhenidah subdivisions, the municipalities of Krishnagar, Kushtia, Kumarkhali, Meherpur, and the town of Chuadanga, besides riding over a good deal of country in the east of Murshidabad, the north of Nadia, and the west of Jessore. In January I spent 21 days on tour, inspecting at the head-quarters of Jessore and Khulna and the subdivisions of Bangaon and Bagirhat. In February I spent 16 days on tour, inspecting in the district of Murshidabad, the head-quarters station, the subdivisions of Kandi and Jangipur, the municipalities of Berhampore, Murshidabad, Kandi, and Jangipur, and other places. In March I inspected the Diamond Harbour subdivision, the offices at the head quarters of the 24-Parganas at Alipore, the Cossipore Municipality, &c. The total number of days on which Mr. Williams and myself were at a greater distance than 5 miles from head-quarters appears to be 101, but a good deal of suburban inspection is done within that radius. The municipalities in this Division require much of the Commissioner's attention, and I endeavoured to see as much as I could of the district roads. It is needless to recite all the different matters inspected and examined.

8. The number of days during which each Magistrate-Collector was on tour in the interior of his district is given below:—

(b) Tours of Collectors.

District	Officer	Days
24-Parganas	Mr. F. R. S. Collier	40
	The Joint-Magistrate of the 24-Parganas	44
Nadia	Mr. E. W. Collin	6
	„ J. H. E. Garrett	122
Murshidabad	„ J. Kennedy	108
	„ J. H. Temple	13
Jessore	„ W. Fiddian	9
	„ J. Stevenson-Moore	76
	„ F. S. Hamilton	43
Khulna	„ H. F. T. Maguire	2
	„ N. D. Beatson-Bell	43
	„ W. B. Brown	45

9. It will be seen that, except in the case of the 24-Parganas, the wishes of Government in this respect have been more than fully complied with. All the District Officers except the Collector of the 24-Parganas were in the interior of their districts for more than the required number of days.

10. In the 24-Parganas the Collector and the Joint-Magistrate spent between them 84 days on tour, or 6 days short of the period prescribed by the orders of Government. Mr. Collier went out every month from July to January and for one day in March. He was prevented from doing much touring in December or January, or any in February, by illness, and also probably by his duties as member of Council. The Joint-Magistrate spent 44 days on tour from December to March. Mr. Collier visited all the subdivisional offices and treasuries, most of the thanas, municipal offices, and dispensaries. He looked into the state of roads and communications and the principal Government estates, inspected schools, enquired into the state of public health and public feeling, saw the state of crops, and held interviews with people of all classes.

11. Messrs. Collin and Garrett's tours extended over 128 days in Nadia. Mr. Collin was on tour for 6 days in April and Mr. Garrett's tour was distributed over the remaining months of the year. Mr. Garrett has been very active in travelling. He visited each subdivisional head-quarters at least three times, and made full inspections. He also visited and inspected—in the majority of cases twice—each municipality and municipal office, all the thanas except four, all sub-registry offices except one, all the important khas mahals, and made all the usual enquiries and inspections incidental to a camping tour. During his tour he visited the whole of the district, with the exception of the north-western portion of the Sadar subdivision, which he had intended to visit in January but did not, as he expected to be shortly relieved.

12. In Murshidabad Mr. Temple, while officiating for Mr. Kennedy in September and October, was in camp for 13 days. Mr. Temple inspected the Honorary Magistrate's court, municipal office and dispensary at Lalbagh, inquired into allegations of scarcity in Jangipur, and into the killing of a bull by Muhammadans in the subdivision of Kandi. Mr. Kennedy inspected all the khas mahals, many of the principal villages in the district, and the subdivisional offices and treasuries and sub-registry offices.

13. The number of days spent in camp by the District Officers of Jessore was 128. The tours were distributed throughout the year. Mr. Fiddian made the first half-yearly inspection of the Bangaon subdivisional office, sub-jail, and dispensary. Mr. Stevenson-Moore visited all the subdivisions, and inspected the offices, sub-treasuries, jails, dispensaries, thanas, sub-registry offices, and schools. He also enquired into the formation of village unions. Mr. Moore devoted much time to the pay, status, and physique of village chaukidars. He tried locally three bad livelihood cases. He also established local committees to manage the dispensaries of Jhenida, Magura, and Narail, with a view to obtaining some local support for those institutions, which are maintained by the District Board. Mr. Moore enquired into the cause of arrears of rents of pounds and ferries which have been very badly managed by the Local Boards, he inspected the Kotchandpur Municipality and arbitrated in a dispute between it and the local zamindar. He rowed down the river Kabadak to enquire into obstructions to

the channel caused by fishermen, and has since taken measures for their removal from navigable rivers throughout the district. The result of the removal of these *bandels* is reported to be already perceptible in the health of the people. While in the interior Mr. Moore brought about a compromise in the suits which certain persons had brought against the District Board regarding a tow-path. He also paid special attention to girls' schools. Mr. Moore made very useful tours. In January Mr. Hamilton visited Magura and Narail, and inspected the subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, sub-registry and Local Boards' offices, thanas, and khas mahals. He also visited Bangaon with me. In February he inspected the municipalities of Kotchandpur and Maheshpur, and visited the Tarpur Sugar Factory, inspected the Maheshpur thana, and enquired into the formation of a union at Benodepur. He visited some of the khas mahals in the Sadar and Jhenida subdivisions. Mr. Hamilton's tours were also useful.

14. The number of days spent in camp by the District Officers of Khulna was 90, distributed over all months of the year. Both the subdivisions were inspected once by Mr. Bell and once by Mr. Brown. Mr. Bell also inspected schools, sub-registry offices, excise shops, &c., and made some local investigations into criminal cases. He paid considerable attention to hospitals, and made arrangements for the extension of two of them. Mr. Brown inspected all the thanas and all the sub-registry offices except one, all the Local Boards and municipalities except one, attended to chaukidari matters, and paid much attention to khas mahals and wards' estates.

15. I am quite satisfied with the Collectors' tours in all the districts except that of the 24-Parganas. I should be glad if arrangements could be made in this district for more travelling by the Collector himself.

16. The following table shows the number of days spent by the different Subdivisional Officers on tour:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Time spent on tour.
24-Parganas	Barasat	Babu Chandi Das Ghosh	119
	Basirhat	Maulvi Mahammad Abdulla	108
	Diamond Harbour	Babu Khagendra Nath Mitra	91
Nadia	Kushtia	" Purna Chandra Mitra	129
	Meherpur	Mr. W. N. Delevingne	142
	Ranaghat	Babu Nabin Chandra Sen	123
Murshidabad	Jangipur	" Nava Coomar Chakraberti	127
	Kandi	" Pran Kumar Ghosh	101
Jessore	Jhenidah	Mr. W. Maxwell	108
	Bangaon	" Atul Krishna Ray	107
		Babu Akshay Coomar Chatterji	1
	Narail	" Amrita Lal Mukherji	125
	Magura	" Radha Kanta Banerjee	2
		" Kunja Behari Chatterjee	62
		" Nagendra Nath Ghosh	27
Khulna	Satkhira	Babu Gati Krishna Neogi	114
	Bagerhat	" Kumud Nath Mukherjee	104

17. The tours of all the Subdivisional Officers were up to the standard. All of them appear to have visited all parts of their respective subdivisions and to have generally made good use of their time in camp. In Nadia, however, Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, the Subdivisional Officer of Ranaghat, is reported to have taken up no criminal work during his absence from head-quarters, the result being that occasionally for as many as five days together no petitions were heard and no B and C forms were disposed of. This officer appears to have shirked as much work as he possibly could. Babu Purna Chandra Mitra and Mr. W. N. Delevingne did good work while on tour. In Jessore all the officers devoted much attention to the working of the Chaukidari Act.

18. In Jessore Mr. Moore directed Subdivisional Officers, in addition to ordinary inspections, to enquire specially into the following matters when on tour:—(1) Obstructions in rivers, (2) pay and status of chaukidars, (3) tanks excavated and reserved for drinking by the District Board, (4) the requirements of villages respecting drinking water, (5) ferries which it might be desirable for the District Board to acquire, (6) khas mahal improvements and

unsettled lands, (7) income-tax assessments. Regarding subdivisional tours Mr. Moore truly observes: "Much has been said against the necessity for tours "by Subdivisional Officers. I think in their way they are of just as much "importance as Collectors'. An intimate knowledge of the working of the "police helps on a Subdivisional Officer's administration enormously, and if his "tours are well arranged, his appearance in a village where a disturbance is "imminent, with his court accessories ready to hand, has an effect it is difficult "to estimate. * The Subdivisional Officer of Narail, Babu Amrita Lal Mukerjee, "has been specially successful in this respect; consequently the decrease in "rioting in Narail subdivision is most marked."

19. In the 24-Parganas the Subdivisional Officers of Barasat and Diamond Harbour kept horses; the Subdivisional Officer of Basirhat kept a boat. In Nadia and Murshidabad both the Subdivisional Officers kept ponies. In Jessore the Subdivisional Officers of Jhenidah and Bangaon kept horses, and those of Magura and Narail kept boats. The Subdivisional Officers of Bagerhat and Satkhira in Khulna kept boats.

Inspection of district offices and treasuries by Commissioner.

20. I inspected all the district offices and recorded my remarks. No serious irregularity came to light.

(2) Inspection of district offices and treasuries by Collectors.

21. All the district offices and treasuries were twice inspected by the Collectors—generally in September and March. All defects noticed by the Collectors or by me were entered in registers of defects opened during the year, under my orders, and the Deputy Collectors in charge of the different departments noted in their own handwriting the manner in which each defect was remedied. No very serious fault was brought to light.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by Commissioners.

22. The Barasat, Basirhat, Satkhira, Ranaghat, Magura, and Narail subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries were inspected by Mr. H. C. Williams. I inspected the remaining subdivisional offices, with the exception of those at Jhenidah, to which my visit was a very brief one. I had inspected them in the previous year, and was satisfied with Mr. Maxwell's work.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries by Collectors.

23. In the 24-Parganas the Barasat subdivisional office and sub-treasury were twice inspected by Mr. Collier, and the Diamond Harbour and the Basirhat subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries once by him and once by the Joint-Magistrate. The Collectors of the other districts inspected all subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries twice, with the exception of Kandi, which was inspected only once, Mr. Temple, who was to have inspected there a second time, having been unable to do so owing to illness.

24. The offices and sub-treasuries of all the subdivisions, with the exception of Ranaghat and Kushtia, were twice inspected during the year by the Deputy Collectors in charge of them. No inspection was made by Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, the Deputy Collector of Ranaghat, of his own office in the second half of the year under report, on the excuse that the Commissioner had inspected his office in September, which is absurd. The Commissioner's inspection is on lines very different from the detailed inspection the Deputy Collector is expected to make; but, as I have said already, Babu Nabin Chandra Sen shirked everything he could. The inspection of the Kushtia subdivisional office and sub-treasury was not made by the Deputy Collector, Babu Purna Chandra Mitra, until the beginning of April last. His attention has been drawn to the necessity of inspecting his office within or before the close of each half-year.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

25. The average rainfall in the Division was 58·43 inches during the year under report, or 18·72 inches less than in 1893-94 and 1·77 inches more than in 1892-93. The largest rainfall during the year was at Rampal in Khulna, being 73·92 inches, and the smallest at Barasat in the 24-Parganas, being 39·65. The average outturn of the *aman* or winter crop of rice in the Division was 15·1 annas during the year, against 12·7 in 1893-94 and 10·9

in 1892-93, while that of the *aus* or early rice crop was 14 annas against 9·6 in 1893-94 and 15·1 in 1892-93.

26. In the 24-Parganas the average rainfall in the year under report was less than that of the two preceding years in all the subdivisions, but it was unevenly distributed, and some place received a larger downfall than that at the recording stations. The consequence was an average outturn of crops throughout the district, except in parts of the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where a heavy downfall in July swamped the seedlings and did considerable damage before cuts could be allowed in the embankments to drain off excess water, and the lands that had been planted had nearly all to be planted a second time, and fresh seedlings grown or fetched from other places. In some parts of the subdivision land remained fallow for want of seedlings, and from the lowest tracts the water was not drained off. *Boro* rice was afterwards raised in some of them. There was heavy rain in the Basirhat subdivision in June, which injured the *borodhan* and *aman* seedlings in the Bhil Bullee estate. In spite of local damage caused by the floods, the outturn of the *aman* paddy in the Diamond Harbour and other subdivisions was greater than in former years, the result being a general fall in the price of rice. The oilseed crop was only 9 annas, but sugarcane was a 14-anna crop.

27. In Nadia the average rainfall in the year under report was 60·46 inches against 71·7 in 1893-94 and 50·1 in 1892-93. The quantity that fell during the year, though not insufficient for agricultural purposes, was not evenly distributed throughout the different seasons. The timely rainfall during the first half of the year was beneficial to the *bhadoi* and winter rice and indigo. It facilitated the ploughing and early sowing of lands, with the result that the crops yielded very fair outturns and the people were enabled to harvest them in time almost everywhere before any material damage was effected by the floods in the rainy season. On the other hand, abnormal rainfall at the beginning of November damaged the *rabi* crops more or less, and the season being late, the cultivators could not resow them. The outturn of these crops, however, except that of wheat, was greater than in the preceding year, and would have been highly satisfactory had there not been a total absence of rain during the months of January and February.

28. In Murshidabad the rainfall of the year under report was much less than in 1893-94, but greater than in 1892-93. In the Sadar subdivision the rain which fell in April and May was favourable to all the crops generally, but the unusually heavy rainfall in October and November caused considerable damage to paddy in low lands, indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane. In the Kandi subdivision, though the total rainfall of the year was a little more than that of the two preceding years, the outturn of *aman* or winter rice fell from 18 to 16 annas, of *aus* from 14 to 12 annas, and of jute from 12 to 11 annas, on account of irregularity in the rainfall. In Jangipur early and prolonged floods damaged the *bhadoi* rice and retarded the sowing of gram and wheat, and did considerable damage to *kalai*. The outturn of *rabi* crops, though grown late in the season, was better than was expected. Silkworms and mulberry did fairly well.

29. In Jessore the average rainfall of the year was 58·66 inches against 65·04 in 1893-94 and 61·44 in 1892-93. The rainfall was seasonable, save for excessive rains in November, which damaged the *rabi* crops already sown and somewhat retarded sowing. The average outturn of *aus* and *aman* rice was 17 and 16 annas respectively, against 10 and 9·2 annas in 1893-94. Wheat and pulses yielded 6 and 9½ annas only, owing to heavy rainfall in November. The outturn of tobacco, sugarcane, indigo, and jute crops was 12, 15, 10, and 14 annas during the year, against 12, 12, 4, and 7 respectively. Heavy floods in the Bangaon subdivision brought down the average for the district considerably.

30. In Khulna the rainfall in the year under report was less than that in 1893-94, but a little above that in 1892-93. The rain was evenly distributed throughout the season. The outturn of the rice crops was excellent, being 17 annas, the outturn of jute was 13 annas against 11 in 1893-94, while that of sugarcane and tobacco fell off. Mr. Brown, Officiating Collector, makes the following remarks on the subject:—

"In the Sunderbuns, where paddy is grown almost entirely for export, the "cultivators are said to have been severely hit by low prices. In ordinary years

"traders come round and buy grain from the cultivators—sometimes even before "it is reaped. But this year the demand is languid, and the raiyats had considerable difficulty in disposing of the produce. The reaping of the harvest in "the Sunderbuns is generally done by immigrant labourers, and their remuneration in bad years like the last is as low as $\frac{1}{16}$th or $\frac{1}{18}$th of the crop. But this "year, owing to plentiful harvests in other districts, the supply of labour was "short, and the remuneration rose to $\frac{1}{8}$th or $\frac{1}{6}$th of the crop. The Subdivisional "Officer of Bagerhat states that in consequence of these circumstances he has "seen some fields in the Sunderbuns in which the crops were left standing, as it "did not pay the cultivators to reap them. Perhaps these are fields where the "crop has been damaged by wild pigs and deer."

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

31. The following table compares the recorded mortality in the districts of this Division during the past three years. Registration is, however, not yet sufficiently perfect to deduce arguments from the recorded figures:—

District.	Number of deaths from fever.			Number of deaths from cholera.			Number of deaths from other causes.			Total number of deaths from all causes.			Average of the past two years 1892 and 1893.
	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.	1894.	1893.	1892.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24-Parganas	32,650	31,884	33,164	4,919	1,561	8,742	7,481	7,656	6,152	45,050	41,101	48,058	44,580
Nadia	53,621	47,674	42,491	5,038	4,331	10,592	6,403	8,936	6,603	65,062	60,941	58,686	59,814
Murshidabad	36,766	38,592	31,825	3,868	4,390	4,617	4,500	5,545	4,237	45,134	48,527	40,678	44,602
Jessore	58,247	63,725	64,556	4,558	3,624	11,286	5,075	6,380	3,866	67,880	73,729	79,707	76,718
Khulna	23,111	24,148	28,548	2,457	1,270	3,961	6,670	6,705	4,777	32,238	32,123	37,286	34,704
Total ...	204,395	206,023	200,584	20,840	15,176	39,198	30,129	35,222	24,635	255,364	256,421	264,415	260,418
Ratio of death per mille of the population.	26	26·2	25·5	2·6	1·9	4·9	3·8	4·3	3·1	32·5	32·6	33·5	33·2

32. Taking each district separately, the public health of the 24-Parganas during the year was worse than that of the previous year. Deaths from cholera were more than three times the number shown in the previous year, but the cases were scattered. Deaths from fever were greater by 2·4 per cent. and from bowel-complaints by 22·4 per cent. Deaths from small-pox and "other diseases" alone showed a decrease of 22·4 and 7·9 per cent. respectively. The Barasat subdivision was the most unhealthy part of the district, and the death-rate there doubled during the year. As this is the highest portion of the district, it ought to have been the healthiest, but it appears that fever was specially prevalent. This may be due to a deficient supply of good drinking water, but the fact is that Barasat is notoriously unhealthy. The suburbs of Calcutta continued unhealthy, and there was a large increase of fever, especially noticeable at Cossipore-Chitpore and Chetla. A ride through the localities will show the reason. The insanitary conditions, which may be comparatively innocuous in sparsely inhabited villages, set in the middle of large open plains, are fatal when population is so dense as in the suburbs. The foul tanks and drains and other abominations illustrate the character of the municipal administration. Mortality in the suburbs would be much greater than it is if many of the inhabitants did not come from distant districts, to which they return to die when they fall ill. The largest mortality occurred in the months of November and December. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 47,471 against 41,102 of the preceding year. Of the former, 46,988 cases were successful and 483 unsuccessful.

33. In Nadia also the public health during the year was worse than that of the previous year. The urban areas suffered almost as much as the rural areas, the ratio of deaths per mille of the population being 39·57 against 37·07. Of the urban areas, Birnagar, which is an undrained jungle, suffered the most, having a death-rate of 54·08 per mille of the population. Meherpur, on a deserted channel of the river Bhairab, came next with 48·11 per mille. There was an increase in the death-rate as compared with 1893 in every town except Kushtia and Kumarkhali, the former showing a very large decrease. Of the rural areas, Santipur and Krishnagar furnished the highest death-rates being 51·34 and 50·52 per mille of the population, and thana Damurhuda the lowest, being 29·69 per mille. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the month of January (7,799) and the lowest number in June (2,412). November and December were also very unhealthy, and there was an increase in the mortality in April, due to the prevalence of both fever and cholera. Malarious fevers prevailed very severely throughout the whole district, the number of deaths from this cause being 53,621 against 47,674 in 1893, and the death-rate 32·61 per mille of the population against 29. The highest mortality from fever was in January, April, and October to December, causing 30,768 deaths, and the lowest in June, causing 1,956 deaths only. Cholera is shown as causing 5,038 deaths against 4,331 in 1893. The urban areas suffered less than the rural. The Sadar subdivision had the highest death-rate and Meherpur the lowest. The greatest number of deaths from cholera occurred in March and April, and the least in August and September. The total number of deaths from small-pox was 10 against 26 in 1893. Dysentery and diarrhœa account for 186 deaths against 267 in 1893. The total number of deaths from injuries was 1,059 against 870 in 1893. They were chiefly caused by snake-bite and suicide, which were more common among females than males, and in rural areas than in urban. Deaths from other causes amounted to 5,148 against 7,773 in 1893. There were 2 deaths among 154 patients admitted into the Krishnagar Jail Hospital. I attribute the ill-health of the district in great measure to obstructed drainage. It is worst along the deserted channels of great rivers, where it improves when heavy rain produces a flow of water. I believe that much may be done by sanitary drainage.

34. In Murshidabad the total number of deaths returned was 45,134 against 48,527 of the preceding year. This decrease in the death-rate coincides with general public opinion as to the comparative healthiness of the district, but the registration of vital statistics cannot be relied on. As usual, by far the largest number of deaths is registered under the head "fevers," and though no doubt deaths from chest-affections and other diseases accompanied by fever are recorded under this head, still malarial fevers and other complications are the main cause of death. The total number of deaths from fever registered during the year was 36,766, or 1,826 less than in the previous year. The last quarter of the year gives the highest death-rate from this cause. The greater number of the thanas most affected by fever are situated in the eastern portion of the district, which is urgently in need of drainage. The mortality from cholera during the year was 3,868, or very slightly more than the average of the previous five years, but less than in any single year of the five except 1890, which would appear to have been remarkably free from this disease. Of the rural circles, Barwan shows the largest death-rate from cholera, being 7·37 per mille of the population, and Nawada the lowest, being 4·12 per mille. Amongst the municipalities, Lalbag shows the highest death-rate and Jangipur the lowest. The health of all the towns except Kandi was better than in the previous year. The increase in the death-rate in Kandi is due to the greater prevalence of cholera, and not to a general increase of all sickness, malarial fevers being less than in the prevous year. Four deaths are returned from small-pox against 2 in 1893, and 4,500 from other causes against 5,545 in the previous year. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 39,674 against 35,632 in the previous year. Of the former, 39,323 cases were successful and 351 unsuccessful.

35. The total number of deaths recorded in Jessore during the year was considerably less than that of the two preceding years. It was also below the average of the five preceding years, the death-rate being 35·9 per mille against 9·303 in the previous year and 36·1, the average of the five preceding

years. The rainfall was not so heavy as in the preceding year, and this coupled with the measures taken by Mr. Stevenson-Moore for the removal of obstructions to drainage made by fishermen, may perhaps account for the decrease in the mortality. The prevailing disease was as usual fever, which alone was responsible for 58,247 deaths, against 63,725 in the previous year. Cholera accounted for 4,558 deaths against 3,624 in 1893, dysentery and diarrhœa for 92, and small-pox for 23 deaths. Deaths from injury numbered 855, and those from other causes 4,105. Fever was prevalent throughout the year and throughout the district, being most severe in January, April, November, and December, when 8,290, 5,454, 6,520, and 7,190 deaths respectively were reported. The death-rate was highest in the Bangaon subdivision, being 39·2, and lowest in Narail, where it was 24·2. The police-stations which suffered most from fever were Bangaon and Gaighata, with death-rates of 42·3 and 41·1 per mille of population. It is hoped that the removal of obstructions referred to will show better effect on the public health in the current year. Mortality from cholera was heavier during the year under report than in 1893, but it did not approach the very heavy mortality of 1892. There were 23 deaths from small-pox as compared with 2 in the preceding year. Most of the cases occurred in the subdivisions of Magura and Narail, and are said to have been imported from Calcutta. Fifty-nine thousand eight hundred and ninety-four vaccinations were performed during the year, of which 59,214 were successful and 680 unsuccessful.

36. In Khulna the public health appears to have been about the same as in 1893, and better than in 1892. The number of deaths from fever is registered as 23,111 against 24,148 in 1893 and 28,548 in 1892. Cholera is shown as causing 2,457 deaths during the year, against 1,270 in 1893 and 3,961 in 1892. Deaths from other causes were 6,670 against 6,705 in 1893 and 4,770 in 1892. The ratio of deaths from all causes per mille of the population was 27·37 during the year, against 27·27 in 1893 and 31·66 in 1892. The total number of persons vaccinated during the year was 33,382, of which 33,124 cases were successful and 258 unsuccessful.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. In consequence of the better harvest in the 24-Parganas during the year, there was some improvement in the condition of the people generally. The agriculturists fared well. Those, however, who were in debt on account of the failure of crops in former years have only been able to clear themselves partially, and the profits derived from the sale of surplus produce were absorbed in the liquidation of their debts. The wages of labourers have been maintained. The non-cultivating classes continued to suffer from the increased price of food-grains, corresponding with the fall in value of the rupee, and from their disinclination to seek for any but clerical employment. The southern part of the district, which consists of low lands, suffered considerably during the year from the effects of floods caused by excessive rain in July, and, owing to the partial failure of the *aman* crop in these tracts, time was allowed to the cultivators for the repayment of the loans advanced to them under the Agriculturists' Loans Act. The price of common rice fell in consequence of the good outturn of the *aman* paddy throughout the district. The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates in the Basirhat subdivision was, however, bad, owing to a partial failure of the *aman* crop and to the loss of the *boro* rice harvest in those estates, and consequently large remissions of rent were granted to them, which, so long as I am dealing with actual cultivators and not middlemen, I prefer to carrying forward balances to be paid out of future harvests.

38. In Nadia there was a considerable improvement in the material condition of the people during the year. The outturn of the two rice harvests was good and the *rabi* crops were fair. The prices of food-grains were much lower than in the preceding years. The lower agricultural classes, living, as they are said to do, in a chronic state of indebtedness, were as well off as they could reasonably be expected to be. The price of labour ruled higher than usual—indeed at one time during the year labourers were getting 6 and 8 annas

a day for work on the roads, which shows that labourers are in no want of remunerative employment. It is said that owing to decay of local industries the artizan classes are being driven to agriculture, and that more and more land is yearly being brought under the plough, to the detriment of the cattle, which are thereby deprived of pasturage. This theory, however, seems to be fanciful, as a reference to the figures supplied to the Director of Agriculture will show that the area actually under plough falls far short of the culturable area, and I do not believe that the pasturage lands are being seriously encroached upon. The material condition of the people is, however, injuriously affected by the increase of malarial fever, which is due both to deterioration in the quality of their drinking water and to defective drainage. Rivers and tanks are gradually silting up, and though efforts have been made to induce the people to take loans for the improvement of their water-supply, they will not take advantage of the offer. There can be no doubt that for some three months in every year a large proportion of the inhabitants are put to the greatest difficulty to obtain drinking water, and though the District Board are devoting as much as they can spare to the construction of wells in places where they are most needed, it is obviously beyond their resources to cope—to even a moderate extent—with this real and pressing want. If the villagers could be induced to contribute some labour, the District Board could greatly extend their operations by grants-in-aid, but the villagers do nothing, and the excavation of a tank brings enormous profits to contractors and labourers.

39. In Murshidabad a number of the cultivators were affected by the loss of a large part of the *bhadoi* rice and mulberry crop, in consequence of early and long-standing floods. The good outturn of *aman* rice, however, afforded them relief to a considerable extent. The high prices at which the principal food-grains sold during the year were much felt by the non-cultivating classes, but benefitted the cultivating class. Having sufficient work, as also the advantage of the charitable doles largely given by many zamindars of the district, the landless labourers had very little to complain of; indeed, labour is more or less difficult to obtain.

40. In Jessore the good crops of the year and the consequent fall in the prices of rice have to a certain extent improved the condition of the working classes and raiyats. The landlords have got their rents and the mahajans recovered their bad debts. There was a decrease in the number of bonds and mortgage deeds, and an increase in title and rent suits. In short, the year was one of plenty and comfort. The Collector reports that the weavers of the district have never in the memory of man been so prosperous as they are at present, and attributes the change to the imposition of import and excise duties on the finer counts of cotton, though I think that it is really much too soon for this cause to have produced any effect. Although the district remained exceedingly unhealthy as regards fever and other diseases, the fact of the rainfall being seasonable has somewhat decreased the mortality from fever. The better classes of natives have suffered as much as usual from fever, liver, and spleen.

41. In Khulna, where the bulk of the people are agriculturists, their material well-being depends largely on the outturn of the rice crop, and as there was a bumper crop in the year under report, contentment and prosperity prevailed everywhere. But there was a general complaint among the cultivating class that the price of paddy was so low that it did not enable them even to pay their rents in full to their landlords.

42. On the whole it may be said that the material condition of the people of the Division during the year under report was better than in the preceding two years.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

43. 24-*Parganas.*—During the year under report 4,575 emigrants were registered in this district as compared with 5,216 in the previous year. Of these, 1,881 were for the colonies and 2,694 were for Assam, Cachar, and Sylhet, as compared with 1,987 and 3,229 respectively in the previous year,

showing a decrease in the number of emigrants both for the colonies and for the north-eastern labour districts. Of the total number of emigrants only 8 belonged to this district, and the rest to western districts. There was no registration for St. Lucia or Guiana during the year.

44. *Nadia.*—There was the usual exodus of labourers during the harvest season from this district to the Sunderbuns and neighbouring districts. Coolies from up-country were employed on railways within the district, which would not be the case if local labourers were starving for want of work. It is also reported that a large number of labourers went to work on the Assam-Bengal Railway without the intervention of recruiters.

45. *Murshidabad.*—There was no emigration from, or immigration into, this district during the year.

46. *Jessore.*—It is reported that the only emigration in this district is in the form of short visits to the Sunderbuns by labourers and cultivators for the paddy harvest, by *Namasudras* from Magura for the collection of wood, and by fishermen from Narail for catching fish. There is no immigration.

47. *Khulna.*—There is no emigration from this to other districts. There was the usual influx of labourers from the neighbouring districts in the transplanting and harvesting seasons, but they return to their homes as soon as their work is finished. They are allowed a percentage of the produce, which generally varies from $\frac{1}{15}$th to $\frac{1}{16}$th, as remuneration; but it is reported that, there being good crops during the year under report, the supply of labour fell short of the demand, and the rate of remuneration in consequence rose to $\frac{1}{5}$th or $\frac{1}{6}$th of the produce.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

48. The price of common rice, which is the staple food in this Division, fell by about one-fourth as compared with the two preceding years in all the districts of the Division except Murshidabad, where it rose slightly. The price of salt in all the districts has remained almost stationary during the last three years. The prices of wheat and gram rose in all the districts except Jessore, where the price of wheat fell a little, but these articles are not commonly consumed. In the 24-Parganas the price of common rice fell from 11 to 14 seers per rupee to 15 to 26 seers. Owing to damage caused in the Basirhat and Diamond Harbour subdivisions by the heavy rains of June and July, there was a rise in prices at these places, but with the progress of the harvest the prices fell again gradually, until at the end of the year common rice sold at 15 to 20 seers a rupee. In Nadia the price of common rice fell towards the end of 1894 and did not rise again. A similar fall took place under other items except gram in Meherpur, Chuadanga, and Ranaghat. In Murshidabad the prices of wheat, rice, and gram rose during the year as compared with 1893-94, but not so high as in 1892-93. In Jessore and Khulna the harvests were excellent, and the prices of common rice were lower than in the other districts of the Division. The prices of labour in the districts of this Division remained almost the same as in the two preceding years. In the 24-Parganas a decrease in the wages of the blacksmith from 12 to 10 annas is reported, but I do not suppose there is any real fall. In Nadia the wages of unskilled labour rose slightly, and at one period of the year common coolies were obtaining as much as 6 annas per diem for working on roads. On the whole the fall in the price of rice had no material effect on the wages of labour, which are generally fixed by local custom.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

49. The principal manufactures of this Division are cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, ice, shellac and lac-dye, indigo, silk, sugar and molasses. The manufacture of cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, paper, silk, ice, shellac and lac-dye is confined to the district of the 24-Parganas, in which 57 factories were at work at the close of the year under report against

58 in the previous year. Of these, nine are owned by Government, and the rest belong to companies or private individuals. The total number of operatives employed in the several mills and factories was 60,474. Of these, 46,524 were men, 8,977 women, 4,565 boys, and 408 girls. The number of operatives shows a decrease of 12,359 as compared with the number employed in the preceding year. The decrease is among the male employés at the Government factories and jute presses, &c. There has been no decrease in jute or cotton mills. The statement given below shows the value of the outturn as returned by the owners of the several mills and factories during the last three years:—

Articles.	Outturn.			Remarks.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	2,09,96,916	1,61,98,071	1,00,37,674	
Cotton twist and yarn ...	74,18,581	81,51,872	68,24,017	
Rice	No information given.	No information given.	58,000	
Paper	20,35,479	12,05,873	10,49,167	
Lac	18,00,000	9,50,000	10,00,000	
Leather	66,000	72,000	......	

50. According to these figures the year was favourable for all except cotton twist and yarn and leather. With regard to cotton twist and yarn, the Secretary to the Dunbar Cotton Mills makes the following observations:—

"Cotton has ruled moderate in price. There have been no great fluc-"tuations, but prices slowly fell till the end of 1894, being forced down on "account of an immense crop in America and by the fall in sterling prices to the "lowest point ever reached. Early in March a reaction set in, and prices have "now recovered from 10 to 12 per cent. from the lowest point reached. "*Yarn.*—The financial year opened with renewed demand from China and "Japan, and there was every prospect of a brisk trade to make up for the "diminution of stocks in the last, which followed the closing of the Indian "mints. During the next three or four months there was a fair trade, but the "outbreak of the plague in Hong-Kong, followed by the war between China and "Japan, effectually checked business, which still suffers from the latter cause. "There has been a good local off-take during the twelve months, which has "kept prices steady and enabled the mills to keep clear of stocks. The local "mills worked with a bare margin during the first part of the year, but latterly "the fact that yarn prices remained fairly steady while cotton prices were "falling enabled moderate profit to be made."

51. With regard to the manufacture of jute, the Manager of the Barnagore Jute Factory makes the following observations:—

"In the beginning of the period under review mills were all losing "money on account of the high price of unmanufactured jute. Towards

"the middle of May prices of jute began to give way and gradually dropped "till the end of December, when a reaction set in, and prices have since "continued to advance. For about three-fourths of the year most mills have "made fair profits."

52. As regards hours of work, noticed in paragraph 51 of last year's report, it has been reported that the Hastings Mill has continued to work 22 hours daily, and two or three others have worked till 8 or 9 P.M. with the idea of making a uniform 14-hour day, lighting with oil lamps and electric light. This system of working after dark is generally condemned by those in the trade, and is not considered beneficial either to workers, whether European or Native, or to employers. A very large majority, not only of the European managers and assistants, but also of the mill agents, consider that a uniform day of from 6 A.M. till 6 P.M. would be beneficial to all concerned.

53. There are two paper mills in this Division—one at Titaghur and the other at Kankinara, the latter having been started during the year under report. The manufactures consisted of white printing, *badami*, and coloured papers, blotting, cartridge, foolscap, and water-marked stamp paper. The raw materials used were grass, rags, jute, hemp, waste paper, &c.

54. In the district of Nadia there was considerable improvement in the working of the 16 oil mills started at Sarupganj. Additions have had to be made owing to the former capacity of the mills having proved inadequate to cope with the demand.

Indigo.

55. Indigo is largely manufactured in the districts of Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore. The table below shows the state of this industry during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years:—

District.	Number of factories.			Produce in maunds.			Value in rupees.			Remarks.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Nadia	61	63	65	4,595	1,249	2,130	7,98,683	2,51,055	5,44,790	
Murshidabad	23	23	23	2,454	1,641	1,357	5,73,725	4,21,577	4,11,795	
Jessore	14	17	20	1,160	478	1,198	2,35,644	1,20,096	3,33,942	
Total ...	98	103	108	8,209	3,368	4,685	16,07,051	7,92,728	12,90,527	

56. It will be seen that the number of factories is gradually decreasing in the districts of Nadia and Jessore, while in Murshidabad it remained stationary. The decline in this industry may be ascribed to (1) a gradual rise in the level of the country, making it less liable to fertilizing inundations. The plant grows less luxuriantly and the crop is more liable to injury from drought; (2) a great increase in the value of agricultural produce, which leads to a greater demand for land; (3) an enormous rise in the price of labour. The improvement in the outturn during the year in the district of Nadia has been attributed to normal rainfall at the proper seasons and lateness in the appearance of floods. In Murshidabad the outturn increased, but was not up to the average. Early and long-continued floods did great damage to the crop. There was a heavy fall in prices as compared with previous years, the outturn being larger. It is universally admitted that the manufacture of indigo can never pay by itself. All the planters have more or less large zamindaris, and without these they would cease to carry on business. The Meherpur subdivision, in the district of Nadia, is still the principal seat of the indigo industry. As reported in previous years, there were six large concerns in this subdivision.

57. The manufacture of silk is principally carried on in the districts of the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The following table compares the state of this industry during the last three years:—

Silk.

DISTRICT.	Number of factories.			Produce in lbs.			Value in rupees.			REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas ...	Information not furnished.						53,832	53,719	52,968	
Murshidabad ...	62	63	66	300,830	576,380	338,621	24,09,265	33,34,573	27,24,190	

This industry, like indigo, can hardly be called manufacture, being only preparation of raw produce for the market as a material and not as a finished product. In both the districts there was decrease in the trade, attributed to the unfavourable nature of the season and poor outturn of cocoons. The November crop of cocoons in the district of Murshidabad was specially small, but prices ruling high, many filatures did not buy till late in the season, and consequently the outturn of silk was greatly reduced, especially in the European filatures. It has been reported that the price of silk in the European market was also low. With the decline of the native silk industry in the district of Murshidabad, the manufacture of silk cloth at Mirzapur in the Jangipur subdivision is also losing ground year by year. During the year under report 6,311 pieces of silk cloth were manufactured, against 7,004 pieces of the previous year; the value thereof, however, rose from Rs. 51,450 to Rs. 55,058.

58. Sugar is manufactured from the sap of date trees in all the districts of this Division except Murshidabad. The managers of the sugar mill at Cossipore have not supplied any statistics of their operations. The concern is a private one, and the proprietors do not care to publish their transactions. The following table compares the state of this industry in the districts of this Division during the last three years:—

Sugar.

DISTRICT.	Number of factories.			Outturn.			Value.			REMARKS.
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
24-Parganas ...	171	220	175	Mds. 74,674	Mds. 92,546	Mds. 75,800	Rs. 5,24,236	Rs. 6,62,907	Rs. 5,68,500	
Nadia	No statistics are available.									
Jessore	144	174	174	2,58,684	2,88,036	3,19,170	21,79,875	20,79,535	19,05,429	
Khulna	Information not furnished			18,353	18,160	17,431	1,49,801	1,38,497	1,56,879	

In the district of the 24-Parganas the manufacture of sugar under the native process is confined to the subdivisions of Barasat and Basirhat. The principal centres of the date sugar manufacture are Santipur, Chakdaha, Krishnaganj, Daulatganj, Alamdanga, and Munshiganj, but no statistics are available regarding the outturn. The decrease in the number of factories and in outturn has been attributed to loss sustained in the preceding year by the manufacturers and to the heavy rainfall of November, which stopped tree-tapping for some time. The price of sugar was higher than in the previous year, probably on account of the fall in value of the rupee.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

59. As the statistics referred to in paragraph 2 of Government of Bengal (Statistical Department) circular No. 2, dated 16th April 1895, have not been received from the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, although he

has been written to by the Collectors of districts, the report on this section is necessarily meagre, and generally based on figures the correctness of which is very doubtful. In my No. 56J.G., dated 29th May 1895, I reported to Government that the Collector of the 24-Parganas had not been able to obtain the necessary statistics, and suggested that it would be better if Government could obtain the required information more directly than through the Collectors of districts.

60. 24-*Parganas*.—The table below shows the export and import traffic registered along the 11 main trade routes of this district during the past two years:—

Articles.	From Mufassal towards Calcutta.		From Calcutta towards Mufassal.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	15,21,088	17,03,402	1,72,860	96,918
Paddy	34,095	22,375	3,79,245	5,15,733
Wheat	1,349	474	60,029	59,284
Sugar	42,172	53,940	23,549	25,918
Goor	1,37,463	2,29,225	58,242	52,467
Tobacco	61,432	30,494	61,336	59,421
Oil	44,259	45,465	92,963	96,609
Oilseed	42,001	21,843	4,40,081	2,51,755
Firewood ...	2,28,484	2,47,556	71,395	72,533
Coal and coke ...	13,980	17,800	1,57,847	1,38,077
Jute	4,87,886	4,70,423	2,14,475	2,48,417
Cotton and twist ...	84,635	88,956	9,876	17,219
Lime	18,209	15,390	1,00,670	1,30,031
Salt	1,149	1,001	66,508	60,033
Iron	9,491	11,662	21,210	23,656
Brass and copper ...	3,634	13,971	3,826	26,816
Total ...	27,31,322	29,73,977	19,34,112	18,74,881
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Bricks	5,749,773	3,848,450	939,768	1,082,150
Hides	28,925	29,884	10,623	1,517
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, value.	72,992	27,790	16,87,281	15,69,287

61. The statement below shows the "up" and "down" import and export boat traffic of this district carried along the Nadia rivers during the year:—

Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	From up stream.	From down stream.	To up stream.	To down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	2	2,000	1,158	...
Paddy	...	100	1,33,302	6,715
Gram and pulse ...	9	52	...	...
Sugar, unrefined ...	...	...	10	...
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...	3	...

62. The following statement shows the trade of this district with Calcutta carried on by country boats along the Circular and Eastern Canals during the year:—

Articles.	Exports to Calcutta.	Imports from Calcutta.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	13,73,024	14,455
Paddy	1,90,136	2,36,987
Gram and pulse	3,525	24,010
Jute, raw	2,69,391	...
Gunny-bags	...	35,205
Linseed	2,648	...
Mustard seed	1,353	8,809
Cotton, raw	2,562	67
Sugar, refined	10,088	6,441
Do, unrefined	1,52,480	22,842
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	1,173	13,575
Total ...	20,06,375	3,62,391

63. The statement below shows the "up" and "down" import and export traffic of this district carried by country boats along the Midnapore, Hijili, and Orissa Coast Canals during the year:—

List of Articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Up stream.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	
Rice ...	...	1,050	...	...
Paddy ...	...	31,777	850	...
Kerosine oil ...	...	...	75,140	...
Total ...	...	82,827	75,990	...

64. *Nadia.*—Trade in this district is carried on principally by means of rivers and railway. The principal articles of export are wheat, gram, pulses, jute, linseed, sugar, both refined and unrefined, cotton, and indigo; while the principal articles of import are cotton, European piece-goods, twist, both European and Indian, rice, paddy, salt, and kerosine oil.

65. The following statement shows the "up" and "down" import and export boat traffic of this district along the Nadia rivers during the year under report of the 22 articles mentioned in Government circular No. 2, dated the 16th April 1895:—

Articles.	Imports, 1894-95.		Exports, 1894-95.	
	From up stream.	From down stream.	To up stream.	To down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	67,777	29,195	1,021	11,108
Paddy	1,66,592	7,064	2,167	1,454
Wheat	5,231	100	809	86,627
Gram and pulse	252	3,163	384	2,12,871
Other food-grains	375	125	100	12,172
Jute, raw	378	1,840	53	72,334
Gunny-bags, in number	400	...	...	...
Linseed	...	357	...	52,390
Mustard seed	16,172	59	66	1,089
Tea, Indian	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined	...	...	...	75
Do., unrefined	1,551	107	940	1,926
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	113	60	...	766
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, European { in bales / in boxes }	150	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian { in bales / in boxes }	...	...	100	...
Cotton twist, European	10	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian	...	...	...	...
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Salt	1,35,918	...	305	...
Kerosine oil	3,817	...	5	...

66. The following statement shows the trade of the district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Circular and Eastern Canals during the year under report:—

Articles.		Imports from Calcutta, 1894-95.	Exports to Calcutta, 1894-95.
1		2	3
			Mds.
Rice	...	...	...
Paddy	...	...	...
Wheat	...	...	...
Gram and pulse	...	...	...
Other food-grains	...	...	...
Jute, raw	...	...	2,500
Gunny-bags	...	...	...
Linseed	...	...	...
Mustard seed	...	...	...
Tea, Indian	...	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	...	325
Silk, raw	...	...	...
Sugar, refined	...	...	...
Do., unrefined	...	...	...
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured ...	...	...	200
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	in bales / in boxes	...	...
Ditto, Indian ...	in bales / in boxes	...	...
Cotton twist, European ...	...	...	...
Ditto, Indian ...	...	...	...
Salt	...	...	...
Kerosine oil	...	...	...

67. The statement below shows the export and import traffic of the district carried by rail during the calendar year 1894 in the 22 articles mentioned in the Government circular of the 16th April 1895 above referred to:—

Articles.	Exports.	Imports.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	39,339	22,615
Paddy ...	13,365	3,63,960
Wheat ...	7,641	6,588
Gram and pulse ...	3,97,062	29,106
Other food-grains ...	7,560	1,080
Jute, raw ...	5,00,472	1,944
Gunny-bags ...	No. 11,151	8,964
Linseed ...	1,64,970	1,701
Mustard seed ...	2,376	15,363
Tea, Indian ...	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	972	270
Silk, raw ...	...	...
Sugar, refined ...	2,349	2,700
Do., unrefined ...	1,46,421	16,092

ARTICLES.	Exports.	Imports.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Tobacco, manufactured	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured.	6,318	5,454
Cotton piece-goods, European, in bales. Cotton piece-goods, European, in boxes.	Rs. 54	Rs. 32,238
Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in bales. Cotton piece-goods, Indian, in boxes.	2,646	...
Cotton twist, European	54	12,177
Ditto, Indian...	...	5,400
Salt ...	2,538	1,39,995
Kerosine oil ...	6,885	57,186

68. These figures were supplied by the railway authorities in tons, but they have been reduced to maunds, taking 27 maunds as equivalent to one ton. These statements are newly prescribed, and while the river-borne trade figures are for the financial year, the figures for the rail-borne trade are for the calendar year. It is not therefore easy to compare the figures under the different heads with those of the previous year. No reliable figures under the head of European piece-goods are available, and the Collector cannot therefore definitely say whether the levy of the new duty on European articles during the year has affected the import under this head or not. None of the other heads call for any remarks. There was no trade under heads "silk" or "Indian tea" in this district during the year. Indigo does not find a place in the list appended to Government circular No. 2 of the 16th April 1895, but is an important article of export from Nadia, the exports in 1894-95 being 4,595 maunds, valued at Rs. 7,98,682.

69. *Murshidabad.*—The following table shows the different articles of export trade in this district, and the extent to which they were exported during the year under report as compared with the year preceding:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice in husk	81,095	82,112
Do. not in husk	5,45,877	2,28,027
Wheat	36,781	27,974
Gram and pulses	55,177	35,789
Jute	2,50,282	2,50,691
Linseed	88,762	18,015
Mustard	4,369	7,002
Indigo	1,641	2,454
Silk	7,029	3,668

70. The figures show that there was a considerable falling off in the export of all the articles, except rice in husk, jute, mustard, and indigo. This is attributed to the short outturn of the winter crops in general, except mustard, owing to the late heavy rains of October.

71. Jeagunge, Baluchar, Bhagwangola, Mirzapur, Lalgola-Raghunathganj, Dhulian, Bhakhara, Satui, Jebanti, Kandi, Saktipore Dupakheria, Talibpore, and Panchthope are the chief internal trade centres of this district. The articles imported during the year were piece-goods, sugar, salt, *ghee*, twist, yarn, cocoanut oil, kerosine oil, spices, tobacco, gunny-bags, timber, firewood, and coal. These articles were almost all imported from Calcutta, except coal, which was imported from Raniganj, Sitarampore, and Barrakar.

The table below shows the principal articles of export and import by river as recorded in the Jangipur toll office during the year under report:—

Articles.	Exports, 1894-95.		Imports, 1894-95.	
	Up country.	Down country.	Up country.	Down country.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice and paddy	99,478	46,607	5,396	13,215
Wheat	1,275	16,005	40	3,508
Other cereals	50	679	...	593
Pulses and gram ...	2,884	15,205	425	15,011
Mustard seed	891	2,056	873	24,778
Linseed	...	4,533	...	662
Castor seed	...	525	...	...
Other oilseeds	...	125	...	175
Jute	307	95,151	123	25,507
Sugar	20	60	20	6,531
Tobacco	402	1,556	102	17,764
Spices	...	14	...	38
Vegetable produce ...	221	1,096	221	17,055
Brass and brass work ...	130	184	162	178
Other metals	31	48	44	32
Ghee	55	...	15	1,512
Salt	4,862	...	4,259	...
Oil	361	...	361	...
Firewood	9,274	1,159	9,164	2,319
Lime	1,405	6,615	1,105	16,272
Sajee	352	30	352	17,021
Jaggery	506	3,149	369	10,915
Coal and coke	38,116	...	738	...
Mangoes	...	45	...	45
Silk and silk goods ...	309	1,620	310	1,539
Cotton goods	855	34	861	34
Gunny-bags	762	87	200	722
Miscellaneous	13,393	32,245	12,140	34,944
Timber	4	...	4	32

The river-borne traffic of this district is confined as a rule to some months during the rains, but its briskness gradually ceases with the subsidence of the waters of the Bhagirathi. During the year under report the river remained navigable throughout the year, and a steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company carried on business with Calcutta continuously. A statement showing the "up" and "down" import and export traffic of the several stations in this district carried by rail during the year under review is given below:—

Station.	Imports.		Exports.		Remarks.
	From up country.	From down country.	To up country.	To down country.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Takipur ...	16	55	578	339	
Bhakhara ...	588	6,875	5,790	1,863	
Noada ...	5,715	10,647	13,826	35,337	
Sagardighi ...	2,128	4,783	9,549	9,658	
Borala ...	87	3,193	280	...	
Azimganj ...	75,304	49,024	3,540	13,922	
Jeaganj ...	20,561	30,801	2,353	77,290	
Raghunathganj ...	13	628	...	470	
Jangipur ...	310	1,824	33	7,815	
Dhulian ...	...	5,672	257	16,009	

72. It is reported that the above figures have been received from the Audit Office of the East Indian Railway at Jamalpur.

73. *Jessore.*—There was no change in the important means of communications during the year under review, except that the steamer which used to ply between Jhinkergatcha and Kotchandpur ceased to do so. The important trade centres of this district are Jessore, Basumdia, Rajarhat, Jhinkergatcha, Kaliganj, Khajuria, Chowgacha, Tarpur, and Keshabpur in the Sadar subdivision, Bangaon, Ganrapota, Gopalnagore, Maheshpur, Khalishpur, and Bagdah in the Bangaon subdivision, Jhenidah, Kotchandpur, Gilapol, Sailkopa, Nazirat, Harinakundo, and Dhantola in the Jhenidah subdivivision, Magura, Benodpur, Satrajitpur, Nohata, Rajapur, Nakail, and Radhanagor in the Magura subdivision, and Narail, Chanchuri, Lohagara, Kalia, and Sidhiposa in the Narail subdivision. Piece-goods, salt, kerosine oil, cotton, raw cotton twist, sugar refined, gunny-bags, manufactured tobacco, table rice, grain and pulse, are imported from Calcutta by railway, and from the railway stations they are carried by boats or carts to the marts for which they are intended. Tobacco unmanufactured is imported from Northern Bengal. Rice and paddy are imported from Backergunge and the Sunderbuns by boats. The principal articles of export from this district are rice, paddy, pulses, jute, linseed, sugar, indigo, and molasses. Fish, hides, cattle bones, and tobacco are also exported.

The following statement shows the rail-borne traffic of this district during the year 1894:—

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	1,21,296	22,400
Paddy	14,700	13,860
Wheat	...	...
Gram and pulse	15,260	47,824
Other food-grains	336	336
Jute, raw	84	1,90,344
Gunny-bags	2,380	1,008
Linseed	224	31,220
Mustard seed	34,440	3,724
Tea, Indian	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	840
Silk, raw	...	...
Sugar, refined	868	15,316
Do., unrefined	9,520	1,93,172
Tobacco, manufactured	308	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	1,28,240	4,060
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	19,152	140
Ditto, Indian ...	...	336
Cotton twist, European	11,984	...
Ditto, Indian	224	...
Salt	91,168	812
Kerosine oil	32,928	224

74. The table below shows the import and export traffic of the district carried along the Nadia rivers during the year 1894-95:—

Articles.	Import.		Export.	
	Up stream.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Rice ...	817	600	...	...
Paddy ...	483	...	360	65
Wheat ...	109	...	...	...
Gram and pulse ...	95	30	...	5,632
Other food-grains ...	...	...	...	195
Jute, raw ...	...	...	...	13,736
Gunny-bags ...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ...	...	...	...	5,415
Mustard seed ...	2,090	...	...	...
Tea, Indian ...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Silk, raw ...	...	...	...	...
Sugar, refined ...	...	...	...	...
Do., unrefined ...	125	...	...	517
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured	20	791	...	...
Salt ...	7,229	...	...	...
Kerosine oil ...	910	...	...	...

75. The following table shows the trade of the district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the canals during the year 1894-95:—

Articles.	Imports from Calcutta.	Exports to Calcutta.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	10	1,11,645
Paddy	245	72,856
Wheat	25	...
Gram and pulse	153	95,371
Other food-grains	...	...
Jute, raw	...	2,31,576
Gunny-bags	...	...
Linseed	...	4,803
Mustard seed	740	5,475
Tea, Indian	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	1,165
Silk, raw	...	...
Sugar, refined	16	2,550
Do., unrefined	709	82,407
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured ...	1,071	...
Cotton piece-goods, European ...	Rs. 1,76,369	...
Ditto, Indian ...	...	...
Cotton twist, European ...	Rs. 1,304	...
Ditto, Indian ...	...	...
Salt	81,750	...
Kerosine oil	24,209	...

76. Indigo does not find a place in the list prescribed by Government, but is an important article of export from this district, the exports in 1894-95 being 1,159 maunds, valued at Rs. 2,35,644. There is no office in the district for the registration of river or cart traffic. It is reported that the trade of this district is on the increase. Previous to the opening of the Bengal Central Railway the trade in foreign articles was monopolized by a few wealthy men, but since the opening of the railway it has been shared by several small capitalists, whose number is gradually increasing. It is observed that foreign articles are now sold at cheaper rates than before, while the prices of local products have risen, as they reach a ready market in Calcutta by the Bengal

Central Railway. The following is a balance sheet of the Jessore Loan Company on the 31st March 1895:—

Detailed heads of income.	Amount.			Detailed heads of expenditure.	Amount.		
1	2			3	4		
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
1. Deposit ...	1,52,095	0	0	1. Establishment ...	3,112	6	6
2. Debts recovered ...	1,12,489	15	3	2. Expenses for the management of immoveable property.	800	2	6
3. Interest recovered	50,257	11	9	3. Rent paid ...	7,009	6	6
4. Rent and cesses ...	9,295	0	0	4. Loans given ...	1,79,486	15	9
5. Unpaid dividend ...	429	1	0	5. Repayment of deposits	1,00,675	0	0
6. Reserved fund ...	623	5	6	6. Interest paid ...	29,370	12	0
7. Pleaders' fees realized	300	6	9	7. Dividend ...	12,348	8	0
8. Recovery of money spent for the purchase of immoveable property.	995	0	0	8. Law expenses ...	139	14	9
9. Other miscellaneous	300	0	0	9. Repayment of other deposits.	301	4	9
10. Cash in hand at the beginning of the year.	63,342	2	6	10. Closing balance ...	56,883	4	0
Total ...	3,90,127	10	9	Total ...	3,90,127	10	9
Total for 1893-94 ...	4,90,494	6	6	Total for 1893-94 ...	4,90,494	6	6

77. *Khulna.*—The following table gives particulars of the import trade of the district during the past two years:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Piece-goods	7,43,980 Rs.	7,79,600 Rs.
Gunny-bags	46,795 Mds.	14,671 Mds.
Salt	1,11,851 „	1,04,087 „
Cotton twist and yarn	3,491 „	4,303 „

The other important imports were kerosine oil, iron, ironware, grain, wheat, fancy goods, and potatoes, but no statistics are available as to their quantity or value. The following table shows the particulars of the export trade of the district during the past two years:—

Articles.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rice in husk	7,40,562 Mds.	3,56,702 Mds.
Do. not in husk	5,45,479 „	3,08,812 „
Gram and pulses	3,600 „	5,200 „
Jute	63,388 „	1,12,263 „
Gunny-bags	...	630 „
Hides	36,326 Rs.	16,708 Rs.
Sugar	18,160 Mds.	18,353 Mds.
Molasses	68,543 „	60,980 „
Soondri wood	Not known.	Not known.

Besides the above, betelnuts, cocoanuts, fish, tobacco, mats, reeds, honey and wax were largely exported during the year. These statistics were supplied by the Subdivisional Officers and the Collector's nazir. They are mere guess figures, as there is no agency to collect the statistics, and I think they might well be omitted from the report. No statistics of the rail-borne traffic have yet

been received from the railway authorities. The Examiner of Accounts, Bengal Central Railway, has, however, furnished the following revenue statistics:—

Articles.	1893.				1894.	
	Imported.		Exported.		Imported.	Exported.
	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Freight in rupees.	Tons.	Tons.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Betelnuts	...	...	1,173	3,799	17	2,353
Coal	7,338	12,729	1	4	7,176	...
Cotton, manufactured ...	321	987	6	24	...	...
Do., raw	1	5	3	15	...	15
Gunny-bags and cloths ...	13	46	93	29	31	...
Gram and pulses ...	56	124	469	851	79	965
Hides and skins ...	...	...	170	545	..	132
Jute, unscrewed ..	...	...	7,137	28,011	...	10,049
Kerosine oil	172	392	2	4	215	...
Metals and manufactures ...	75	252	14	54	1	40
Oil	162	373	...	...	222	2
Provisions	320	1,263	260	602	591	110
Rice	633	1,499	634	1,142	59	342
Salt	107	213	...	...	285	16
Seeds	11	19	562	1,082	...	1,033
Sugar	45	150	5	5	80	...
Tobacco	16	33	168	506	110	1
Unclassified	575	2,268	671	2,753	401	577
Timber	...	...	...	...	116	...
Stone and lime ...	...	...	...	...	9	...
Spices	...	...	...	...	2	...
Chillies	...	...	...	...	165	...
Turmeric ...	...	...	...	...	4	6
Wine	...	...	...	...	3	...
Brass, wrought ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Iron	...	...	...	...	146	9
Twist, European ...	...	...	...	...	61	...
Do., Indian ...	...	...	...	...	3	...
European piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	527	...
Indian piece-goods ...	...	...	...	...	11	...
Other drugs	...	...	...	...	1	...
Other grains	...	...	...	...	7	...
Leather, manufactured ...	...	...	...	...	7	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Ghee	...	...	...	...	6	...
Dried fruits and nuts ...	...	...	...	...	...	8

The following table shows the trade of this district with Calcutta carried by country boats along the Canals during the year 1894-95:—

Articles.	Imports from Calcutta.	Exports to Calcutta.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	66,364
Paddy	...	68,000
Wheat	...	...
Gram and pulse ...	484	2,627
Other food-grains ...	...	...

ARTICLES.	Imports* from Calcutta.	Exports to Calcutta.
1	2	3
	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw	...	65,242
Gunny-bags	...	...
Linseed	...	600
Mustard seed	1,395	600
Tea, Indian	...	...
Cotton, raw	...	340
Silk, raw	...	...
Sugar, refined	16	2,900
Do., unrefined ...	50	62,350
Tobacco, manufactured ...	...	...
Ditto, unmanufactured ...	995	...
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, European in boxes.	3,200	...
Cotton twist, European ...	75	...
	Mds.	Mds.
Salt	32,853	...
Kerosine oil	4,950	...

The following statement shows the transactions of the Khulna Loan Company, Limited, during the calendar year 1894:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Amount of deposit	54,268	9	0
Ditto deposits withdrawn...	29,824	6	0
Ditto loans given	1,14,264	0	0
Ditto principal realized	50,539	0	0
Ditto interest realized	21,152	9	9

The capital of the Company is Rs. 1,500, and the rate of interest varies from annas 12 to Re. 1-9 per cent. per mensem, according to the amount of loan advanced and the nature of the security pledged. The Company was able to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. to its shareholders during the year, as in the year preceding. The statement below shows the transactions during the year 1894 of the Khulna Trading Company, which was established in 1891:—

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
1				2			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
Shares realized	5	0	0	Money advanced	1,033	7	3
Advance money realized	410	0	0	Cost of making bricks	364	7	0
Interest realized	54	6	3	Contingencies	10	2	0
Sale of bricks	808	12	0	Printing charges	7	0	0
				Postal charges	2	5	0
				Miscellaneous	0	1	9
Total ...	1,278	2	3				
Balance of last year	139	4	9				
Total ...	1,417	7	0	Total ...	1,417	7	0
Total for 1893 ...	2,293	2	0	Total for 1893 ...	2,293	2	0

Provident Companies.

78. During the year under report there were 105 small Provident Companies in the district of Khulna. Of these, 84 were in the Bagerhat subdivision and 21 in the

Sadar, but none in Satkhira. The idea of these companies seems to have originated in Backergunge, and to have spread through the eastern subdivisions of the district during 1893 and 1894. The details of the companies are given below:—

Death	companies	...	...	85
Marriage	ditto	...	...	15
Birth	ditto	...	...	3
Fever	ditto	...	...	1
Pilgrimage	ditto	...	...	1
				105

Some of these companies are registered, but the majority are not. As the shares are not transferable, registration appears unnecessary. The principles of all these companies are nearly the same. There is no capital in the ordinary sense of the word, and there are no funds invested. A maximum number of shares is fixed. The price of each share is generally a rupee—often less. There is an entrance fee of a few annas. In the smaller companies the share-capital seems to be mostly swallowed up in preliminary expenses, such as cost of registration, establishment, postage, printing, &c. In case of death companies each share-purchaser can hold only one share. He has the right to name another person, who on the death of the shareholder applies to the directors, who proceed to levy a sum from each of the other shareholders, which is called the death-fee and is generally of the same value as the share. The amount of fees thus collected is paid to the nominee, who then retires from connection with the company. The nominee has thus an interest in the speedy death of the shareholder by whom he is nominated. The marriage and birth companies are conducted on the same principles. When the nominee who must be a female is married, or when she has a child, the shareholder is entitled to collect a fee from each of the other shareholders. When a company is newly started, the first few calls for fees are paid with fair punctuality, and the first few nominees or shareholders, as the case may be, receive the intended benefits. After a time, as calls multiply, the shareholders get tired of paying, and cease to do so, preferring to forfeit their shares. The claims of the nominees or shareholders multiply, but there are no funds to meet them and the company collapses. Most of the companies are reported to be failures. Some still exist, but the directors are finding difficulty in collecting the fees. Only one is said to have Rs. 8,750 invested at interest in the Bagerhat Loan Company. The price of a share of this company is Rs. 5. The object of the fever company was to provide fever-stricken people with funds for treatment out of the subscriptions, which were at the rate of half an anna a month. It has ceased to exist. The Pilgrims' Provident Fund is divided into 2,000 shares. Each shareholder has to pay 8 annas on admission. Each group of eight persons has to pay a sum not exceeding Rs. 2 a month. If all the shares were taken up, eight persons would get Rs. 400 a month while on pilgrimage. But if more than eight persons go on pilgrimage in one month, four-fifths of the amount realized will be given proportionately to them. If any one of them dies in a holy place, his nominee or heir will get the amount three months after his death. But no person will get anything if he goes on pilgrimage within four months of his entering as a shareholder.

Sugar.

79. Sugarcane is largely cultivated in the Kushtia subdivision and in part of Meherpur in Nadia. In the Kushtia subdivision Messrs. Renwick and Company let out on hire 6,789 cane-crushing mills during the year against 1,369 mills in the year preceding. This marked increase is attributed to the excellent outturn of the sugarcane crop during the year. As each mill is let out at Re. 1 per day, the profits of the concern must be enormous. In Murshidabad molasses are prepared in the Kandi subdivision. The outturn of the year has been estimated to be 3,000 maunds, valued at Rs. 15,000, against 2,400 maunds, valued at Rs. 11,400, of the previous year. The increase in the outturn is due to the better harvest

of sugarcane in the year under report. It has been reported that the Bombay sugarcane, which a few years ago used to be grown in abundance, has given way to other varieties which are preferred. In Khulna there was an outturn of 60,980 maunds against 68,543 maunds in the previous year, whilst the value was much the same.

Brass work.

80. The brass foundry at Moheshganj manufactures iron screws and other requisites for indigo factories. The successful working of this foundry depends on the number of orders received from local planters. The year having been favourable, a large number of orders were received, and the slackness of business noticed in the preceding year ceased. Brass utensils are manufactured at Navadwip, Jibannagar, Dharmadaha, and Matiari in Nadia, and in some parts of Jessore. Bell-metal and brass utensils of superior kinds are manufactured in considerable quantities in Berhampore, Khagra, Kandi, and Baranagar in the district of Murshidabad. These articles are generally sold in local markets and also sent to Rajshahi, Calcutta, and other places. Santipur *dhotis* and *saris* are much in demand for their fine texture, but the industry is undoubtedly dying out owing to the importation of European goods. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that it is a pity that the weavers cannot be prevailed upon to work on a co-operative system, which is their only hope. The cotton wrappers of Kushtia and Kumarkhali are very largely used by the poorer classes on account of their cheapness. Large quantities of this material are exported annually to Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tippera and sold in those districts. The manufacture of coarse cotton cloths is also carried on in the districts of Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna. The clay figures of Ghurni, a part of the Krishnagar town, are very much appreciated both here and abroad. Mr. Garrett observes that these figures possess a good deal of artistic merit, and that the knowledge of anatomy shown by the ignorant workers is marvellous. A species of fancy earthenware is manufactured at a place called Taleswar in the subdivision of Bagerhat and at Khanja in the Satkhira subdivision of the Khulna district. Pottery of common kinds is also manufactured in the districts of Murshidabad and Jessore. The ivory industry, which was at one time in a flourishing condition in the district of Murshidabad, is now almost extinct, the manufacture being carried on only to a small extent in Khagra, Manullabazar, and Daulatabad police stations. Shell bracelets, padlocks, and blankets are manufactured in Murshidabad, and sticks, sandals, boxes and teapoys of buffalo horn, and reed mats in Khulna.

Cotton weaving.

Pottery and clay figures.

Ivory.

81. There are no mines in any of the districts of this Division.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

82. The chief administrative changes during the year were as follows:—

(1) Levy of a customs duty on all articles imported by sea under the amended Tariff Act.
(2) Levy of duty on all cotton yarns at every mill.
(3) Reduction of interest on the Government debt from 4 to 3½ per cent.
(4) Marking of guns before issue of licenses under the Indian Arms Act, and the introduction of the system of getting Arms Act licenses renewed through local police and post offices.
(5) The introduction of the system of thumb-prints for securing the identification of parties in the registration of deeds and in other matters—a mode of identification which, I may observe, was discussed by Mr. Monro, C.B., the late Mr. Worsley, and myself when enquiring about chaukidars ten years ago.
(6) Various changes in the sites of police-stations.
(7) Opening a new sub-registry office at Alfadanga in Jessore.
(8) Introduction of a system of payment of salaries of chaukidars on fixed days at police-stations, and of paying rewards to chaukidars.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

83. No statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken in any of the districts of the Division during the year under report, besides the usual registration of vital statistics, the price-lists under the Bengal Tenancy Act, and the agricultural statistics required by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

84. In rural areas births and deaths continued to be reported at police stations by the village chaukidars. The Vaccination Department almost entirely failed to check vital statistics, as they were expected to do. I have observed during the year that the registration of deaths is steadily improving, though it would be absurd to accept the figures as sufficiently accurate for drawing deductions from them.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

85. The following statement shows the number of suits instituted, disposed of, and pending in each district of this Division during the past calendar year as compared with 1893:—

District.	Instituted.		Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	35,860	35,291	36,876	36,618	5,293	5,339
Nadia	20,296	20,049	20,668	19,947	1,177	1,279
Murshidabad	15,425	16,637	15,277	16,617	1,856	1,876
Jessore	26,849	26,423	28,076	27,750	2,677	2,406
Khulna	14,603	14,868	14,632	14,285	1,316	1,339
Total ...	113,033	112,768	115,529	115,217	12,319	12,209

In the 24-Parganas there was a decrease of 1·5 per cent. in the number of suits instituted and also a slight decrease of ·6 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Nadia there was a decrease of 1·2 per cent. in the number instituted and of 3·4 per cent. in the number disposed of. In Murshidabad there was an increase of 7·8 per cent. in the number instituted and of 8·7 per cent. in the number disposed of. The number instituted and disposed of in Jessore and Khulna show a decrease—the former of 1·5 and 1·1 per cent., and the latter of 1·6 and 2·3 per cent., respectively. The statement below shows the number and nature of each class of suits instituted during the past year as compared with the preceding year:—

District.	For money or moveables.		Suits under the rent-law.		Title or other suits.		Total.	Total.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	17,892	17,451	15,128	14,467	2,840	3,373	35,860	35,291
Nadia ...	13,277	11,947	6,126	6,605	1,265	1,375	20,668	19,947
Murshidabad ...	8,196	8,514	5,706	6,422	1,375	1,681	15,277	16,617
Jessore ...	10,398	9,168	14,430	14,997	2,021	2,258	26,849	26,423
Khulna ...	5,637	5,228	7,955	7,996	1,040	1,061	14,632	14,285
Total ...	55,400	52,308	49,345	50,487	8,541	9,768	113,286	112,563

There was a decrease in the suits for money or moveable property in all the districts except Murshidabad, which shows an increase of 318. The increase in title and other suits was shared by all the districts. There was also an increase in the suits under the rent law in all the districts except the 24-Parganas, which may be due to the cultivators being in a more solvent

condition than in the preceding year. The statement below shows the proportion of contested cases to the total during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Withdrawn and decided *ex parte.*		Contested.		Percentage of contested cases.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas ...	29,755	29,295	7,121	7,323	19·3	19·9
Nadia ...	16,502	16,082	4,166	3,865	20·1	19·3
Murshidabad ...	12,207	13,202	3,070	3,415	20·0	20·5
Jessore ...	22,441	22,432	5,635	5,318	20·0	19·1
Khulna ...	11,588	11,341	3,044	2,944	20·8	20·6
Total ...	92,493	92,352	23,036	22,865	19·9	19·8

86. In the 24-Parganas 36 per cent. of the cases were withdrawn, 43·9 per cent. decided *ex parte*, and 19·9 per cent. contested. The average duration of contested rent suits and of those decided *ex parte* was 166 and 94 days respectively against 142 and 85 days in the year preceding, which I consider most unsatisfactory. People often speak to me of the delays of the civil courts, and the unreasonable number of times parties and witnesses are called on to attend, and I gather that this is generally attributed to the failure of the courts to keep the verbosity of pleaders within bounds. In Jessore the average duration of contested suits for money or moveables, rent suits, and title and other suits during the year was 65, 106, and 169 days respectively, against 74, 78, and 175 days in the previous year. This is slightly better than last year as regards suits for money or moveables and title and other suits. It is, however, bad enough, and calls for reform. In order to form an opinion whether the administration of civil justice has been satisfactory or not, it would be necessary to show what proportion of decrees were satisfied in full, but on this point I have no statistics. Generally I hear complaints of the difficulty of obtaining satisfaction of decrees when obtained, as well as of the long delay in obtaining them, and if, as I believe, the complaint is as well founded in one case as it certainly is in the other, it cannot be said that the administration of civil justice has been successful. It is my duty to see that Magistrates dispose of their work with due punctuality and diligence, and in this I confess that there is still much room for improvement, but I understand that the procedure of the Civil Courts gives far more cause for complaint.

XIII.—CRIME.

87. During the year under report there were 15,936 cognizable offences reported in this Division against 15,216 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 720 cases. I attribute the increase in crime to the smallness of the proportion of cases in which the courts inflict punishment. The increase occurred in all the districts except Nadia. In the 24-Parganas the increase occurred in police and local Act cases; in Murshidabad in sanitary offences; in Jessore in burglary and theft cases, in Khulna in offences against the public tranquillity, affecting life, and criminal trespass. In Nadia, on the other hand, there was a decrease in the number of cases reported. The decrease occurred under all the classes except class I, under which there was an increase. The number of cases declared false in the Division was 744 as compared with 718 in the year preceding. Of these, 141 were in the 24-Parganas, 149 in Nadia, 118 in Murshidabad, 203 in Jessore, and 133 in Khulna, as compared with 130, 122, 134, 215, and 117 respectively, showing an increase in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. Prosecutions were instituted in only 55 cases, or 7·3 per cent., against 65, or 9·0 per cent., in the previous year. Of these, 20 were instituted in the 24-Parganas, 16 in Nadia, 4 in Murshidabad, 8 in Jessore, and 7 in Khulna, as compared with 18, 20, 10, 9, and 8 respectively. The number of

cases in which convictions were obtained was 4 in the 24-Parganas, 3 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 1 in Khulna, against 7, 4, 3, 4, and 1 respectively in 1893. Compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was given in 24 cases in the 24-Parganas, in 14 cases in Nadia, in 13 cases in Murshidabad, in 17 cases in Jessore, and in 22 cases in Khulna. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that in his district, Mr. Delevingne, the Assistant Magistrate of Meherpur, made a judicious use of this section, but that it was treated practically as a dead letter by all the other Magistrates, notwithstanding his repeated instructions. The same remark applies generally to the whole Division. Native Magistrates are very weak, or negligent, in dealing with false complaints. The total number of cases in which the police abstained from making enquiry was 1,549, or 9·7 per cent, against 1,737, or 11·4 per cent., in 1893, showing a decrease of 188 cases. Of the total number of cases, 503 were in the 24-Parganas, 241 in Nadia, 353 in Murshidabad, 348 in Jessore, and 104 in Khulna, against 462, 384, 473, 270, and 148 respectively in the year preceding, showing an increase in the 24-Parganas and Jessore and a decrease in all the other districts. The cases were mostly attempts at burglaries, or burglaries in which no property was stolen, or theft in which the property stolen was below Rs. 5 and could not be identified and the offenders not known It is stated that the power of refusing enquiry is exercised with discretion, but I believe that enquiry is refused much more often than it ought to be. In Nadia 42 cases were investigated under orders of the Magistrate after the police had refused enquiry. During the year 14,618 persons were arrested in this Division, against 13,897 in 1893. Of these, 14,225 were sent up for trial against 13,428, and 9,185 convicted against 8,732 in the previous year, the percentage of convictions being 64·5 against 65·0 in the year preceding. Taking the districts separately the percentage was 70·5 in the 24-Parganas, 63·6 in Nadia, 74·8 in Murshidabad, 50·5 in Jessore, and 54·2 in Khulna. The difficulty of obtaining convictions disheartens the police. Native Magistrates dislike having their orders reversed, and, though satisfied with the proof of an offence, will not convict when they know that there is a lenient appellate court over them. The total number of true cases of murder recorded in this Division was 52, the same number as in 1893. Of these, 13 were in the 24-Parganas, 3 in Nadia, 7 in Murshidabad, 12 in Jessore, and 17 in Khulna, as compared with 16, 2, 7, 16, and 11 respectively. The number in which convictions were obtained was unfortunately only 4 against 11. Of these, 1 was in Nadia, 1 in Jessore, and 2 in Khulna, as compared with *nil*, 3, and 3 respectively in the year preceding. In the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad in no cases were convictions obtained during the year, though in 1893, 4 cases in the former district and 1 case in the latter resulted in conviction. The result was bad in all the districts. The number of true cases of dacoity recorded was 33 against 25. Of these, 16 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Nadia, 2 in Murshidabad, 11 in Jessore, and 3 in Khulna, against 11, 2, 3, 8, and 1 respectively in the year preceding, showing an increase in the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. Out of 33 cases, convictions were obtained in 3 only, against 10 in 1893. Of these, 2 were in the 24-Parganas and 1 in Jessore, as compared with 2 and 5 respectively. In none of the other districts was any conviction obtained. In the previous year there were convictions in 3 cases in Murshidabad. The result is very unsatisfactory. The number of cases of rioting in this Division was 424 as compared with 381 in 1893, showing an increase of 43 cases. Of the 424 cases, 66 were in the 24-Parganas, 73 in Nadia, 30 in Murshidabad, 145 in Jessore, and 110 in Khulna, against 77, 53, 37, 126, and 88 respectively in the previous year. The increase occurred in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna. I attribute the increase in a great measure, especially in Jessore and Khulna, to the difficulty of getting convictions in the Sessions Courts in original or appellate cases, and the consequent immunity of offenders. These cases arose mostly out of land disputes, and the majority of them were of a petty nature, but in 15 cases loss of life occurred. Of these, 2 were in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Nadia, 1 in Murshidabad, 5 in Jessore, and 6 in Khulna. There were no religious disturbances in any of the districts of this Division during the year under review. Three hundred and eighty-two cases were instituted during the year under sections 106 and 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, as compared with 376 in 1893,

showing a slight increase of 6 cases. The number of persons bound down was 1,180, against 1,390 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 210 persons, which occurred in all the districts, but chiefly in Jessore and Khulna. The extra police force employed to prevent a breach of the peace at chars Harnagar and Chapri, in the district of Nadia, has been retained. The number of cases of bad livelihood instituted during the year was 333 as compared with 419 in 1893, showing a decrease of 86 cases, which occurred in all the districts except Nadia, where there was an increase. The number of cases in which security was demanded was 215 as compared with 280, the percentage being 64·5 against 66·8. The number of non-cognizable offences reported in this Division during the year was 15,562 as compared with 16,397 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 835 cases, which occurred in all the districts. The decrease in the 24-Parganas has not been explained. The decrease in Nadia is very slight, being 6 cases only, and calls for no remarks. In Murshidabad the decrease occurred chiefly under head "offences against public justice," and under special laws, cattle trespass, and breach of contract. In Jessore the decrease was in all classes of cases, except classes III and V. It is most marked in classes IV and VI. In the former class it has occurred mainly under serial No. 15 (criminal force), and in the latter under serial Nos. 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 31. The decrease in cases under special laws is chiefly in cases instituted under the Municipal and Cattle Trespass Acts. In Khulna the decrease is attributed to the cheapness of food during the year. The number of cases in which the police were employed to make enquiries was 789, or 5·0 per cent., as compared with 4·8 per cent. in 1893. Of the 789 cases, 393 were in the 24-Parganas, 74 in Nadia, 83 in Jessore, and 239 in Khulna. As in 1893, the police were not employed to make enquiries in a single case in Murshidabad. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that the figures regarding his district mostly represent cases taken up by the police direct under cognizable sections and then returned as non-cognizable. In Jessore, out of 83 cases, it is stated that 63 were cases of security for keeping the peace and 16 were cases relating to public nuisances. Of the cases in Khulna, it is stated that 64 proved upon police enquiry to be non-cognizable, and 118 were cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas has furnished no explanation on this head. The number of persons against whom processes were issued was 17,008 as compared with 18,534. The number of persons who actually appeared before Magistrates was 12,385 against 12,827. The smallness of the number is said to be probably due to the compromise out of court of petty cases of assault, &c., after the issue of summons. The number of persons convicted was 6,197, or 50·0 per cent., as compared with 6,586, or 51·4 per cent., in 1893. In the Kandi subdivision of Murshidabad there was a large increase in the number of processes issued during the year, due to the fact that proper supervision over issue of processes was not exercised by the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Pran Kumar Ghosh. The service of processes is not satisfactory, and is receiving attention. Personal service is not effected nearly so often as it should be.

XIV.—POLICE.

88. The following statement shows the strength of the police force employed in the several districts of this Division:—

District	District Superintendent.	Assistant* Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	European constables.	Head-constables.	Constables	Town chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24-Parganas ...	1	1	5	53	2	125	975	131
Nadia ...	1	1	4	33	...	51	493	110
Moorshidabad ...	1	..	4	32	...	65	521	97
Jessore ...	1	...	5	33	...	42	394	29
Khulna ...	1	...	3	21	...	47	259	55
Total ...	5	2	21	172	2	330	2,642	422
Total for 1893 ...	5	2	21	155	2	344	2,633	326

89. In the 24-Parganas there was an increase of 17 Sub-Inspectors and a decrease of 8 head-constables and 4 constables under the reorganization sanctioned by Government. The number of town chaukidars was increased by 80, owing to the introduction of the town chaukidari system in the municipalities of Rajpur, Baruipur, Gobardanga, and Barasat. In Nadia 12 town constables were replaced by 16 chaukidars. In Murshidabad there was a reduction of 11 head-constables and an increase of 24 constables during the year. The force in Jessore was the same as in the previous year. In Khulna there was an increase of 5 head-constables and 1 constable during the year. The numbers punished were as follows:—

Dismissed—

	1893.	1894.
Inspectors	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	3	...
Head-constables	6	4
Constables	82	127
Total ...	91	131

There was an increase in the total number of dismissals as compared with the previous year, but dismissals in the higher ranks show falling off:—

Punished departmentally—

	1893.	1894.
Inspectors	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	84	70
Head-constables	125	140
Constables	469	421
Total ...	678	631

There was an increase in the number of head-constables punished departmentally. The other heads show a decrease.

Punished judicially—

	1893.	1894.
Inspectors	...	...
Sub-Inspectors	...	...
Head-constables	2	2
Constables	53	58
Total ...	55	60

The number of constables punished judicially shows a light increase. The number rewarded during the year shows a falling off, as the following figures show:—

	1893.	1894.
By promotion	4	1
By money rewards	379	298
Total ...	383	299

In Nadia Sub-Inspector Benode Behary Gupta received a special reward of Rs. 70 from the District Superintendent of Rajshahi and Rs. 45 from the District Superintendent of his own district for giving a clue which led to the arrest in Rangoon of a notorious criminal in the Postal Department. The same officer also got a reward of Rs. 20 for tracing an absconded offender to French Chandernagore, and arresting him there with stolen property. In Jessore Inspector Dig Bijoy Pal was granted by the Inspector-General of Police a silver watch and chain for successfully working out a dacoity case, and Inspector Mohim Chunder Das was granted a money reward of Rs. 100 for detecting a case of forgery of currency notes. I am sorry to see a decrease in the number of rewards, which I think greatly increase the efficiency of the police.

The table below shows the number that left the force—

	1893.	1894.
On pension	39	43
„ gratuity	6	9
By resignation, without pension or gratuity ...	156	157
„ dismissal	91	131
„ discharge	23	25
„ desertion	14	13
„ death	97	95
Total ...	426	473

There was a considerable increase in the number dismissed during the year as compared with 1893.

During the year there were 15,936 cases of cognizable crime in this Division, as compared with 15,216 in the year preceding. Of these, 12,421 were enquired into by the police against 11,854. The number of cases in which convictions were obtained was 7,476, or 60·1 per cent., as compared with 59·0 per cent. in the preceding year. Deducting cases under class VI, the percentage of convictions was 33·4 as compared with 36·4 in 1893. I have remarked upon this in a previous paragraph. The following table shows the action of the police in the matter of recovery of stolen property:—

	Amount of property stolen.	Amount recovered.	Percentage of recovery.
	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	57,089	14,081	24·6
Nadia	34,322	7,117	20·7
Murshidabad	35,689	5,076	14·0
Jessore	37,306	5,449	14·6
Khulna	22,259	3,216	14·4
Total ...	1,86,665	34,939	18·7
Total for 1893 ...	1,88,711	51,569	27·3

There was a slight decrease in the amount of the property stolen, being Rs. 1,86,665 against Rs. 1,88,711, but the amount recovered fell from Rs. 51,569 in 1893 to Rs. 34,939 in the year under report, the percentage of recovery being 18·7 as compared with 27·3 in the year preceding. The result is not satisfactory, except in Nadia. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Magistrate of Nadia, observes as follows:—

"The general conduct of the police was not on the whole satisfactory. "Mr. Bernard's remarks on this point in last year's report fully apply to this "year's work. The general tone is slack in the extreme, and there are but few "station officers who have not evinced laziness to a greater or less extent. It was "found necessary to issue a stringent district order owing to the spread of the "pernicious habit of not drawing up first information reports on the receipt of "information of a cognizable case, a short entry in the station diary being con- "sidered sufficient. Generally speaking, chaukidars have been allowed to get out "of hand, owing to a great extent, I believe, to officers in charge of stations "neglecting their duty of personally taking muster parades. In fact, as remarked "by Mr. Bernard, the police seem to have considered that in avoiding offences "punishable under the Penal Code they have done all that is necessary. Of "course there have been noteworthy exceptions, but the general average is far "from satisfactory." When Mr. Bernard took charge of the district the Police Department was in most unsatisfactory state, and it will take a long time to make it efficient. There appears to have been previously a complete absence of control and supervision.

As regards the investigation of crime, I find that the police are disheartened by the action of the judicial courts, in which it is extremely difficult to obtain convictions, the courts appearing to expect a standard of evidence which is impossible of attainment among an essentially inaccurate people. The witnesses are inaccurate in their statements, and the police are inaccurate in their notes of enquiry, and judicial officers do not appear to endeavour to

winnow out the truth as they used to. A few discrepancies are quite enough to damn a case, and consequently the police are very reluctant to send cases for trial. One of the weakest points of the police appears to me to be the pursuit of absconding criminals. In the majority of cases very little search appears to be made, and although I have not figures to show it, I am under the impression that a very small percentage of those who keep out of the way during the progress of the first police enquiry, are eventually arrested.

Rural Police.

90. The following statement shows the number of rural police in the several districts of this Division, the number punished, and the number rewarded:—

DISTRICT.	Number of rural police.	Number punished.	Number rewarded.	Amount of reward.
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs. A.
24-Parganas	3,355	1,387	29	80 0
Nadia	3,486	677	25	141 0
Murshidabad ...	3,922	1,081	35	121 8
Jessore	3,885	552	34	230 2
Khulna	2,097	785	20	178 0
Total ...	16,745	4,482	143	750 10
Total for 1893 ...	16,614	4,904	149	...

During the year there was a decrease in the number of chaukidars punished, being 4,482 against 4,904, while there was an increase in the total number of chaukidars, being 16,745 against 16,614 in the preceding year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad, where there was an increase. In the 24-Parganas, out of 1,387 chaukidars punished, 1,249 were punished for non-attendance at parades and the rest for other offences. In Murshidabad the increase was very large, being 1,081 against 529, and the Magistrate observes that these punishments were for absences from parades and for not reporting crimes. On the other hand, there was a large decrease in Nadia, being 677 against 1,090. The Magistrate states that this would indicate that the discipline among the chaukidars has improved, but he is afraid such is not the case. He thinks that until the taking of chaukidari attendance by any police officers below the rank of head-constable is absolutely prohibited, as I also think it ought to be, we shall really never know what the rate of attendance is. The number of chaukidars rewarded also shows a slight decrease, being 143 as compared with 149. I think it very desirable to pay increased attention to this matter. In Murshidabad there are still 1,407 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 in the Kandi subdivision. Their numbers are being reduced as vacancies occur from death, &c., but it is reported that this will take time, as the Magistrate thinks that to introduce the Chaukidari Act straightway all over the subdivision would result in converting all the ousted chaukidars into thieves. In Jessore, there were also 3 chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817. The possession of land being more valued than a fixed salary, I am inclined to think that we have a much better hold over chaukidars with *chakaran* lands than over those under the pay system. The payment of wages to chaukidars are supposed to be made regularly every quarter at the police-stations in the presence of a gazetted officer or Police Inspector. On this subject Mr. Brown, the late Magistrate of Khulna, had made the following remarks:—"The *punchayats* are very hard hit by the new system "of payment. Almost all must pay up the chaukidars' wages before they "have collected the tax, and many of them will be out of pocket by the end of "the year. The office will become more unpopular. Then the difficulty will "arise that under the law persons who have once been fined under section 8

"cease to be members of the *punchayat*. This will be resorted to as a measure of "release. In order to make the office of *punchayat* a little more popular, "I think that each collecting *punchayat* should be given a *sanad*, which should "be in itself a gun license for the period during which the *punchayat* is in "office. More *punchayats* should also be taken from the class of *Bhadraloka*, who "manage to shirk all the duties while enjoying most of the advantages of our "system of government." Mr. Fischer, the present District Officer of Khulna, does not agree with the above remarks. He observes that not every *punchayat* would care to pay a fine of Rs. 50. Touching the system of quarterly payments, Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Nadia, observes that the day after the quarter closes a chaukidar's pay becomes due to him, and he is in arrears three months' pay until the close of the next quarter, when it becomes six months in arrears. It is a long time to have to wait, and the *punchayat* should have the quarter's pay ready to hand to them the day it is due. He states that there is no doubt that many *punchayats* pay chaukidars monthly—much to their satisfaction, but that this renders the showing of three months' pay in cash to the Inspector at the police station on pay day a farce. He further observes that chaukidars have been detected handing over the same rupees, representing their pay, to another chaukidar to show to the Inspector, the excuse being that they had already received their pay in the form of loans at various times from the *punchayat*, but that they must show the full pay for three months in cash in order to get their acquittance rolls signed. I fancy that the exhibition by the *punchayats* of a full quarter's salary of every chaukidar is very often such a farce as Mr. Garrett describes: the same rupees do duty for several chaukidars, and after all the *punchayat* take them back. In Nadia no progress has been made in appointing men of better class as chaukidars, and under existing circumstances the Magistrate does not believe any progress is possible. He observes that the post is considered degrading, and that this will remain the general opinion until the village chaukidar is a Government servant. He states that service as a town chaukidar under Act V of 1861 on Rs. 5 per mensem and no pension is not considered degrading; that the post of peon or *pyada* even in the smallest of Government offices is eagerly sought after by men of good caste, the reason being that by accepting any of these posts the man becomes a servant of the Sirkar only. Mr. Garrett considers that when the village policeman is appointed and paid by a Government departmental head, then, and not until then, will the post cease to be a despised one, and he observes that if this were done the efficiency of the watchmen would be doubled, and there will be little need for the local and often useless thana constables. I do not agree with these remarks, considering it essential that the chaukidar should be a village servant, but the subject is too important for discussion here. In Jessore some chaukidars' pay has been raised to Rs. 5, and that of all others (except low-caste men) to Rs. 4. The Magistrate observes that no low-caste men are now appointed chaukidars, and that *Muchis* and other low-caste men are now being weeded out, but that there is some difficulty in getting a better class of men to come forward. It is reported that in Jessore, in making appointments, more attention is paid to the physical fitness of the chaukidars, and that no man is appointed who is less than 4 feet 5 inches in height and 31 inches round the chest. In this district good-conduct stripes are now given, and the bearers of these stripes get an advance of pay. The District Superintendent of Police, Nadia, discovered six ex-convicts among the chaukidars of Alamdanga police-station in the subdivision of Meherpur, and they were dismissed. These men were *Chota Bhagia* Muchis, a class of men noted for their propensity to crime. There are printed lists of these men, and it is only by gross negligence that such men could have been appointed. It is only a specimen of what the administration was in Nadia for some time. In Nadia 15 chaukidars were rewarded for either arresting thieves or absconders, or for giving information leading to the detection of theft or burglary cases. No instances of their having been employed by the police on menial and degrading duties have been reported in any of the districts of this Division, but Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Nadia, believes that *punchayats*, almost to a man, use them on their own private business. I have reason to believe that there are many criminals among the chaukidars, and that they participate in many of the crimes against which it is their duty to guard. I believe that they are far better paid than they used to

be, though by no means so regularly as the thana payments are supposed to secure, but I am by no means sanguine of getting men of better position than we have at present. I have more hope of securing improvement by a liberal system of rewards than by anything else we are doing.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

91. Criminal justice is administered by the Courts of Session, Stipendiary Magistrates, Benches of Honorary Magistrates, and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly. The total number of cases tried at the sessions during 1894 was 177 against 289 in the preceding year. I attribute the decrease to the difficulty of obtaining convictions, which renders the Magistrates reluctant to commit, although convinced of the truth of a case and of the sufficiency of proof. Of these, 121, or 68·3 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 68·5 per cent. in 1893. As regards the districts severally, the percentage of convictions was 81·2 in the 24-Parganas, 62·9 in Nadia, 50·0 in Murshidabad, 60·7 in Jessore, and 52·9 in Khulna, against 68·5, 69·2, 62·5, 71·6, and 69·0 respectively. Except in the 24-Parganas, the result was nowhere satisfactory, and this accounts, in my opinion, for an increase of crime. There were 54 Stipendiary Magistrates in this Division at the close of the year. Of these, 17 were in the 24-Parganas, 10 in Nadia, 8 in Murshidabad, 11 in Jessore, and 8 in Khulna. Of these Stipendiary Magistrates, 39 exercised first class, 10 second class, and 5 third class powers. The number of Benches in this Division was 45 against 47 in the year preceding. They were composed of 490 Honorary Magistrates, who were distributed as follows:—

District.		Number of Benches.	Number of Honorary Magistrates.
24-Parganas	...	18	174
Nadia	...	11	116
Murshidabad	...	4	67
Jessore	...	8	98
Khulna	...	4	35
Total	...	45	490
Total for 1893	...	47	501

The number of Benches in Nadia is 11 against 12 in the previous year, the Municipal Bench at Santipur having been amalgamated with the Independent Bench there. In Murshidabad there has been a decrease of one Bench owing to the Municipal and Sadar Benches at Berhampore having been fused into one. Of the Benches, 17 exercised second class and 28 third class powers, but of these latter, the regular Benches at Jessore and Narail also exercised second class powers when attended by Honorary Magistrates having such powers. The number of Honorary Magistrates who were authorized to sit singly was 35. Of these, 3 exercised first class powers, 28 second class powers, and 4 third class powers. In the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Jessore the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates, with a few exceptions, was better than in the other districts. In Jessore this is said to be due in a great measure to the starting of regular rosters. There were no such rosters before, and those Magistrates who were known not to shirk their work were called upon time after time to serve, while those who were irregular in attendance were not called upon to attend. In this Division one Honorary Magistrate—Maulvi Mahomed Ismail—who has since been removed, failed to attend for two consecutive years. In contrast to the indifferent work of the Benches, most of those Honorary Magistrates who are empowered to sit singly have rendered real assistance to the Stipendiary Magistrates in the disposal of case-work. Favourable mention has again been made this year of Babus Mani Lal Banerjee and Preo Nath Mullick at Alipore, of Pundit Rakhal Chunder Tewary at Diamond Harbour, Babu Romoni Mohun Mullick at Meherpur, Moula Khodadad Khan at Krishnagor, Babu Hurry Kristo Mozoomdar at Berhampore, and of Maulvi Golam Kassim at Basirhat. In Nadia and Khulna the attendance of very few of the Honorary Magistrates was satisfactory.

The number of Honorary Magistrates removed and warned for irregular attendance in each district during the year is shown below:—

	Removed.	Warned.
24-Parganas	...	18
Nadia	...	5
Murshidabad	1	...
Jessore	1	20
Khulna	...	...
Total ...	2	43

Besides these several on being pressed on the subject of their failure to attend have resigned their appointments.

The following table shows the number of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates as well as by Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly:—

District.	Decided by Stipendiary Magistrates.		Decided by Honorary Magistrates.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
24-Parganas ...	10,229	11,856	3,946	3,627
Nadia ...	1,675	1,410	1,689	1,450
Murshidabad ...	1,571	1,257	1,178	2,266
Jessore ...	2,625	2,387	589	613
Khulna ...	1,723	1,668	378	297
Total ...	17,823	18,578	7,780	8,253

In Murshidabad there was a large increase in the number of cases decided by Honorary Magistrates, being nearly double as many as were decided in 1893.

92. The following statement shows the results of trials as regards persons:—

District.	Persons put on Trial.		Convicted.		Percentage of Convictions.		Remarks.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24-Parganas	17,736	18,206	13,221	14,219	74·5	78·2	
Nadia	6,067	5,541	3,874	3,264	63·8	58·9	
Murshidabad ...	3,651	4,230	2,301	3,032	63·	71·6	
Jessore	5,909	5,128	3,2[illegible]3	2,892	58·2	56·3	
Khulna	3,792	2,822	1,967	1,624	51·9	57·5	
Total ...	37,155	35,927	24,656	25,061	66·3	69·7	

The results show an improvement in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Khulna, and a falling off in the other two districts. The following statement shows the number of witnesses examined during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.	Number of Witnesses examined.		Number detained for more than two days.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
24-Parganas ...	21,579	25,736	1,330	1,337
Nadia ...	12,365	13,039	484	605
Murshidabad ...	8,590	8,688	432	606
Jessore ...	17,281	16,565	334	595
Khulna ...	10,772	8,226	283	461
Total ...	70,587	72,254	2,863	3,604

The increase in the detention of witnesses is most unsatisfactory.

Of the 605 witnesses detained over two days in the district of Nadia, 487 or 80·4 per cent. were detained by Honorary Magistrates, who are in the habit of adjourning cases without sufficient cause. Mr. Garrett has repeatedly drawn their attention to the desirability of the prompt discharge of witnesses, and he expects better results during the current year. In this district the percentage of witnesses detained over two days by Stipendiary Magistrates was 1·4 against 3·3 in 1893, which is an improvement due to constant supervision. The percentage, it is observed, would have been better still had it not been for bad work on the part of Babu Nabin Chandra Sen, late Deputy Magistrate in charge of Ranaghat. The following statement shows the number of remands granted in A form cases during the year under report:—

District.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed.							Number pending at the close of the year.
		Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	1,035	424	211	141	92	53	34	26	85
Nadia	309	183	117	87	47	24	27	17	12
Murshidabad	195	172	135	75	36	24	10	24	14
Jessore	180	219	151	76	51	25	18	12	20
Khulna	129	129	104	70	46	20	13	6	23
Total ...	1,848	1,127	718	449	272	146	102	85	154
Total for 1893 ...	7,187	1,569	918	455	213	139	64	59	93

The percentage of cases remanded six times and over to the total number of cases disposed of was 3·9 as compared with 1·1 in the preceding year. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that remands were in some cases necessary to enable the police to prove previous convictions, and other cases had to be remanded from day to day owing sometimes to calling witnesses from other districts, but more often to lengthy examination and cross-examination of witnesses. I have seen that pleaders and mukhtears are generally allowed far too much license in this respect. The work of Honorary Magistrates sitting alone is often good and sufficiently punctual and methodical to afford real relief to the Stipendiary Magistrates, but I cannot say as much of the benches. A large proportion of the Magistrates appear to have no desire to perform the duties of their office, and very few recognise the necessity of punctuality. Remands are much too frequent, and it is often difficult to assemble the same bench which remanded a case after partly hearing it. Hence petty cases are allowed to drag on for months till people despair of getting justice and withdraw. Much has been done recently to improve the work of Honorary Magistrates, by revision of the rosters and by giving work of a more interesting character to such benches as show themselves competent and willing to deal with it.

93. The following table shows the number of reconvictions in the several districts of this Division during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.		1893.	1894.
24-Parganas	...	75	75
Nadia	...	68	67
Murshidabad	...	51	63
Jessore	...	44	21
Khulna	...	24	17
Total		262	243

The number of reconvictions shows a falling off, which occurred chiefly in the district of Jessore.

94. The following statement shows the amount of criminal fines imposed and realized in the several districts during the past two years:—

Criminal fines.

District.	Imposed.		Realized.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	55,830	62,492	48,944	57,136
Nadia ...	18,866	16,830	13,848	15,173
Murshidabad ...	11,348	10,361	10,169	9,173
Jessore ...	17,664	14,875	16,223	13,522
Khulna ...	16,233	13,595	10,687	12,653
Total ...	1,19,941	1,18,153	99,871	1,07,657

There was a decrease in the amount of fines imposed in all the districts except the 24-Parganas, where there was an increase. The increase in the percentage of realizations on impositions is satisfactory, but it is impossible for a Magistrate always to know whether a criminal can pay a fine or not. In the 24-Parganas the number of cases in which compensation under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, was awarded during the year under report was 24, and the amount paid as compensation was Rs. 306. In Nadia compensation amounting to Rs. 252 was paid in 14 cases against Rs. 50 in 4 cases in 1893. In Murshidabad Rs. 210 was awarded in 13 cases. In Jessore the amount paid was Rs. 1,042 in 17 cases, compared with Rs. 1,899 in 20 cases in the preceding year. In Khulna Rs. 185 was paid as compensation in 22 cases. From my examination of cases I consider that compensation should be awarded much more often than it is. The table below shows the number of cases in which whipping was awarded during the year as compared with the year preceding:—

District.		1893.	1894.
24-Parganas	...	73	63
Nadia	...	20	29
Murshidabad	...	12	33
Jessore	...	25	33
Khulna	...	7	11
Total	...	137	169

There was an increase in the number of cases of whipping in all the districts except the 24-Parganas. The Magistrate of Nadia observes that it is to be regretted that more free use was not made of this form of punishment. I agree with Mr. Garrett. Very few native Deputy Magistrates have sufficient recourse to what is in many cases the most appropriate form of punishment. In the 24-Parganas in three cases whipping was awarded in addition to other punishments.

95. The number of European British subjects brought to trial during the year was 7 against 11 in 1893. Of these, 6 were in the 24-Parganas and 1 in Murshidabad. The number convicted was 4.

96. There were no cases under Act X of 1891 in this Division during the year.

97. I cannot feel that the administration of criminal justice during the year has been satisfactory. The proportion of criminals who have enjoyed complete immunity from punishment is far larger than it ought to be, and I attribute the failure of justice to the attitude of the superior courts, who appear to require an impossible standard of evidence and to take advantage of little discrepancies which are the result of the natural inaccuracy of the people of the country to acquit persons guilty of the most heinous crimes. I have

examined judgments in cases which have broken down, and find considerable ignorance of the habits and modes of thought of the people. For instance, the messenger sent to the police station to report a crime is given a bald message that so and so has been murdered, and because he does not name the murderer, although the villagers know him, the courts hold that there is a material discrepancy between the first information and the evidence afterwards collected. I find too great readiness to catch at little discrepancies of this kind—which it is easy enough to find—and little or no endeavour to winnow out the truth among the discrepancies and exaggerations which belong to all Bengali evidence. That this is wrong is to my mind clear from the fact that people can riot or commit murder or dacoity with perfect impunity. The police will not send up cases, and the subordinate Magistrates will not convict or commit for trial when they feel sure that, however manifest the truth of a case may be, it is certain to end in acquittal in the superior courts.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

98. The following table shows the number of deeds registered and the total amount of receipts and expenditure in the several districts of this Division during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

District.	Number of Documents registered in—		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	70,116	69,645	76,667	39,464	72,267	39,754
Nadia ...	24,062	23,437	27,707	18,598	25,454	18,518
Murshidabad ...	13,399	13,628	19,420	10,447	20,124	10,138
Jessore ...	90,423	85,048	72,666	45,028	61,807	45,194
Khulna ...	44,949	45,053	40,860	26,505	37,482	25,430
Total ...	242,949	236,811	2,37,320	1,40,042	2,17,134	1,39,034

Compared with the past year there has been a decrease in the total number of deeds registered and in the receipts. This is shared by all the districts except Murshidabad. Khulna shows a small increase in the number of deeds, but a falling off in receipts. The decrease in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore is attributed to the rich harvest during the past year coming after three bad years, owing to which petty middlemen granted fewer leases for the sake of the premia than in previous years. In Nadia during the year under review many middlemen sold their interests to liquidate their debts, instead of leasing them out to the cultivating class. On this point I have to observe that, while the substantial zamindar, who lives on his property and does his duty, and the raiyat, who cultivates, are useful members of the community, the large class of petty middlemen live on the produce of the land without conferring any corresponding benefit on the country, and their disappearance would not, in my opinion, be a subject for regret. The increase in Murshidabad is attributed partly to appreciation of the value of registration and partly to the continuation of settlements by some big zamindars. In Khulna the increase is attributed to the general material progress of the district. In the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore the decrease in receipts is attributed partly to the decrease in the number of deeds registered and partly to the reduction of *advalorem* fees from 12 annas to 8 annas for deeds the consideration of which did not exceed Rs. 50. The decrease in Khulna is due chiefly to the latter cause. The increase in Murshidabad is attributed to an increase in the number of deeds registered. The total expenditure was Rs. 1,39,034 against Rs. 1,40,042 in the previous

year, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 1,008. There was a slight increase in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, which calls for no remark. The decrease in Nadia was also nominal. The decrease in Murshidabad is said to be chiefly due to the decrease in the commissions of the Sadar Sub-Registrar, consequent on the decrease in the number of deeds registered in the Sadar office. The decrease in Khulna is said to be partly due to the abolition of the folio system and partly to the curtailment of boat hire allowed to Sub-Registrars for sending their records to the Sadar office. Mr. Fischer, Officiating Collector of Khulna, notices defects in the transliteration of names, which I hope recent orders of the department may rectify to some extent, though the ignorance of Persian and Arabic on the part of Bengali officers must prevent anything like accuracy in writing Muhammadan names.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

99. The number of estates of each class borne on the revenue-roll of the several districts during the year 1893-94 and 1894-95 are shown below:—

Year.	Class I—Permanently-settled estates.	Class II—Temporarily-settled estates.	Class III—Estates held direct by Government.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94 ...	9,281	722	252	10,255
1894-95 ...	9,274	730	260	10,264
Difference ...	—7	+8	+8	+9

There was no change in the total number of estates in Murshidabad, Jessore, or Khulna. In the 24-Parganas and Nadia there was an increase of five estates and four estates, respectively, owing in the former district to partitions and settlement of Sundarbun grants, and in the latter district to the addition of four estates to class II, either by the settlement of alluvial accretions or by addition to the roll of estates which had been struck off as untraceable and brought to light by subsequent enquiries. Besides these changes, there were inter-transfers from one class to another in every district owing to sale of private estates for arrears of revenue and their purchase by Government, settlements of khas estates and other causes. The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions and balances of land revenue during the past two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Year.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Arrear collection.	Current collection.	Total.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of collections on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94 ...	1,46,919	51,01,468	52,48,387	96,623	49,58,534	50,55,157	25,747	1,67,483	96·3
1894-95 ...	1,74,360	51,07,363	52,81,723	1,29,504	49,89,076	51,18,580	27,563	1,35,580	96·9

The percentage of collections on demand shows an improvement over the preceding year. The good harvests of the year acted beneficially on land revenue collections, but not to the extent desired, as the raiyats had suffered loss of crops during the two or three preceding years. The uncollected balance at the close of 1893-94 amounted to Rs. 1,67,483, but the arrear demand brought forward in the year under review is Rs. 1,74,360, showing an increase of Rs. 6,877. This is owing to an increase in the demand of certain estates

settled with retrospective effect. The percentage of collections in each class is exhibited in the following statement :—

Class of Estate.	1893-94.						1894-95.						
	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.	Arrear demand.	Arrear collections.	Percentage of collections.	Current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of collections.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
I.—Permanently-settled estates.	33,508	33,468	99·9	44,41,844	43,86,824	98·7	54,083	54,964	99·9	44,40,713	44,08,040	99·2	
II.—Temporarily-settled estates.	26,774	25,028	93·5	3,13,177	2,89,925	92·5	27,450	24,508	89·3	3,19,443	2,92,321	91·5	
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	86,637	38,127	44	3,46,447	2,81,785	81·3	91,927	50,032	54·4	3,47,207	2,88,106	82·9	
Total ...	1,40,919	96,623	65·7	51,01,468	49,58,534	97·2	1,74,360	1,29,504	74·8	51,07,363	49,89,76	97·6	

The percentage of collections of the arrear demand in permanently-settled estates is satisfactory, being 99·9, as in the preceding year; but the results in the temporarily-settled estates were below the mark, while those in the Government estates were very poor, as in other years, though in comparison with the preceding year there was an improvement. The prescribed standard was not obtained in any district; in Calcutta, Nadia, Jessore and Khulna the collections were over 96 per cent., but in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad they amounted to only 60·02 and 74·92 per cent. In the 24-Parganas the recovery of a large sum is doubtful, the tenants in some Government estates still suffering from the effects of bad harvests in the preceding three years. No coercive measures were taken against them, and the Collector reports that the rents due from them are being collected gradually. Where the tenants are actual cultivators I am in favour of liberal remissions when the harvests of the whole year fail, and large amounts have already been written off. I do not, however, recognise the same reason for leniency as regards subletting middlemen, who would never show corresponding leniency to their sub-tenants, and where the arrears are due from them, proceedings should have been taken. Where they are due from actual cultivators much should probably be remitted. In Murshidabad the low percentage is due to the loss by floods of the *bhadoi* crops in estates where it is the principal staple. There was an increase in the current collections in classes I and III compared with those in the preceding year, and a slight decrease in class II. The percentages of total collections, *i.e.* both arrear and current, are shown below:—

24-Parganas	93·1
Calcutta	99·9
Nadia	98·9
Murshidabad	98·4
Jessore	99·8
Khulna	97·3
Total for the Division	96·9

The results in all the districts except the 24-Parganas may be considered satisfactory. The statement below shows the collections in estates under direct management in each district of the division :—

District.	Number of estate.	Current demand.	Arrear demand.	Total demand.	Current collection.	Arrear collection.	Total collection.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collection on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand.	Percentage of current collection on current demand in 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
24-Parganas	45	2,61,264	72,928	3,34,192	2,16,118	36,054	2,52,172	82·7	49·4	75·4	81·1
Calcutta	1	18,747	55	18,802	18,734	53	18,787	99·9	96·4	99·9	99·7
Nadia	39	18,818	2,988	21,806	14,885	2,822	17,707	79·09	94·4	81·2	82·4
Murshidabad	63	27,315	12,404	39,719	18,390	8,385	26,775	67·3	67·6	67·9	68·8
Jessore	79	4,344	369	4,713	4,160	247	4,407	95·8	66·9	93·5	92·8
Khulna	33	16,719	3,183	19,902	15,819	2,471	18,290	94·6	77·6	91·9	81·4
Total ...	260	3,47,207	91,927	4,39,134	2,88,106	50,032	3,38,138	82·9	54·4	77·001	81·3
Total for 1893-94 ...	252	3,40,447	86,037	4,33,084	2,81,785	38,127	3,19,912	81·3	44	73·8	83

The number of estates under direct management in this division was 260 against 252 in the preceding year. The number, however, does not indicate the state of affairs, as a so-called estate often consists of dozens of petty holdings in different mauzas and even in different districts, and is not really an estate. They are now being separated with a view to selling the portion in each mauza separately. The number of estates increased in the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna. In the 24-Parganas two estates under direct management were erroneously shown in the previous returns to be under farming leases. They having been transferred from class II to class III, the number has been raised from 43 to 45. The increase in the other districts is due to the transfer of estates from class I to this class owing to their purchase by Government for arrears of revenue. Compared with the preceding year, the rental increased in the 24-Parganas, Nadia and Khulna, and decreased in the other districts. The increase in the 24-Parganas is due to the transfer of two estates to the class of khas mahals, settlement of some vacant holdings, and re-settlement of others at enhanced rents; that in Nadia to *utbandi* measurements, and in Khulna to the settlement of estate Labsa. The decrease in Calcutta is due to redemption of the revenue of a number of holdings and to acquisition of lands for public purposes by the Calcutta Corporation. The decrease in Murshidabad and Jessore is due to abatement of rent in certain khas mahals. The percentage of current collections on current demand improved in four out of the six districts. Nadia and Murshidabad only show a falling off. The current collections attained the fixed standard in Calcutta, Jessore and Khulna; the 24-Parganas and Nadia collected 82·7 and 79·09 per cent., respectively, while Murshidabad shows the worst results, the percentage amounting to 67·3 only, being worse than in 1893-94. The percentage of arrear collections was much less than the prescribed standard in most districts. The low percentage in the 24-Parganas is due to bad collections in Diamond Harbour, Port Canning, and Basirhat. Nearly Rs. 12,000 are due from certain holders of town lots in Port Canning, who hold at a loss owing to the failure of the place as a port. Government has lately sanctioned the reduction of the rate of rent of these lots, and the lot-holders have been called upon either to surrender the lots or to pay the rent. But as they have done neither, suits for ejectment will shortly be brought against them. It is reported that the cultivating raiyats sustained heavy losses on account of the failure of their crops in the past three years, and were consequently much impoverished, and that though in the year under report the harvest was good, it has not been sufficient to enable them to pay the whole of the Government demand at once. They are reported to be still very badly off, and rigorous measures for the collection of rent could not be adopted without causing extreme hardship to them. As I have already said, I fear that further remissions will be necessary. A large sum is also due from the tenants of Government estate Bojerghatta in the subdivision of Basirhat, who withheld payment pending the disposal of an appeal preferred by them in the High Court against the decision of the Special Judge, rejecting their prayer to reduce their assessment. The Collector of Murshidabad reports that many estates in the Sadar subdivision are extremely poor and subject to annual floods, and that the short collections are due to loss by floods of the bhadoi crops in estates where it is the principal staple, to the partial failure of the mulberry crop in December owing to late inundation and heavy rainfall in October, and to the lateness of the cold-weather crops. The Collector of Nadia reports that the fact that no steps could be taken within the year under report for the collection of the increased demand obtained by the utbandi measurement accounts for the collection falling short of the fixed standard. The fall in the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand in Jessore and Khulna is ascribed to the non-realization of rent of newly-purchased estates pending re-settlement. Considering the impoverished condition of the khas mahal tenants, I think the financial results of the management of estates held direct fairly satisfactory. The remissions granted during the year are classified below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Nominal remissions	4,686	5,265
Remissions of grace	20,760	22,133
Ditto of right	301	165
Total ...	25,747	27,563

The bulk of the nominal remissions represent rent of some unoccupied godowns in the Orphangunge market and paper balances. Rupees 18,889 were remitted out of grace on account of rent due from the tenants of some Government estates in the Diamond Harbour, Sadar and Basirhat sub-divisions, whose circumstances were reduced by the failure of their crops. The remissions of right were granted on account of diluvion, &c. In the Meherpur sub-divison in Nadia, there were seven halsanas or field watchmen attached to the large khas mahals for guarding the thatching grass, holding chakran lands by way of remuneration. Their work was found unsatisfactory, and they had grossly neglected their duty. In the latter part of the year under report these halsanas were replaced, with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, by eight paid chaukidars on a monthly salary of Rs. 6 each. With the exception of this, there has been no change worth noticing either in the agency or mode of management of khas mahals, but I have suggested to the Board that in some cases the experiment might be tried of paying for collecting by commission instead of fixed salaries. The statement below shows the expenditure incurred for the management of, and for miscellaneous and other improvements in, khas mahals during the year under report:—

Division.	District.	Amount expended from—				Remarks.
		7½ per cent.				
		Management proper.	Miscellaneous improvements including agricultural improvements.	Two per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Grant for agricultural, public works and improvements.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Presidency	24-Parganas ...	12,370	2,613	4,885	1,762	
	Nadia ...	613	188	550	...	
	Murshidabad ...	2,501	749	440	100	
	Jessore ...	...	30	223	...	
	Khulna ...	664	356	1,000	100	
	Total ...	16,148	3,936	7,098	1,962	

24-Parganas.—Rupees 28,623 were spent on the Orphangunge market, in the extension of the revetment wall along the banks of Tolly's Nala, in the repairs of godowns, sheds, drains, &c.; Rs. 636 were spent in constructing a pucca ghát to a tank in Port Canning; Rs. 1,315 in re-excavating three tanks in Diamond Harbour, and Rs. 562 in the repairs of tahsil cutcheries there and in Basirhat; Rs. 4,885 were spent for filling up two tanks in Government estate Punchannogram, which were declared by the Calcutta Corporation to be injurious to public health. A further sum of Rs. 5,595 was allotted for filling up a similar tank in Government estate Addy Gunga Jheel in Kidderpore. The work was not taken up during the year, but has since been taken in hand and will be completed shortly. Out of the grant of Rs. 3,300 for works of agricultural improvements, Rs. 1,762 were expended on repairs to the river-side embankments in Port Canning.

Nadia.—Rupees 738 were expended in the following way:—

	Rs.
Construction and repairs of cutcheries and culverts ...	290
Construction of a masonry well at Bildholla	448
Murshidabad—	
Construction of bridges and roads	326
Repairs to tanks and wells	367
Ditto to cutchery houses, &c.	596
Jessore—	
Repairs of a cutchery house	30
Re-excavation of the old collectorate tank	205
Clearance of the circuit-house and the post-office tanks ...	18
Khulna—	
Construction of a cutchery house	270
Jungle cutting at Labsa	29
Foot bridge over a khal, &c.	57
Excavation of a tank at Goberdanga	600
Excavation of a tank at Narnia	250
Clearing a khal at chur Baniary	150

In Khulna Rs. 100 were spent in cultivating Nainee Tal potatoes supplied by the Agricultural Department. The raiyats in the khas mahals were somewhat suspicious of the innovation, but the crop was good. It has been kept as seed for next year. No other new staple was cultivated in any Government estate in any district. In the 24-Parganas 69 schools were maintained in the Government estates at a cost of Rs. 2,451, for the education of boys, and six girls' schools at a cost of Rs. 234. In Nadia there were three primary schools and a night school, the one at chur Kururia having ceased to exist since last rains. The total cost for the maintenance of these schools was Rs. 343, which were alloted by the Director of Public Instruction. In Murshidabad there were one upper primary school with 43 pupils, 8 lower primary schools with 165 pupils, and one girls' school with 17 girls. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 683, of which Rs. 489 were paid out of the Khas Mahal Fund and Rs. 194 were contributed from local sources. In Jessore there were two middle vernacular, one upper primary and nine lower primary schools. The total amount of aid given to these institutions from the khas mahal grant was Rs. 66. In Khulna the total number of stipendiary schools was 21 against 16 of the preceding year. The number of students in these schools was 669 against 447 of the previous year. Rupees 2,315 were spent on primary education in this district. Besides the above schools, there were eight others paid by results of examination, and one unaided school imparting education to 288 boys. The condition of the raiyats in Government khas mahals cannot be considered very good. In parts of Murshidabad they were in difficult circumstances owing to excessive flood and consequent loss of the Bhadoi and mulberry crops. The Officiating Collector of the 24-Parganas, Mr. Collin, says "that during the year under report the harvests were generally good, but a single year of plenty preceded by three bad years had afforded them a temporary relief only, and has not materially improved their condition." As already stated, I have granted generous remissions to actual cultivators in such cases. If they cannot really pay their rents out of the harvests of the year, I do not think their debts should be carried forward against future harvests. Except in Jessore, where there were two cases of desertion, no desertion of raiyats from Government estates is reported from any district of this division. The accounts of the several Government estates were duly inspected by Collectors, Covenanted Deputy Collectors, khas mahal Deputy Collectors and Subdivisional Officers. No material irregularities or discrepancies were brought to notice by any of the inspecting officers. Certain suggestions which I have made to the Board will, I hope, if approved, greatly facilitate inspection.

Sales of defaulting estates.

100. Eight hundred and eighty-two estates, including shares, became liable to sale for non-payment of revenue demand, of which 100, or 11·3 per cent., were actually sold. The percentage of sales was less than in the preceding year, and the liberal

exemptions granted by Collectors who gave defaulters every facility to pay up their arrears before the sale days, indicate that the sale law was worked leniently.

Settlements.

101. The following table shows the settlements effected in each district:—

Division.	District.	Original settlements.		Resettlements.				Summary settlements.				Settlement for disposal.	
		Number.	Net profit.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Estimated revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.		Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	...	...	3	1,076	22	93	5	614	178	...	1	550
	Nadia	3	1,015	11	1,019	405	114	1	26	...	...	38	11,631
	Murshidabad	..	...	7	3,550	...	104	3	758	...	...	8	8,375
	Jessore	2	21	4	203	...	31	...	...	...	...	5	51
	Khulna	1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	153
	Sunderbans	40	4,035	23	5,377	1,133	...	1	50	...	...	241	23,721
	Total	46	5,271	48	11,315	1,560	403	10	1,448	178	...	294	16,884
	Total for 1893-94 ...	7	4,681	86	6,013	1,751	1,314	17	3,279	2	...	197	39,977

It will be observed that in the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore, the net results show a slight decrease in the revenue. The rates adopted in the present settlements were generally those fixed in previous settlements.

102. Indications of strained relations between landlords and tenants have manifested themselves here and there, and bloodshed and murder have resulted. This has been reported in more detail under head XXXVI, "Conduct of Zamindars." Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Collector of Nadia, makes the following observations on this head:—"I fear that landlords still oppress their tenants to a far greater extent than would be apparent to a casual observer. The raiyats, owing to their improvidence and carelessness, are in a chronic state of indebtedness either to the landlord or the mahajan, and to openly oppose the former is, as a rule, quite beyond their means. The Tenancy Act, if properly understood and taken full advantage of, would of course enable the raiyats to withstand successfully a great deal of what they at present submit to without a word; but owing to their apathy and utter lack of independence they are to a great extent ignorant of their power and incapable of using it." I have no doubt that some zamindars are guilty of illegality in the matter of distraint, but the raiyats rarely complain.

103. The following table shows the amount of landlords' fees received and paid away during the year under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

District.	Balance of 1893-94.	Amount received in 1894-95.	Total.	Amount paid out to landlords.	Amount deposited in the Treasury.	Amount remitted to other districts.	Total.	Otherwise disposed of.	Balance.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	524	3,800	4,414	1,528	2,321	37	3,886	...	528	* Railway fair peons.
Nadia	31	1,295	1,3°6	418	896	...	1,314	...	12	
Murshidabad	11	635	646	73	331	60	464	...	182	
Jessore	55	2,004	2,059	410	1,480	...	1,890	96*	73	
Khulna	199	1,892	2,091	356	1,602	...	1,958	...	133	
Total ...	820	9,710	10,530	2,785	6,630	97	9,512	96	978	

It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the amount had to be deposited in the treasury, the landlords having refused to accept the amounts tendered, under the impression that acceptance would imply consent on their part and establish a right of transfer in their raiyats which they may not possess. The Collector of the 24-Parganas says that another reason for the deposit is that petty zamindars have no authorized agents to receive payments on their behalf, and that their personal appearance entails an expense far in excess of the amount they are to receive. The Collector of Jessore writes

that landlords are generally unwilling to accept fees from the Collector, as they get more when the transferees go personally to their sharista to have mutations effected. Probably all these causes are in operation. The Collector of Khulna reports that the mode of treatment of landlords' fees received by money-orders, prescribed by the Accountant-General, Bengal, had led to inconvenience and increase of work in the account department of the Collectorate. I have recommended to the Board of Revenue a modification of some of the Government rules under the Tenancy Act which govern the payment of such fees. If my suggestion be accepted, I hope that there will be no practical inconvenience in dealing with such fees. An important fact as regards land has come to my notice, but I do not know at present its extent, or how far it may be due to enhanced value given to raiyats' holdings by the Bengal Tenancy Act. I am endeavouring to obtain more information about it. I find that many so-called raiyats belong to the non-cultivating classes who have obtained possession of raiyati holdings and enjoy all the privileges conferred on raiyats by the Tenancy Act, while the actual cultivators of the soil who pay rent to them are entirely at their mercy and obtain no protection from the law whatsoever. The Babus, who are called raiyats, successfully oppose all attempts to enhance their rents on the ground that they are raiyati rents, while the unfortunate cultivators pay them at rates which are sometimes ten or twelve times higher. The raiyat has been artificially protected to such an extent that his holding is too valuable for the actual cultivator to retain, and it has become an object of the cupidity of the Babu. Such purchases are also often made by neighbouring zamindars with the intention of harassing a neighbour.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

104. The following table shows the demands, collections, balances and remissions of cesses in the several districts of the Division for the past two years:—

District and Years.		Demands.			Collections.				Balance.			Deduct remission.	Net arrears.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current, including previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future years.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	1893-94	2,37,880	37,588	2,75,468	2,06,240	34,389	4,612	2,45,271	31,640	3,199	34,839	785	34,054	12·3
	1894-95	2,37,725	33,959	2,71,684	2,00,662	31,095	5,165	2,36,922	37,063	2,864	39,927	70	39,857	14·6
Nadia ...	1893-94	1,57,145	8,204	1,65,349	1,41,970	7,529	4,390	1,53,889	15,175	674	15,849	220	15,629	9·4
	1894-95	1,54,833	15,629	1,70,462	1,45,035	15,180	5,184	1,65,399	9,798	449	10,247	43	10,204	5·9
Murshidabad	1893-94	1,46,101	31,110	1,77,211	1,26,305	16,795	5,921	1,43,591	20,726	14 315	35,041	1,018	34,023	19·1
	1894-95	1,46,101	33,269	1,79 370	1,27,994	19,336	3 302	1,50,632	18,107	13,933	32,040	5,328	26,712	14·9
Jessore ...	1893-94	1,85,941	48,378	2,34,319	1,45,530	43,063	6,242	1,94,835	40,411	5,315	45,726	456	45,270	19·3
	1894-95	1,85,842	45,321	2,31,163	1,58,051	42,256	6,946	2,07,253	27,791	3,065	30,856	533	30,323	13·1
Khulna ...	1893-94	1,42,320	19,458	1,61,778	1,29,156	16,638	2,600	1,48,394	13,164	2,815	15,879	1	15,978	9·8
	1894-95	1,57,604	15,967	1,73,571	1,44,112	14,408	3,171	1,61,691	13,492	1,559	15,051	273	14,778	8·5
Total ...	1893-94	8,69,387	1,44,733	10,14,120	7,48,291	1,18,414	23,795	8,85,969	1,21,116	26,318	1,47,434	2,480	1,44,953	14·2
	1894-95	8,82,105	1,44,145	10,26,250	7,75,854	1,22,275	23,768	9,21,897	1,06,251	21,870	1,28,121	6,247	1,21,874	11·8

105. The above figures show that there has been a considerable increase in the annual cess demand as compared with the preceding year, but the increase has been in Khulna only, and is due to valuations and revaluations. The decrease in Nadia is due to cesses assessed on subordinate julkars paying rent to superior landlords having been remitted during the year under report, under the Board's Circular No. 13 of March 1894. The proportion of collections to demand has improved in all the districts except the 24-Parganas as regards current demand, but as to arrears, it has fallen off in all the districts except Nadia and Murshidabad. The total collections, however, improved as compared with the preceding year, being 87·9 and 84·8 per cent. against 86 and 81·8 respectively. A large portion of the arrears is due in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore and Murshidabad. In the 24-Parganas, valuation and revaluation of certain estates and tenures was undertaken during the year, one

Government estate, Gar Hajipur, being included, but the work has not as yet been completed. The valuation of hâts and fairs was also revised during the year, but the result cannot be ascertained until the time allowed for objections expires. In Nadia the valuations of one temporarily-settled estate, four petty private estates, and 53 rent-free tenures were completed during the year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 173 in the annual cess demand. In Murshidabad, no valuation or revaluation was undertaken during the year. The general revaluation of the district of Jessore sanctioned in 1893-94 is in progress. In Khulna the valuation of five estates and tenures was completed during the year. The revaluation of 66 estates has also been taken in hand since September last, and the work is in progress. I have endeavoured to ascertain why the progress of realising arrears under the certificate procedure is so slow and unsatisfactory as it is, and among other things I have noticed that the road cess departments make requisitions for certificates without due care, and that certificates not unfrequently fail from being faulty. The Deputy Collectors leave the preparation of certificates far too much to subordinate clerks, without giving personal attention to them. Out of a current demand of Rs. 8,82,105, only Rs. 7,75,854 were collected, and out of Rs. 1,44,145 arrears only Rs. 1,22,275, while Rs. 6,247 were remitted. I cannot consider this satisfactory.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

106. The number of estates under the management of the Court of Wards was the same as in the previous year. They are thus distributed—

District.	Wards' Estate.	Trust Estate.
24-Parganas	Bhawanipur ... ... Baranagore ... ... Jainagar	Nil.
Murshidabad	Kasimbazar	Nil.
Khulna	Satkhira	Syedpur.

Besides the above, a small portion of Miss Courjon's estate in the 24-Parganas, consisting only of a house in Calcutta, and the Chanchra road estate in Jessore, held by Government for the maintenance of a bridge over the river Bhairab, continue to be managed by the Collectors of those districts. Of the three estates in the district of the 24-Parganas, Bhawanipur is comparatively large, comprising 20 entire revenue-paying estates, 17 portions of estates, 4 patnis and 38 tenures, and having a rental of Rs. 1,64,605. The total demand of this estate was Rs. 3,73,061, including arrears amounting to Rs. 2,08,456. Rupees 1,83,899, or 111·7 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 32,956 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,206 still uncollected at its close. Out of the balance outstanding, a sum of Rs. 2,057 has since the close of the year been written off as irrecoverable, and correspondence is going on for the remission of Rs. 8,864. Rupees 20,656 were spent during the year on reclamation of land, construction and repairs of embankments and khals, excavation and re-excavation of tanks, construction and repairs of village roads, and repairs of a bridge. Rupees 380 were spent on schools and Rs. 943 on dispensaries. Out of the lands reclaimed during the last two years, the settlement of 1,557 bighas has produced an income of Rs. 1,957. After defraying all ordinary and recurring charges, Rs. 20,000 on account of the marriage of the ward and Rs. 6,600 on the Adya Shradh ceremony of his grandmother, Rs. 7,947 were invested in Government securities and Rs. 3,232 in the purchase of land. The death of the grandmother has relieved the estate of an annuity of Rs. 4,200. The general conduct of the ward was good, and the progress made in his studies is said to have been fair, notwithstanding repeated interruptions caused by the illness of his mother, his own marriage, and the Shradh ceremony of his grandmother, involving several journeys between Bhawanipur and Bankipore, where the family are at present residing. The condition of the tenantry is said to be fair. For a long time there appears to have been no revision of rent-rolls, and numerous corrections have been made during the year. I cannot say how far this work is still from completion. The other two estates in the district deserve no special notice, except

that the conduct of the younger Baranagar ward has not given satisfaction. He persistently disobeyed orders to attend school at Hooghly, where he has been placed for his education, and presented several petitions to the authorities, making groundless allegations against the manager. It was considered useless to make any further attempt to educate him, and he has been ordered to learn zamindari business in the office of the manager of the Bhawanipur estate. Kassimbazar, the estate of the minor A. N. Roy, in the district of Murshidabad, is the most important charge in the Division. The total demand of this estate was Rs. 8,12,849, including arrears amounting to Rs. 4,40,298. Rupees 2,86,954, or 77·02 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 6,791 were remitted, leaving a balance, after certain petty adjustments, of Rs. 5,19,032 uncollected at its close. The unsatisfactory collections have been principally in the Tippera estates, and are due partly to the effect still felt of the flood which occurred in 1893, but principally to the attitude assumed by a large number of the tenants towards the new rent-roll recently framed under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In these Tippera properties, the uncollected balances were, on the 1st April 1893, Rs. 2,01,036; on 1st April 1894, Rs. 3,58,955; and on 1st April 1895, Rs. 4,59,483,—an increasing accumulation of arrears which is most unsatisfactory, and as the estates are not in my Division, neither I nor the Collector of Murshidabad, nor the manager who lives in the latter district, exercise any proper supervision or control over the actual work. During the year Rs. 3,106 were spent on gratuitous relief and Rs. 4,445 on takavi loans in the Tippera properties. The revision of the new rent-roll, which appears to have been full of errors, commenced in February 1894, and is still going on under the supervision of the former Settlement Officer, Babu Kali Sankar Sen. The revision of 35,324 holdings out of 61,308 has been completed, but has not yet been commenced in villages where the raiyats are giving most trouble. During the year there was an epidemic of cholera in the Tippera estates. The estate made arrangements for supplying medical aid through the local authorities. A sum of Rs. 17,408 was spent during the year on works of improvement in different parts of the estate, and especially on the supply of drinking water, viz., Rs. 14,515 for the excavation of 19 tanks, of which 9 were completed during the year, Rs. 969 for the construction of three wells, Rs. 316 for the construction of two roads, of which one was finished and the other in progress, Rs. 1,069 for the construction of 18 culverts, and Rs. 539 for the improvement of gardens and construction of bunds, &c.; Rs. 51,757 were spent on survey operations, Rs. 5,389 on schools, and Rs. 7,597 on hospitals and dispensaries. A bull was brought from Burma by the Director of Land Records, and placed in Sarail for the improvement of the breed of cattle. The minor, who is now eighteen years of age and is under the tuition of a European and a native tutor, has besides received some practical training in zamindari management in the office of the manager, for which he shows particular aptitude and intelligence. He has also, under my orders, been taken to some tahsil cutcherries to examine the accounts and learn the system. It is much to be regretted that this boy's education was not energetically taken in hand several years sooner than it was. He is very backward for his age, and it is difficult now to fit him for his future position. Mr. Turton, his European tutor, appears to be doing the best he can with him, but it is late in the day. Of the two estates in the district of Khulna, Syedpur is a trust estate managed by the Collector of the district. The total demand of the estate, including cesses, interest and arrears, was Rs. 3,15,820, of which nearly Rs. 2,28,000 were due from putnies, about Rs. 82,000 from khas mahals, and the balance, about Rs. 6,000, on account of cesses on rent-free holdings. Rupees 2,07,664 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,691 were remitted, leaving a balance, excluding adjustment of Rs. 49, of Rs. 1,06,416, of which about Rs. 64,400 have been realized since the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 65·7 and on current demand 107·4. The estate provides Rs. 60,000 annually for the Moshin Endowment Fund, and paid Rs. 75,000 on that account during the year, including Rs. 15,000 arrears of the previous year. The establishment was reorganized in June 1894, and the collections have since improved as was expected. Tenures falling into arrears have been bought up free of encumbrances, and engagements made with the actual cultivators, and if this policy is followed, I hope that satisfactory

relations will be established between the Collector and the tenants. There is, however, difficulty in identifying defaulting tenures and holdings, showing how faulty the management of the estate has been. There have been no survey or settlement operations on a large scale during the year. The last extensive settlement was made in 1828, and the rents have not been enhanced since, and there is some reason to suspect that the extent of lands held rent-free has fraudulently increased. The constant petty money which is essential to good management appears to have been entirely neglected. The parts of the estate which are not let in patni now require proper survey and settlement. Enquiries have been made during the year into the existing arrangements, and the matter is under consideration. There has been some improvement in collections in the Satkhira ward's estate, but much still remains to be done. The total nominal demand of this estate was Rs. 4,57,449, including arrears which amounted to Rs. 3,10,245. Rupees 1,71,837, or 116·7 per cent. of the current demand, were realized during the year, and Rs. 16,502 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,69,110 outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of total collections on total demand was 37·5 against 31·1 of the preceding year. The administration of this estate suffers from many disadvantages, viz. (1) it is a small fractional share only; (2) it is too widely scattered to be properly supervised; (3) there is a heavy debt on which the interest amounts to more than half the net income of the estate; (4) the accounts are in a state of very great confusion. Since the appointment of a new manager, about the beginning of the year, there has been decided improvement, the former man being utterly incompetent. Some progress has been made in adjusting the accounts of former years and in introducing a sound system for the future. The debt has been diminished by Rs. 27,835 during the year, and with a view to further reduction, an offer of Rs. 50,000, or nearly 20 years' purchase, has been accepted from a co-sharer for some property lying in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore. Further negotiations are going on for the sale of other property. Friendly relations have been maintained with those co-sharers who are members of the family and who have now lent the title deeds to the Collector to be copied. The want of these was embarrassing the management very much. The wards live in Calcutta with their mother. They are approaching the age at which their education and training should be taken in hand. The estate can never be a satisfactory one, consisting of nothing but small shares, while other shares in much of it have already passed out of the family, and I have never been able to understand why it was thought advisable that the Court of Wards should undertake the management of it. It absorbs much of the time of the officers of the State, and I do not see what public object is attained in maintaining an estate consisting only of fractional shares.

XIX.—EXCISE.

107. The following statement shows the total excise revenue realised in each district of the Division during the past two years:—

District.	Number of licenses.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	1,133	1,193	61	...	4,29,263	4,56,610	27,847	...
Calcutta	999	984	...	15	25,72,405	27,19,539	1,47,134	...
Nadia	262	258	...	4	1,20,239	1,21,293	1,054	...
Murshidabad	424	414	...	10	1,55,400	1,57,980	2,580	...
Jessore	308	251	...	57	88,170	83,918	...	4,252
Khulna	143	143	...	...	75,377	75,940	563	...
Total ...	3,268	3,243	61	86	34,40,854	36,15,280	1,78,678	4,252
Net decrease ...		25			Net increase ...	1,74,426		

108. It will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of licenses in all districts except one, and as regards revenue there was an increase in all districts except one. The net result in the Division is a decrease of 25 licenses with an increase in the revenue amounting to Rs. 1,74,426. The statement

below shows the revenue derived from each exciseable article during 1893-94 and 1894-95—

EXCISEABLE ARTICLES.	NUMBER OF LICENSES.		Increase.	Decrease.	REVENUE.		Increase.	Decrease
	1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Country spirits	383	374	...	9	14,49,454	15,35,268	85,814	...
2. Rum	10	11	1	...	4,34,472	4,31,036	...	3,436
3. Imported liquor	393	420	36	...	1,59,486	1,67,839	8,333	...
4. Tari	803	816	13	...	1,77,703	1,76,886	...	877
5. Puchwai	351	377	26	...	24,558	25,814	1,256	...
6. Charas	24	18	...	6	9,467	14,292	4,825	...
7. Siddhi	79	80	1	...	27,915	26,255	..	1,660
8. Majam	3	3	...	...	641	701	60	...
9. Madak	101	97	..	4	23,784	30,243	6,459	...
10. Chandu	19	19	...	...	11,711	13,677	1,966	...
11. Spirits used for arts ...	...	...	...	...	337	390	53	...
12. Ganja	394	389	..	5	4,56,449	4,58,247	1,798	...
13. Opium	708	630	...	78	6,63,282	7,32,761	69,479	...
14. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,335	1,671	336	...
Total ...	3,268	3,243	77	102	34,40,854	36,15,280	1,80,399	5,973
Net decrease ...		25		Net increase ...		1,74,426		

Country Spirits.—There was an increase in the revenue in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas and a decrease in Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, and Khulna, the net result being an increase of Rs. 85,814 in the Division, to which Calcutta contributed Rs. 73,844. The trade in country spirits in Calcutta appears to continue to be fairly profitable. There was a decrease in the local consumption of rum in the town, which accounts to some extent for the increase in the consumption of country liquor. The increase in the 24-Parganas is reported to be due to increased consumption of country spirits owing to good harvests. Diminished sale of the liquor in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore accounts for the loss of revenue. It is reported that enhanced retail prices of the liquor affected the consumption. Mr. Kennedy, the Collector of Murshidabad, says that the poor men of the lower classes are unable to pay the high price, and are compelled to take to tari and pachwai, and that others smuggle the liquor from the neighbouring districts where it is sold cheaper. The Collector of Jessore explains that the reduced circumstances of the people, owing to successive bad harvests and to the high price of food-grains prevailing for a part of the year under review, also led to diminished consumption. I consider that the taxation of country spirits is absurdly high in this division, except Calcutta and the Suburbs, and that it drives people to illicit practices and also to the use of other stimulants. I think it fully accounts for the falling off in revenue under this head. *Rum.*—The decrease of Rs. 3,436 in Calcutta, the only place into which rum was imported, is said to be due to the fact that the average strength of the liquor imported was lower than in the previous year. *Imported liquors.*—The increase is attributed to the settlement of those licenses separately having previously been combined with those for the sale of country spirits. *Ganja.*—The sale of the drug varied in different districts. Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad, and Khulna show an increase in the revenue, while Nadia and Jessore show a decrease. *Opium.*—Next to country spirits, this article yielded the largest revenue, the increase amounting to Rs. 69,479. The results varied in different districts. The consumption in Calcutta increased from 424 maunds 21 seers in 1893-94 to 515 maunds 5 seers in 1894-95, with corresponding increase in the revenue, which amounted to Rs. 78,663. The Superintendent of Excise Revenue attributes the increase to some extent to the suppression of smuggling of contraband opium into Calcutta. He is, however, inclined to suspect that a large quantity of duty-paid opium, supposed to have been consumed in Calcutta, found its way to Burma, Arracan and other places where the price of the drug is very high, and where opium is largely exported from Bengal by illicit means. I think he is probably right. The increase in the 24-Parganas is attributable to the good harvests of the year. There is no special reason for the decrease in Jessore. Mr. Kennedy suspects that a good deal of smuggling in small quantities goes on in Murshidabad. *Tari and Siadhi.*—The revenue from these articles shows a falling off, but the actual decrease is smaller than the figures indicate. A part of the current year's fees in Calcutta was paid in advance in March of the previous year, which accounts for the apparent falling off.

The table below shows the number of persons arrested and convicted for offences against the excise laws during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

District.	Arrested.		Convicted.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Calcutta	230	325	194	285
24-Parganas	265	256	228	217
Nadia	109	52	94	38
Murshidabad	187	140	176	126
Jessore	64	44	54	38
Khulna	52	37	47	33
Total ...	907	854	793	737

Compared with the preceding year, the number of persons arrested and convicted during the year under review shows a decrease in all the districts except Calcutta, which appears to indicate a relaxation of detective action, which I cannot regard as satisfactory. The result of the year's administration of excise in the Division is an increase of Rs. 1,74,426 over the revenue of the preceding year. The bulk of this was contributed by country spirits and opium in Calcutta. The expansion of revenue in this district in recent years is noteworthy, it having risen within the last five years from twenty to twenty-seven lakhs. I do not attribute this to increased consumption, but to some success in the suppression of illicit practices, and to better organized taxation.

109. *Salt.*—There has been no change in the protected area in the only two saliferous districts of the 24-Parganas and Khulna in this Division, nor was there any incident of importance requiring special notice. The table below compares the consumption of salt in the two districts during the past two years:—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
24-Parganas ...	1,67,789	1,80,193	12,404	...	
Khulna ...	1,18,671	1,21,534	2,863	...	
Total ...	2,86,460	3,01,727	15,267	...	

The increase in the consumption of salt is ascribed by the Collectors of both the districts to the prosperous condition of the people, consequent on the excellent harvest of the year under report. In the 24-Parganas the influx of labourers to undertake repairs to embankments and for cultivation in the Sunderbuns also contributed to the result to some extent. The number of cases instituted for offences against the salt laws is shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	Decrease.
24-Parganas ...	412	196	216
Khulna ...	42	23	19

It will be observed that there was a decrease in the number of cases instituted in both the districts. It is reported that the prosecutions of the previous year in the 24-Parganas checked illicit manufacture. The falling off is also said to be partly due to the omission to prosecute petty cases; dealers are seldom prosecuted for technical offences, except when warnings do not produce

any effect. In Khulna the police did not detect so many cases as in the preceding year. The table below shows the quantity of salt confiscated and the fines and forfeitures realised and rewards paid in each district:—

DISTRICT.	QUANTITY OF SALT CONFISCATED.		FINES AND FORFEITURE REALISED.		REWARDS PAID.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	MDS. S.	MDS. S.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	39 27	30 15	1,740	973	877	1,397	
Khulna ...	18 15	5 20	207	636	156	110	
Total ...	58 2	35 35	1,947	1,609	1,033	1,507	

There was a sensible decrease in the quantity of salt confiscated in both the districts, due to a fall in the number of cases instituted. Rupees 973 represent the fines and forfeitures realised in the 24-Parganas, the amount disbursed to informers and apprehenders as reward being Rs. 1,397. The excess was paid on account of rewards due in cases disposed of in the preceding year. The entire fines and forfeitures realised in each case in this district were distributed as rewards to the police and informers. The Collector of Khulna reports that rewards were paid in all cases tried under sections 16 to 19 of the Salt Act, and that in cases in which there is no provision in the rules as to payment of rewards nothing was distributed out of the fines realised. As I believe that the report submitted by Mr. Ashton after a detailed inquiry is under consideration, I will say little now on the subject of salt, except that I believe that there is much illicit manufacture, on a large scale, along the edge of the Sunderbuns forest, distribution of illicit salt being rendered easy by the labyrinths of water channels along the whole tract. The police do not appear capable of dealing with it, and I do not see that the rawanna system has any practical preventive virtue.

XX.—STAMPS.

110. The following table shows the result of the administration of the stamp revenue in this Division during the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.				CHARGES.			REMARKS.
	Sale of court-fee stamps and stamps for copies.	Sale of non-judicial stamps.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Refunds.	Other charges.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	28,23,597	15,77,464	8,383	44,09,444	74,087	45,527	1,22,614	
1894-95	30,80,308	16,20,651	52,211	47,68,170	92,459	45,726	1,41,185	
Increase ...	2,65,711	49,187	43,828	3,58,726	18,372	199	18,471	
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

There was an increase in the sale of both judicial and non-judicial stamps. The sales in each district are shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	23,85,704	26,55,911
24-Parganas ...	6,71,647	7,07,288
Nadia ...	3,34,232	3,29,463
Murshidabad ...	2,66,264	2,72,430
Jessore ...	4,26,724	4,39,820
Khulna ...	3,16,490	3,11,038
Total ...	44,01,061	47,15,959

Compared with the preceding year, the sale of judicial stamps increased in Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Jessore, and decreased in Nadia and Khulna. Calcutta, as usual, has contributed most to the increase, which is due to the payment of probate duty, amounting to nearly two lakhs of rupees, in respect of certain large estates. The increase in the other districts is due to the institution of a larger number of civil suits. In Jessore it was also due to the extensive sale of four-anna adhesive court-fee stamps for re-valuation work in the Road Cess Department. The decrease in Nadia is slight. The Collector of Khulna reports that the circumstances of the people improved only during the latter part of the year under report, owing to a good harvest, but that they suffered from high prices of food-grains during the greater portion of the year. This, in his opinion, must have affected the institution of civil suits which led to a decline in the sale of stamps. Calcutta, the 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad, show an increase in the sales of non-judicial stamps, the other three districts showing a decrease. The improvement in Calcutta is due to the fact of certain mortgage deeds relating to properties situated in the mufassal having been executed in the vernacular. In the 24-Parganas the increase is attributed to the purchase by the proprietor of a newspaper of a large number of non-judicial stamps for binding himself to his subscribers to refund certain advances. In Murshidabad the execution of a larger number of deeds, specially interchange of pottahs and kabuliyats between some zamindars and their raiyats, led to the increase. The falling off in Nadia, Jessore, and Khulna is attributed by the Collectors to the fact that the cultivating classes were not obliged to borrow money, having reaped very good harvests during the year under report. There was a rise in the sale of receipt stamps in every district except the 24-Parganas. Everywhere the rule requiring receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20 to be stamped with one anna receipt stamps is observed with far greater strictness than before. Cases of evasion are closely watched by the officers of the Income Tax Department and punished with heavy fines. The falling off in the 24-Parganas was due to ordinary fluctuation. The following statement shows the result of the action taken by Civil and Revenue Officers, and the prosecutions instituted for infringement of the Stamp Laws:—

Year.	Action taken by Civil Courts on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.		Action taken by Collectors on unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents.		Prosecutions instituted for infringement of the Stamp Laws.					Remarks.
	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Duty and penalty levied.	Number of cases.	Persons brought to trial.	Convicted.	Fines imposed.	Rewards paid.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94	178	1,532	474	6,334	73	72	60	755	265	
1894-95	186	2,010	467	8,610	387	287	238	1,685	981	
Increase ...	8	478	...	2,276	314	215	178	930	716	
Decrease ...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	

There was an increase in the number of cases dealt with by Civil Courts, and a decrease in the number of cases in which action was taken by Collectors. In Calcutta there was a decrease of 41 cases, and the Collector explains that the number of unstamped and insufficiently stamped documents produced before him during the year was smaller than in the preceding year. Compared with the preceding year, the number of prosecutions increased everywhere except in Calcutta, where there were only 18 cases against 40 during the year. This is attributed by the Collector to less evasion of the law. In the other districts a large number of unstamped receipts, khata books, and hatchittas were impounded and the parties concerned were prosecuted. Many of these cases were pending when the year closed. The orders of Government as to liberal rewards in stamp cases have been borne in mind and are carried out by Collectors.

XXI.—INCOME TAX.

111. The table below shows the gross demand, remission, net demand, collection, and balance of income tax in the several districts of this Division, including Calcutta, during the year 1894-95:—

District.	Gross demand.	Remission.	Net demand.	Collection.	Balance.	Collection in the year 1893-94.	Difference between columns 5 and 7.				Remarks.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	78,653	2,203	76,450	70,866	5,554	68,750	2,116	...	3·05	...	
Calcutta	20,15,120	53,848	19,61,272	18,99,075	62,197	17,70,462	1,28,613	...	7·3	...	
Nadia	51,426	363	51,063	50,767	296	48,778	1,989	...	4·08	...	
Murshidabad ...	63,867	3,111	60,746	60,177	569	56,483	3,694	...	6·5	...	
Jessore	43,062	1,350	41,712	41,045	667	41,102	...	57	..	1	
Khulna	34,536	596	33,940	33,587	353	31,070	2,517	...	8·1	...	
Total ...	22,86,654	61,471	22,25,183	21,55,517	69,666	20,16,645	1,38,872	...	6·8	...	

The gross demand amounted to Rs. 22,86,654 against Rs. 22,36,600 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 50,054, or 2·2 per cent. The increase occurred in all the districts except the 24-Parganas and Jessore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 3,033 and Rs. 1,080, respectively, as compared with the preceding year. In the remaining districts there was an increase of Rs. 54,167, as shown below:—

		Rs
Calcutta	... ...	46,307
Nadia	... ...	1,420
Murshidabad	... ...	6,137
Khulna	... ...	303
Total	...	54,167

The percentage of remission on the gross demand was 2·7 against 4 in the preceding year. The figures for each district as compared with the previous year are shown below:—

		1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	... ...	2·8	6 9
Calcutta	... ...	2·7	3·9
Nadia	... ...	·7	2·1
Murshidabad	... ...	4·9	1·8
Jessore	... ...	3·1	5·1
Khulna	... ...	1·7	5·3

The percentage was below five in every district. As compared with the previous year, the result shows some improvement in all the districts except Murshidabad. The increase in the percentage of exemption in Murshidabad was due to heavy remissions allowed on objection to three bankers, and to fluctuation in trade, especially in silk. The total number of objections filed during the year was 2,957 against 4,332 in the preceding year. The following table shows the percentage of objections to assessments in the several districts of this Division, compared with the previous year:—

		1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	... ...	7·6	17·4
Calcutta	... ...	8·	11·3
Nadia	... ...	8·9	10·3
Murshidabad	... ...	7·6	9·1
Jessore	... ...	14·5	14·7
Khulna	... ...	11·4	15·9

The percentage of objections to assessments was below 15 in every district. The percentage was highest in Jessore and lowest in the 24-Parganas and Murshidabad. The 24-Parganas shows considerable improvement in this respect, the percentage being 7·6 against 17·4 in the preceding year. The net demand on account of the tax stood at Rs. 22,25,183 against Rs. 21,47,183, showing an increase of Rs. 78,000, or 3·6 per cent. The increase occurred in all the

districts except Jessore, which showed a decrease of Rs. 152 as compared with the preceding year, but it occurred principally in Calcutta, where it amounted to Rs. 69,938. The increase was mainly due to the careful revisions of assessment in towns, municipalities and principal centres of trade. In Jessore the decrease in the final demand is said to be mainly under parts I and II. There was, however, in this district an increase in the final demand under part IV as compared with the preceding year. The Collector writes that a larger increase under this part could have been obtained, had it not been for depression in the sugar trade during the year under report. The percentage of collections on the final demand on account of tax only was 96·9 against 93·9 in the preceding year. The percentage in each district was as follows:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.
24-Parganas	92·7	90·5
Calcutta	96·8	93·6
Nadia	99·4	99·6
Murshidabad	99·06	99·6
Jessore	98·4	98·1
Khulna	99·0	95·8

The percentage was more than 95 in every district except the 24-Parganas, which also failed to come up to the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in the two preceding years. The Collector of the 24-Parganas has furnished no explanation of the low percentage of collections in his district, but it is partly owing to heavy arrears under Part I, chiefly due from European employés of the local mills. The average incidence of the tax, excluding Calcutta, was Re. 1 to every 29 persons against 30 persons in the preceding year. In Calcutta the incidence was Re. 1 to every four persons, as in the previous year. During the year no special complaints were received regarding the working of the Act in this Division. As last year, I do not find that full and intelligent reports are given as to incomes upon reference from other districts, and Deputy Collectors are satisfied with very bald and insufficient information. It often happens that a firm makes its purchases in one district and sells in another, and yet Deputy Collectors are satisfied with a bald statement that the income of the branch firm is so and so, although the income cannot possibly be ascertained without a comparison of the transactions of both firms.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

112. The following table shows the receipts and disbursements of the sub-divisional treasuries during the past two years:—

District.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	7,48,739	7,85,516	7,41,301	8,04,726
Nadia	8,60,220	10,02,066	8,70,933	10,06,480
Murshidabad	7,60,754	4,53,716	8,26,673	4,65,669
Jessore	6,23,897	7,03,962	6,29,635	6,95,383
Khulna	8,80,722	9,42,659	8,28,224	8,98,866
Total ...	38,74,332	38,87,859	38,99,766	38,71,074

The above shows that there was increase both in receipts and disbursements in all the districts except Murshidabad. The increase in the receipts in the 24-Parganas occurred at Baraset, where it was due to the transfer of the business of the two abolished sub treasuries at Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, and in Diamond Harbour, where it was due to better realizations of khas mahal rents. The apparent increase in disbursements was only owing to the remittance of money to the district treasury. In Nadia the increase in receipts is due to increased remittances from other districts, and that in disbursements is said

to be owing to increased payments to the Postal Department. In Jessore the increase took place in receipts from Civil Courts and post-offices, and is said to be due to the prosperous condition of the people during the year. The increase in disbursements is also attributed to the same cause. In Khulna the increase in the receipts is said to be due to increase in postal remittances, sale-proceeds of stamps, and receipts on account of the Wards' estate in the Satkhira suddivision. The apparent increase in disbursements is due to remittances to the Sadar treasury. As stated above, there was, on the other hand, a large falling off both in the receipts and disbursements in Murshidabad. The decrease is said to be due to smaller payments at Jungipur of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payments issued by the Accountant-General, in consequence of the principal trading firm there having ceased to draw money by these means during the year. The table below shows the working of the post-office savings banks in the districts of this Division as compared with the year preceding:—

Savings Banks.

District.	Amount deposited.		Amount withdrawn.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas	6,13,323	6,18,776	6,57,955	5,79,850
Nadia	3,45,300	4,92,301	2,60,514	3,74,455
Murshidabad	1,86,310	1,49,781	1,40,653	1,53,776
Jessore	2,01,670	2,20,138	1,67,595	1,92,726
Khulna	1,22,450	97,608	98,016	1,04,861
Total ...	14,69,053	15,78,604	13,24,733	14,05,668

It appears that in Nadia and Jessore there was an increase both in the amount deposited and the amount withdrawn. This is attributed to the fact that the people are becoming more and more familiar with the advantage and security afforded by the system. The 24-Parganas show an increase in the amount deposited and a decrease in the amount withdrawn. The increase is said to be due to the growing popularity of the system, and the decrease is attributed to the improved prosperity of the people during the year. In Murshidabad and Khulna the amount deposited shows a decrease, while there was an increase in the amount withdrawn. These fluctuations are said to be due to the reduction in the rate of interest introduced during the year, but it does not appear why these districts should have been specially affected by it. The following statement shows the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of this Division during the past two years:—

Postal money-orders.

District.	Orders issued.		Orders paid.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	31,92,744	32,55,272	25,92,296	26,64,537
Nadia ...	8,63,131	8 59,595	15,00,960	15,16,581
Murshidabad ...	8,50,505	8,53,603	Not furnished by the Postal Department.	
Jessore	7,78,924	7,87,189	9,38,463	10,33,742
Khulna	8,62,196	9,59,585	5,02,506	5,77,654
Total ...	65,47,500	67,15,244	55,34,225	57,92,514

The above shows that there was an increase both in the amount of money-orders issued and paid in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Jessore, and Khulna. The increase is attributed to better appreciation of the system by the public. The increase in the value of orders paid in Jessore is said to be also due to the increase in exports owing to good crops. In Nadia there was a decrease in the amount of orders issued, while the amount of orders paid shows an increase. The fluctuations are, however, slight, and do not call for any special remarks. In Murshidabad the amount for which orders were issued shows a slight increase, which the Collector of the district has not explained.

Currency notes.

The receipts and issues of currency notes in the districts of this Division during the past two years are shown in the table below:—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Received.	Issued.	Received.	Issued.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
24-Parganas ...	29,20,260	28,11,400	26,27,785	26,64,275
Nadia ...	8,40,180	8,90,755	7,57,885	7,34,445
Murshidabad ...	12,30,395	12,88,990	12,24,480	10,89,000
Jessore ...	6,17,450	7,32,070	4,82,250	4,48,305
Khulna ...	3,57,990	4,03,025	3,89,345	3,42,175
Total ...	59,66,275	61,26,240	54,81,745	52,78,200

There was a decrease both in the receipts and issues of currency notes during the year in all the districts except Khulna. The Collector of the 24-Parganas has not been able to assign any satisfactory reason for the decrease in his district. Out of the currency notes issued from the treasury in this district, Rs. 5,00,000 worth of notes were remitted to the Reserve Treasury, Rs. 6,41,950 to the Bank of Bengal, and Rs. 15,22,325 paid to the public. The decrease in Nadia is not explained. Of the total value of currency notes issued from this district, Rs. 2,23,015 was remitted to the Reserve Treasury, and the balance, Rs. 5,11,430, was paid to the public. The decrease in receipts in Murshidabad is said to be too small to require any explanation. The decrease in the issues is attributed to the fact that under special instructions from the Accountant-General, Bengal, no remittance of surplus notes was made at the latter part of March 1895. The prohibition of the Accountant-General of the encashment of notes for facilitating the payment of supply bills and telegraphic orders of payment, was also in force in this district throughout the year. The decrease in the district of Jessore is said to be chiefly due to the popularity of the postal money-order system. In Khulna there was an increase in the receipts of currency notes during the year, chiefly from private parties in lieu of coin. The issues, on the other hand, show a decrease which is attributed to the popularity of the postal money-order system.

Copper coins.

Copper coins were freely supplied to the public throughout the year in all the districts of this Division.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

113. *Railways.*—In the 24-Parganas there are 124¾ miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, including branches to Budge-Budge, Canning and Diamond Harbour. A proposal to construct a steam tramway from Barasat to Basirhat is under consideration of the District Board. In Nadia a scheme for the construction of a steam tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnagar *viâ* Santipur was sanctioned by Government in March 1894. The terms of the

agreement between the District Board and the Company who have undertaken the work have been practically settled, and it is hoped that the work will have made some progress before the close of the current year. It is not proposed to bridge the river Churni at first, but if the line pays the contractors say they will probably do so. Even without the bridge, the line will be convenient for Krishnagar, the head-quarters station of the district, and for Santipur, which is a place of pilgrimage, and the District Board will be saved a considerable proportion of its very heavy annual outlay on the Krishnagar-Bagula and Krishnagar-Santipur-Ranaghat roads. In Murshidabad the only railway runs from Azimganj to Nalhati. There are four stations of the line in this district, viz., Azimganj, Barola, Sagardighi and Bokhara. The line is now on the broad gauge, and is worked by the East Indian Railway Company. Land has been acquired for an extension of river-side sidings of the Azimganj station, and for staff quarters at Raipur. There are two other stations on the loop line of the East Indian Railway, both just outside the border, but which serve this district, viz., one at Muraroi, about 16 miles west of Jangipur, and another at Synthia, about 24 miles from Kandi. No new railways were constructed in Jessore or Khulna during the year. The portions of the Bengal Central Railway which pass through these districts were maintained.

114. *Embankments, Drainage, Sluices, &c.*—In the 24-Parganas a sum of Rs. 25,291 was spent in maintaining 216¾ miles of schedule D and 2 miles 1,320 feet of takavi embankments, against Rs. 35,615 in the previous year. These are reported to be efficiently maintained. Rs. 4,959 was spent for construction of retired lines of embankments. There are 65 irrigation and drainage sluices, against 68 of last year. Of these 47 are maintained by Government, 4 by the Calcutta Corporation, and 14 by the zamindars and raiyats concerned. All the sluices are reported to be in good working order. The Churial khal drainage works, as reported last year, effected the drainage of 134 villages, covering an area of nearly 31 square miles. It has been proposed during the year to construct sluices at Satpukur, Kulpi, Bindol, Tellary, Tongrabichi and Allumpur, for improving drainage. During the year 19 cuts were allowed in different places in the embankments, of which 18 were for drainage and one for irrigation purposes. Besides, four surreptitious cuts were made in the embankments, but the offenders were not detected. I have suggested to the Magistrate the appointment of special constables to guard against a repetition of this. Rupees 938 were spent in clearing and removing the silt and other obstructions from the Soonti nadi from Jagatighata to Digra in the Barasat subdivision. In Murshidabad every effort was made by the Public Works Department to keep the Bhagirathi embankment in proper order when threatened at Lalitakuri during the high floods this year. Protective spurs were also erected to preserve the channel of the Bhagirathi. Rupees 49 were spent in improving the Kaliganj cut, which flushes and drains the Kasimbazar bhil, and Rs. 578 in maintaining two drainage channels or cuts 8½ miles in length. In Jessore a channel was cut in the bed of the Alumkhali khal at a cost of Rs. 105. The Muchikhali khal has been deepened at its mouth at a cost of Rs. 200. A protective bund has been constructed at Magura along the right bank of the Navaganga at a cost of Rs. 103. No irrigation or drainage works were constructed in Nadia or Khulna during the year.

115. *Buildings.*—In the 24-Parganas no building of any importance was constructed by Government or the District Board during the year. In Nadia Rs. 2,521 were spent by the District Board on the construction and improvement of inspection bungalows and Rs. 1,121 in repairing dâk and inspection bungalows and Local Boards' office buildings. In Murshidabad, Rs. 600 were spent in erecting a staging bungalow. In Jessore, Rs. 697 were spent on the reconstruction of an inspection bungalow at Kaliganj, Rs. 3,327 on the construction of a roof for the Jessore dâk-bungalow, Rs. 353 on the construction of a verandah with corrugated iron roof to the Judge's court-room, and Rs. 318 in erecting a building for in-door female patients at the Magura charitable dispensary. The Imperial and Provincial buildings were repaired at a cost of Rs. [illegible], and the District Board inspection bungalow, Local Board's office, &c., at Rs. 2,083. In Khulna a residence for the Commissioner of the Sundarbans was completed during the year by the Public Works Department, but is not required. The District Board spent Rs. 298 for the

construction of a rest-house at Kooliaghat, and Rs. 210 for a latrine at Bagerhat.

116. *Sanitation and Water-Supply.*—In the 24-Parganas sanitary arrangements during the *mélas* at Saugor and Harwa were carried out under the supervision of the District Engineer. The cost of the former was defrayed by the local zamindars, and that of the latter partly by the District Board and partly by the proprietors of the land. Rupees 1,673 were spent in the re-excavation of two tanks. In Nadia Rs. 3,831 were spent by the Board on the construction of 11 masonry wells. In Murshidabad Rs. 2,620 were spent in constructing eight masonry wells and five wells with baked earthen rings and Rs. 90 in repairing eight wells. The District Board of Jessore completed the excavation of four tanks at a cost of Rs. 3,359. In Khulna Rs. 2,004 were spent by the District Board in the excavation of a tank at Senhati, and Rs. 397 in the re-excavation of a tank at Kesra. The District Boards and Municipalities are now paying some attention to the improvement of the supply of drinking water. The villagers, however, have shown no readiness to co-operate in the work. If they would supply a certain amount of labour, the Boards might greatly extend their operations by a system of grants-in-aid, but at present enormous rates are paid for de-watering and excavation, and the profits go to contractors and paid labourers, which is disheartening. It might have been hoped that native members of district and Local Boards could have effected some improvement in this, but they appear to do nothing.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS (LAND).

117. In the 24-Parganas 85⅓ miles of Provincial roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 67,764. The average expenditure per mile was Rs. 798, against Rs. 774 in the previous year. With the exception of some portion of the Calcutta-Jessore road, the roads are reported to be in very fair order. The maintenance of 141½ miles of district metalled and bridged roads cost the Board Rs. 68,540 or Rs. 484 per mile, against Rs. 472 in the previous year. The average expenditure per mile is considered very low, but the roads have been kept in fair order throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 14,670 was spent in maintaining 254¾ miles of unmetalled and bridged roads and 59 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, showing an average expenditure of Rs. 47 per mile, against Rs. 50 in the previous year. These roads being under the direct management of the Local Boards are not maintained in a satisfactory condition, although the expenditure per mile is high. There are 992½ miles of village roads under the Local Boards, and a sum of Rs. 14,150 was spent for their repairs, against Rs. 15,959 in the previous year, at an average cost of Rs. 14 per mile. Rupees 18,049 were spent by the District Board in the construction of roads, bridges and culverts, and in metalling the road from Barasat to Barrackpore, which cost Rs. 9,830. An expenditure of Rs. 671 was incurred in repairing the platforms of ferry ghâts. In Nadia there were 119·71 miles of metalled roads and 493 miles of unmetalled roads. The total expenditure on the district roads amounted to Rs. 52,677, against Rs. 42,170 in the previous year. There were 526 miles of village roads under the Local Boards. The expenditure on these roads amounted to Rs. 4,292 against Rs. 2,259 in the previous year. Mr. Garrett writes:—"The flood was severe and exceptional, and it did damage to many of the roads of the Sadar and Kushtia subdivisions. The absence of rain in the latter half of the year increased the wear and tear of metalled roads very considerably, and interfered also with the repairs of the unmetalled roads to a great extent." Rupees 6,594 were spent by the District Board in the construction of new roads, culverts and bridges, and Rs. 358 on the repairs and improvements of approaches to Government and District Board ferries. In Murshidabad there were 544½ miles of district roads. The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of 24 miles of bridged and metalled roads was Rs. 9,391; that on 213 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads was Rs. 10,426; on 101½ miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges Rs. 4,405; and on 206 miles of low level roads Rs. 9,156. Out of 1,152 miles of village roads, 535 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 8,639. A sum of Rs. 25,082 was spent in raising and improving roads, constructing two causeways and six culverts, widening the roadway over

two girder bridges on the cart road alongside the Nalhati State Railway, and manufacturing bricks for bridging the Patkabari road. Rupees 710 were also spent in building a pair of *mar* boats for a ferry, and Rs. 1,121 on village roads. In Jessore there were altogether 41 miles of Provincial roads, 488 miles of district roads, and 438 miles of village roads. Of these, the Jessore-Calcutta Provincial road was maintained at a cost of Rs. 17,558. Rupees 27,178 were spent in the maintenance and repairs of 104 miles of district, metalled and bridged roads, Rs. 7,705 on 267 miles of unmetalled but bridged roads, Rs. 1,350 on 74 miles of unmetalled roads with temporary bridges, and Rs. 4,464 on 180 miles of village roads. Rupees 11,076 were spent in the construction of district roads, bridges and culverts, Rs. 1,360 in the construction of 4¼ miles of village roads, &c., and Rs. 282 in that of tow-paths. In Khulna there were 410 miles of district and 562 miles of village roads, maintained at a cost of Rs. 23,667 and Rs. 9,597 respectively. Rupees 2,597 were spent in constructing new roads, Rs. 2,074 in metalling, and Rs. 15,815 in bridging, principally with light iron structures.

Mr. A. Hayes, the Inspector of Works, who has made extensive and valuable inspections during the year, remarks that the Provincial and district roads both in the 24-Parganas and Jessore are generally in good order, and that the allotments made for their maintenance appear to have been judiciously expended, and that the roads in Murshidabad are also in fair order. With regard to the roads in Nadia, he observes that they are generally neglected for want of funds, and that until the District Board can make some financial arrangements to maintain them in decent order, it is a wrong policy to extend their mileage by construction of new roads. From what Mr. Hayes saw of the district roads in Khulna, they seemed to him to have received the District Engineer's full attention. Road work is now conducted much more expensively than when it was under the direct management of the Magistrates, and I think less efficiently. Far more is spent on establishments, and far higher rates are paid for labour and material, but the roads are not in such good condition as they used to be. Those in Jessore and the 24-Parganas are the best, the District Engineers in those two districts being men of great personal energy. The work in Nadia is very poor, and the Board might have a better engineer than they have. The funds at the disposal of the Boards for the maintenance of metalled roads, especially feeders to railways, are inadequate at the present greatly enhanced rates of expenditure, and are more and more contracted as demands are made on the Boards for water-supply, drainage and medical relief. Most of the Boards, in addition to what they rightly spend on primary education, spend money on higher education, which they cannot afford, and which is for the benefit of a class which can very well afford to pay for it. I hope such expenditure will be materially decreased in future. I cannot advocate the raising of loans for maintenance of roads, but I think there are permanent improvements, among which may perhaps be reckoned the substitution of stone for brick metal, where the wear and tear is very great, for which the Boards would be justified in borrowing money. The cry everywhere is for more money, but I cannot but observe that if the Magistrates of a quarter of a century ago had had such funds at their disposal as the District Boards have at present, there would be much more to show for them than there is now.

Arboriculture.

118. In the 24-Parganas 965 trees were planted during the year, and existing trees were preserved. There were about 16,400 trees along the Provincial and district roads. In Nadia, Rs. 878 were spent on arboriculture, against Rs. 860 of the previous year. Altogether 884 young indigenous fruit-bearing trees were planted out on the roads. Of these trees, 112 died, and out of 2,247 seedlings in the nurseries, 89 died from heat and 340 were destroyed by the last flood. Most of the young trees which were planted out in foregoing years are doing well. In Murshidabad Rs. 203 were spent in planting and rearing mango trees. One thousand five hundred guango trees were planted out on the roads in Jessore, at a total cost of Rs. 1,332, including maintenance of existing trees. In Khulna nothing was spent during the year on trees.

Communication (water).

119. In the 24-Parganas the circular canals (ten miles in length) and Tolly's Nulla including Kawrapuker Khal (37 miles) were maintained at a cost of Rs. 42,872

against Rs. 42,838 in 1893-94, while the gross revenue from tolls on these two canals was Rs. 4,28,772 against Rs. 4,07,471. The Sunderbun channels yielded a gross income of Rs. 6,925 from tolls against Rs. 5,495 in the previous year. There are also two khals (17 miles) in this district. That between Magra hât railway station and Joynagar is navigable all the year round, and is in fair condition. No expenditure was incurred on it during the year. The Sorisa khal is navigable only in the rains, and Rs. 238 only were spent on it. In Murshidabad Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company ran a steamer twice daily for nearly the whole of the year between Berhampore and Azimganj. The East Indian Railway steamer which plied between Azimganj and Berhampore, and also between Azimganj and Dhulian, ceased coming to Berhampore during the dry season. Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company also ran a steamer between Calcutta and Jeaganj during the whole of the year. In Jessore a steamer belonging to the Bengal Flotilla Company runs between Nawapara and Benodepur, reaching as far as Magura during the rains. Another belonging to Rai Dhunput Singh, plies between Jhinkergachi and Kapilmani. The steamer which used to run between Chandpur and Jhinkergachi has ceased to work for hire, and only carries goods from Tarpur factory to Jhinkergachi and back. In Khulna there is a steamer service for a distance of 35 miles between Khulna and Bangaon, and between Jhinkergachi and Kapilmani along the Kabadak, passing through a portion of this district.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

120. As reported in the previous year, the Lodging-House Act is in force only in the town of Navadwipa in the district of Nadia, and its provisions were not extended to any other town during the year under review. At the introduction of the Act, on the 1st November 1891, the working of it was placed in the hands of the Municipal Commissioners of the town. But the present Municipal Board, which came into existence in the beginning of 1894, proved obstructive, and it was found necessary to transfer the working of the Act from their hands to those of a Committee, presided over by the District Magistrate, with effect from 1st April 1894. It has since worked more smoothly, though some of the Municipal Commissioners still throw difficulties in the way of the Committee. The annexed statement shows the working of the Act during the year.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-House Act during 1894-95 in the town of Nadia.

Name of place where Act is in force.	Licensed Lodging-houses.		Prosecutions.						Income.									Expenditure.													Remarks.
							Amount of fines—												Head office expenditure.		Local expenditure.										
	Number.	Number of lodgers for whom accommodation is provided.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of persons accused.	Number of persons convicted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Imposed.	Realised.	Opening balance.	Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-houses.	Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate.	Other fees (if any).	Fines.	Contribution from other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Total (excluding opening balance).	Total (including opening balance).	Health Officer's pay and allowance.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment, &c.	Dispensaries, &c.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.	Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand total.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Nadia	138	2,827	19	13	4	9	Rs. A. P. 125 8 0	Rs. A. P. 125 8 0	...	Rs. A. P. 706 12 0	Rs. A. P. 132 0 0	...	Rs. A. P. 125 8 0	...	...	Rs. A. P. 964 4 0	Rs. A. P. 964 4 0	Rs. A. P. 135 0 0	...	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 186 15 3	...	...	...	Rs. A. P. 10 2 0	Rs. A. P. 632 2 9	Rs. A. P. 964 4 0	

It will be seen that the number of licenses and that of lodgers under the Act are steadily increasing year after year. The rate of fee levied on every lodger for whom accommodation is provided was at first fixed at 8 annas, which, as I remarked in my General Administration Report for 1892-93, was too high to suit the circumstances of the place. During the following year the fee was reduced to 4 annas, and was levied during the year under review at this reduced rate. The total amount collected from this source was Rs. 739 against Rs. 706 in 1893-94, Rs. 660-8 in 1892-93, and Rs. 238 in 1891-92. The income during the year from fees for the issue of the Health Officer's

certificate was Rs. 132 against Rs. 50 in 1893-94. The income continues to increase satisfactorily. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 332 against Rs. 1,231 in 1893-94, Rs. 723 in 1892-93, and Rs. 140 in 1891-92. There was a cash balance of Rs. 632 on 31st March 1895, against a deficit of Rs. 406 on 31st March 1894, which was met from the municipal fund. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, observes that the expenditure of Rs. 1,231 in 1893-94 includes items which should have been more properly credited to municipal accounts than to lodging-house funds. For want of funds no properly qualified Health Officer has yet been appointed, a Civil Hospital Assistant, on a pay of Rs. 15, at present doing the work. The opposition with which the introduction of the Act was met by the principal *mohunts* was partially removed by the successful prosecution of one of them under the Act, the conviction being fortunately upheld by the High Court. During the year under review this man took out a license, and it is expected that others will follow his example. These mohunts are really the lodging-house keepers, and if they had succeeded in evading the tax, the law would have been a dead letter. There were 12 prosecutions under the Act, involving 13 persons, during the year under report, against one in 1893-94 and none in 1892-93. Of these, four were convicted and nine acquitted. The amount of fine realised during the year was Rs. 125-8. The Lodging-house Committee would have been more successful in their work had they been supported by the Municipal Commissioners, some of whom at least are said to be decidedly opposed to it. Under the orders of the Accountant-General, Bengal, a new fund has been created, and accounts opened with the local treasury direct.

XXVI.—EDUCATION—GENERAL.

121. The following table summarises the statistics of educational institutions of all classes for the past two years :—

Class of Institutions.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Public Instruction—				
Secondary ... High English ...	77	12,654	77	12,792
Secondary ... Midle „ ..	161	11,708	165	12,388
Secondary ... „ vernacular ...	223	12,870	222	13,402
Primary ... Upper	514	19,855	515	20,930
Primary ... Lower	4,089	117,467	4,406	127,070
Special, including madrasas	75	609	69	620
Female	396	10,089	443	10,931
Total Public Institutions ...	5,535	185,252	5,897	198,319
Private Institutions—				
1. Advanced teaching—				
(a) Arabic or Persian	2	25	1	25
(b) Sanskrit	69	700	75	797
2. Elementary teaching—				
Vernacular only or mainly	17	166	4	33
3. Teaching the Koran only	2	21	2	24
Total Private Institutions ...	90	912	82	879
Grand Total ...	5,625	186,164	5,979	199,192

The total number of institutions, public and private, has increased by 354, and the pupils by 13,028. All classes of schools have increased in number except high English, middle vernacular, and special schools, but in all classes the number of pupils has increased. The number of female schools increased by 47 and their pupils by 842. *Tols* for teaching Sanskrit increased by six and their pupils by 97. The Division comprises an area of 12,052 square miles, with a population of 7,853,566 according to the census of 1891, of whom 3,956,405 are males and 3,897,161 females. The number of schools returned being 5,979, there was on the average one school for every 2·01 square miles. Estimated at

the usual rate of 15 per cent, of the population, the number of male children of school-going age would be 593,460 and of female children 584,574. The number of pupils actually at school was 184,129 boys and 15,063 girls, or 30·9 and 2·4 per cent., respectively, of all boys and girls of a school-going age. The following table compares the expenditure on education during the past two years:—

HEADS OF CHARGES.	1893-94.					1894-95.				
	Government.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Private sources.	Total.	Government.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Private sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6		8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary education ...	70,386	44,381	3,402	3,55,250	4,73,419	73,741	44,629	3,637	3,61,952	4,83,959
Primary ditto	13,063	61,206	8,371	2,18,538	3,01,778	13,034	68,300	11,388	2,31,064	3,28,795
Female ditto	11,632	4,331	1,895	38,346	56,204	12,310	5,4[illegible]7	2,278	37,695	57,750
Special ditto	23,456	...	360	17,184	41,002	24,115	396	327	17,060	41,898
Scholarships	9,481	2,538	...	284	12,303	9,092	2,594	...	202	11,888
Buildings	3,641	797	210	784	5,432	2,121	1,178	145	4,045	7,489
Furniture and apparatus ...	272	685	120	63	1,140	327	4[illegible]5	158	266	1,176
Miscellaneous	10,848	6,370	710	9,989	27,917	8,972	8,113	732	10,802	28,619
Superintendence	34,052	30,434	...	...	64,486	36,353	30,425	...	...	66,778
Total ...	1,77,431	1,50,742	15,068	6,40,440	9,83,081	1,80,065	1,61,516	18,665	6,03,106	10,23,352

The figures show increased expenditure under all heads. Expenditure from Provincial revenues increased by Rs. 2,634, from District Funds by Rs. 10,774, from Municipal Funds by Rs. 3,597, and from private sources by Rs. 22,666, the total increase aggregating Rs. 39,671. The Government expenditure has slightly increased under the heads of secondary, female and special education and superintendence, but has decreased under those of primary education, scholarships and buildings. The decrease of Government expenditure on primary education is due to an increased share of financial responsibilities having been thrown upon District and Municipal Boards in respect of such education. The increase in the expenditure of public money on higher education, accompanied by a falling off in fees, is unsatisfactory, but I am glad to observe increased expenditure on primary education accompanied by an increase in the amount of fees. The following table compares the different classes of schools under the control of each District Board for the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	SCHOOLS.													
	1893-94.							1894-95.						
	Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.				Aided.	Middle vernacular.		Aided primary.			
	Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.*	Aided girls'.	Total.	Middle English.	Managed by District Board.	Aided by District Board.	Upper.	Lower.	Aided girls'.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
24-Parganas	16	3	32	65	889	14	1,019	18	3	30	73	971	15	1,110
Nadia	30	3	12	59	376	52	532	30	3	12	64	513	74	696
Murshidabad ...	15	...	13	47	471	9	555	14	...	14	45	500	11	584
Jessore	21	3	23	105	541	84	782	20	2	29	104	593	116	864
Khulna	18	2	31	82	767	28	928	20	2	28	76	902	34	1,062
Total ...	100	11	116	358	3,044	187	3,816	102	10	113	362	3,479	250	4,316

The schools under the control of District Boards have increased in all districts, viz., in the 24-Parganas by 91, in Nadia by 164, in Murshidabad by 29, in Jessore by 82, and in Khulna by 134. It is satisfactory to see that the increase has for the most part taken place in primary schools for boys and in girls' schools. The number of lower primary schools increased by 435, viz. by 82 in the 24-Parganas, by 137 in Nadia, by 29 in Murshidabad, by 52 in

Jessore, and by 135 in Khulna. The number of female schools has risen in all districts, the total increase in the Division being 63. The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department continued satisfactory during the year. The 24-Parganas and Khulna District Boards have not vested their Local Boards with any educational functions. The Nadia, Jessore, and Murshidabad Local Boards have powers which do not go beyond issuing cheques on bills for primary schools presented by Sub-Inspectors, but are dilatory even in this, the result being that charges due to one year fall into the next year's account. The Local Boards appear to be as useless in this as in everything else. Since the close of the year 25 Government Sub-Inspectors for the non-board areas in this Division have been placed under the supervision of District Boards.

University education.

There are three colleges sending up pupils for examination in arts in this Division—the Krishnagar College in Nadia, the Berhampore College in Murshidabad, and the Narail Victoria College in Jessore. The Krishnagar College is still maintained from provincial revenues, although Government has certified its intention of withdrawing from its management altogether. Funds are being raised privately for its maintenance. A sum of Rs. 20,283 was spent in maintaining the College during the year. The Berhampore College is under private management and is maintained by Maharani Sarnamoyee. A sum of Rs. 15,005 was spent during the year in its maintenance against Rs. 14,945 in 1893-94. An expenditure of Rs. 4,469 was incurred in maintaining the Narail Victoria College, of which Rs. 1,200 were paid from provincial funds, and the rest was met from private subscriptions and endowments.

Secondary education.

The following table shows the comparative statistics of higher English, middle English and middle vernacular schools for the past two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
High English—				
Managed by Government	7	1,680	7	1,719
Do. by District or Municipal Board ..	1	335	1	300
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Board	52	7,685	55	8,441
Unaided	17	2,954	14	2,512
Total ..	77	12,654	77	12,972
Middle English—				
Managed by Government	...	...	...	...
Do. by District or Municipal Board ...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Board	124	9,258	126	9,589
Unaided	37	2,450	39	2,799
Total ...	161	11,708	165	12,388
Middle Vernacular—				
Managed by Government ...	1	97	1	95
Do. by District or Municipal Board ...	12	651	11	710
Aided by Government, District, or Municipal Board	189	10,772	189	11,188
Unaided	21	1,350	21	1,409
Total ...	223	12,870	222	13,402

Primary education.

The following statement shows the statistics of primary schools for Native boys for the last two years:—

	Upper primary.				Lower primary.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Managed by Government, District, or Municipal Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided by Government, District or Municipal Boards ...	493	19,081	497	20,280	3,407	100,635	3,877	114,640
Unaided	21	774	18	650	682	16,832	529	12,430
Total ...	514	19,855	515	20,930	4,089	117,467	4,406	127,070

The increase in the number of boys has been shared by all the districts. The decrease in the number of unaided schools with their pupils is due to some of them having received aid from District or Municipal Boards during the year.

In the 24-Parganas the stipendiary system has been abolished by the District Board, and all schools, whether upper or lower primary, have been brought under the system of payment-by-results. The upper primary schools in Nadia, Jessore and Khulna are still mostly stipendiary, while the lower primary schools are paid by results. In Murshidabad the combined system of payment obtains in both classes of schools, small stipends being supplemented by rewards on the results of annual examinations. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure in upper and lower primary schools for the past two years. The average daily attendance has increased, the expenditure from District and Municipal Funds has increased, and it is satisfactory to see that the income from fees has increased at the same time:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
(1) Number of schools	514	515	4,089	4,406
(2) Number of pupils on 31st March ...	19,865	20,930	117,467	127,070
(3) Average number of the rolls monthly ...	19,346	19,704	108,588	115,698
(4) Average daily attendance	14,395	14,987	85,387	92,027
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(5) Expenditure by Government ...	8,307	7,427	5,356	5,607
(6) Expenditure by District Boards ...	15,587	15,808	45,619	52,601
(7) Ditto by municipalities ...	2,349	2,917	6,023	8,471
(8) Ditto from fees, &c. ...	28,742	29,878	1,59,774	1,64,731
(9) Ditto from other sources ...	9,367	9,663	20,655	26,792

Special instruction.

The following table gives the different classes of special schools in the last two years. Although the number of special schools is smaller, the number of pupils in them has increased. There are two technical schools under the management of District Boards, one in the 24-Parganas and the other in Murshidabad:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Training schools	5	167	5	187
Guru-training classes	66	305	60	306
Industrial schools	2	78	2	64
Other schools	1	4	1	8
Total	74	554	68	565

Female education.

The following comparative table shows the total number of girls' schools and pupils, as well as the expenditure incurred for the past two years. The increase in the number of girls is satisfactory:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.	Schools.	Pupils.	Expenditure. Rs.
Girls' schools—						
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	1	28	160
Aided by Government or District or Municipal Boards.	321	8,570	50,199	393	9,904	53,326
Unaided	75	1,519	6,005	49	999	4,264
Girls in boys' schools ...	...	4,061	...	...	4,416	...
TOTAL ...	396	14,150	56,204	443	15,347	57,750

Muhammadan education.

The following table gives the number of Muhammadan pupils and their percentage to the total number of pupils in the different classes of schools for the past two years. It is satisfactory to note that there has been an increase of 4,337 Muhammadan pupils during the year under review. The increase took place in secondary, lower primary, female and Koran schools, the greatest increase being in Jessore:—

Class.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	Total number of pupils.	Number of Muhammadan pupils.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Public Institutions.						
High English schools ...	12,654	956	7·6	12,792	987	7·6
Middle " " ...	11,708	1,590	13·5	12,388	1,772	14·3
" vernacular ...	12,997	1,655	12·7	13,402	1,779	13·2
Upper primary ...	19,855	4,184	22·5	20,930	4,493	21·4
Lower " ...	117,467	40,464	34·4	127,070	44,540	35
Training schools ...	164	...	...	187	...	...
Guru-training classes ...	305	87	28·5	306	79	25·8
Industrial schools ...	78	30	38·4	64	24	37·5
Female schools ...	9,962	386	3·8	10,931	400	3·7
Madrasas ...	58	58	100	55	55	100
Other schools ...	4	...	...	8	...	...
Total ...	185,252	49,710	26·8	198,319	54,129	27·3
Private Institutions.						
Advanced ...	725	25	3·4	822	25	3
Elementary ...	166	87	52·4	33	2	6
Koran ...	21	21	100	24	24	100
Total ...	912	133	14·5	879	51	5·8
Grand Total ...	186,164	49,843	26·7	199,192	54,180	27·3

The following table shows some improvement in the number of Muhammadan candidates at the various departmental examinations for the past two years:—

Districts.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.	Middle scholarship examination.	Upper primary scholarship examination.	Lower primary scholarship examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24-Parganas	12	15	61	10	5	138
Nadia	3	7	60	11	8	77
Murshidabad	8	19	68	17	21	88
Jessore	11	14	38	16	11	74
Khulna	5	13	15	7	12	29
Total ...	39	68	242	61	57	406

At the last University Entrance Examination, nine Muhammadans were successful, viz. one from the 24-Parganas, two from Nadia, two from Murshidabad, one from Jessore, and three from Khulna.

There are no aboriginal races in this Division.

Indigenous education.

The statistics of indigenous schools of all classes are compared in the following table, district by district:—

District.	Year.	Arabic or Persian.		Sanskrit.		Elementary.		Koran.	
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas	1893-94	...	...	21	229	7	48	1	7
	1894-95	1	25	24	275	2	16	...	...
Nadia	1893-94	...	...	33	262	...	...	...	...
	1894-95	...	...	33	309	1	8	...	...
Murshidabad	1893-94	...	...	3	67	...	...	...	...
	1894-95	...	...	6	72	...	...	...	...
Jessore	1893-94	2	55	9	62	10	118	1	14
	1894-95	...	...	10	90	1	9	2	14
Khulna	1893-94	...	...	3	80	...	...	...	...
	1894-95	...	...	2	51	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1893-94	2	25	69	700	17	166	2	21
	1894-95	1	25	75	797	4	33	2	24

At the Bidagdhajanani Sabha examination held in 1894, 75 candidates appeared from the local *tols*, of whom 21 passed.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES.

122. The number of dispensaries in the Division was 52, against 49 in the previous year. The increase is due to the opening of dispensaries at Kulpi in the 24-Parganas and at Bangaon and Nowhatta in Jessore. In the 24-Parganas there were 22 dispensaries against 21 in 1893, of which seven received both in-door and out-door patients, and others out-door patients only. The important hospital and dispensary at Kamarhati, supported by the estate of the late Babu Sagor Dutt, has been doing good work during the year, and the female ward continues to be well managed and successful. Next

in importance are the Cossipur and Rassa dispensaries, which are well provided with funds. The South Suburban Hospital and the Barasat and Diamond Harbour dispensaries are also reported to be doing well. A proposal has been set on foot to open a separate female ward at the North Suburban Hospital. The best among the out-door dispensaries are those at Chetla, Naihati and Halisahar. These are all located in good buildings, and are well provided with the necessary equipments. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in the district during the year was 2,098 and 111,404 respectively, against 2,013 and 98,695 in 1893, the daily average number of patients being 89·41 and 878·54, against 88·85 and 857·93 in the previous year. The dispensaries received Rs. 13,354 from municipalities, Rs. 3,127 from the District Board, Rs. 4,047 from Government, and Rs. 22,574 from private subscriptions, endowments, &c. The total expenditure was Rs. 41,355. The following table shows the working of the lunatic asylums at Dullanda and Bhawanipur, the Campbell Hospital at Sealdah, and the Police Case Hospital at Alipore:—

Names of Institutions.	Average number of patients daily treated in—		Cost incurred by Government in—	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Bhawanipore Lunatic Asylum ...	37	40	20,474	21,567
Dullanda ditto ...	247	223·05	26,770	31,112
Campbell Hospital ...	685	662·59	53,402	77,306
Alipore Police Hospital ...	36·07	32·04	1,700	1,739

The Calcutta Municipality continues to subscribe Rs. 30,000 a year towards the expenses of the Campbell Hospital. In Nadia there were nine dispensaries under Government supervision during the year, of which those at Krishnagar, Ranaghat, Meherpur and Kushtea treated both in-door and out-door patients, the others affording out-door relief only. Accommodation for in-door patients will shortly be provided at Chagdah. The total number of in-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 699, and that of out-door patients 45,071, against 508 and 38,998 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 8,230 from Municipalities, Rs. 640 from the District Board, Rs. 573 from Government, and Rs. 1,039 from private subscriptions. Rupees 10,462 were expended during the year. There are five dispensaries in the district under private management. Dispensaries at Krishnagar and Sikarpur are supported by missionaries, one at Natudah by Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhury, one at Meherpur by the Mullick family, and the dispensary at Ranaghat by Mr. J. Monro, C.B. The last mentioned dispensary has already done, and is doing, an incalculable amount of good. Patients flock to it from all round, and the daily average attendance is now about 600, or ten times that of an ordinary mufassal dispensary under native management. I find it difficult to account for this. There must be something radically wrong in the administration of the latter which I cannot at present explain. It may possibly be due to the private practice of the native doctors. In Murshidabad, there were eight dispensaries, six of which received both in-door and out-door patients and two out-door patients only. The most important of them is the Kandi Grish Chandra Hospital. In the Female Hospital established by Srimati Arna Kali Debi at Berhampore, the number of patients treated in 1893 was one (in-door) and 2,698 (out-door), and 15 (in-door) and 2,291 (out-door) in the year under report. The result is not very encouraging. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries was 1,297 and 52,440 respectively, against 1,212 and 51,143 in the preceding year. The total

income of the dispensaries was Rs. 21,092, viz. Rs. 8,704 from Municipalities, Rs. 992 from the District Board, Rs. 112 from Government, and Rs. 11,284 from private subscriptions and endowments. The whole of the amount was expended during the year. In Jessore there were eight dispensaries against six in the previous year. Those at Jessore, Magura, and Narail received both in-door and out-door patients, and the rest out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries during the year was 310 and 29,659 respectively, against 242 and 28,315 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries in the district was Rs. 8,644, of which Rs. 7,767 were expended during the year. The dispensaries at Jessore and Kotechandpur received grants from the local municipalities amounting to Rs. 1,567 and Rs. 933 respectively. The District Board grant to all the dispensaries was Rs. 3,017, the Governmant grant Rs. 487, and receipts from private subscriptions, &c., were Rs 2,640. Mr. MacLeod, Chairman of the Kotechandpur Municipality, has added two rooms to the dispensary building at his own expense for the accommodation of in-door patients. In the Jessore dispensary a separate female ward is at last under construction. Besides the above, there is a dispensary for out-door patients only at Bunagati, maintained at the expense of the Dighapatia Raj. In Khulna there are five dispensaries under Government supervision, of which those at Khulna and Satkhira receive both in-door and out-door patients, and the rest out-door patients only. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at all the dispensaries in the district was 164 and 23,249 respectively, against 117 and 16,732 in 1893. The total income of the dispensaries was Rs. 4,562 only during the year, viz., Rs. 2,299 from Municipal grant, Rs. 955 from District Board grant, Rs. 718 from Government, and Rs. 590 from private subscriptions. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining the dispensaries during the year was Rs. 5,321. There are also three dispensaries under private management, one at Sripur maintained by the local Hitasadhini Sabha, one at Nakipur by Babu Hari Charan Chowdhuri, a local zamindar, and one at Morrelganj by Maharaja Durga Charan Law. The contributions to dispensaries made by District Boards are shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICTS.		Grant made in 1893.	Grant made in 1894.
24-Parganas	... ...	463	519
Nadia	... ...	765	640
Murshidabad	... ...	1,061	992
Jessore	... ...	1,967	3,017
Khulna	... ...	1,431	955

It is satisfactory to see that the 24-Parganas and Jessore are increasing their expenditure on medical relief, and a matter of regret that it is falling off in the other three districts. Such expenditure is of far more benefit to the people generally than money spent on higher education. When, however, I compare the scanty attendance at these dispensaries with the manner in which I see patients crowding to that of Mr. Monro at Ranaghat, the conclusion forces itself upon me that there must be something radically defective in the administration of the former.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

123. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in this Division is very limited. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order. In Nadia the catalogues of all the office libraries were revised during the year under report, and useless and obsolete books were disposed of. In Ranaghat the "Rivers Thompson Library" has now only a nominal existence, and the other library is mostly used, as before, by the students of the local school. In Murshidabad, the Berhampore Public Library has long been only a book club. There has not been any improvement in the status of the Jessore Public Library during the year under report. There was an income of Rs. 231-12-6, which was raised chiefly from subscriptions. The cash balance on 31st March 1895 was Rs. 42-15 against Rs. 50-10-6 on 31st March 1895. No books were purchased during the year, and only a few newspapers. By far the larger part

of the income is spent in paying a clerk and another servant, for whose benefit the institution may be said to be maintained. There are public libraries at Satkhira, Sripur, Tengra, Bhowanipur, Senhati and Mulghar.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

124. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

District and Local Boards.

125. The Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has been in operation in this Division for nine years.

126. In the 24-Parganas, the District Board held 13 meetings during the year, including two special meetings, against the same number in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance at each meeting was 51·3 against 46·8 in the previous year. Besides the general meetings of the Board, the Finance and Education Sub-Committees each met 11 times during the year. The number of Local Boards in the district was four, as in the previous year, all presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards, and the average attendance of members at each meeting during the year:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Alipore	10	7·8
Diamond Harbour	16	6·8
Barasat	8	6
Basirhat	12	4·5

Taking all the Boards together, there was an increase in the number of meetings held, but the average attendance at each meeting was worse than in the previous year. The Local Boards continued to be in charge of the village and district unmetalled roads and cattle-pounds. In Nadia the District Board held 12 meetings during the year, against 14 in the previous year, the average attendance at each meeting being 13·5 against 12·07 in the previous year. There are four Local Boards in the district, three of them presided over by non-official Chairmen. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the Local Boards during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	11	8·5
Kushtea	11	8·5
Meherpur	17	8·5
Ranaghat	9	4

The number of meetings held by each Local Board has increased, but the attendance has fallen off even as compared with 1893-94, when it was bad. The District Board of Murshidabad held 14 meetings against 12 in the previous year. It is most unsatisfactory to observe that four meetings were adjourned for want of a quorum, against 2 in 1893-94, and the difficulty of getting work done by the Board has been the subject of complaint. The average attendance of members at each meeting was only 7·63 against 8·41 of the preceding year. The Deputy Magistrates in charge of subdivisions did not come in for meetings as they ought, and the Chairman himself unfortunately did not come in when he was out in camp. The following table shows the number of meetings held by the three Local Boards in the district during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting, which has not improved:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Sadar	10	5·71
Kandi	11	5·09
Jangipur	14	5·38

In Jessore the District Board held 17 meetings against 21 in the previous year, the average attendance at each being 10·7 against 12·2 in the previous

year. The subjoined table shows the number of meetings held by the five Local Boards in the district during the year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Jessore	30	5
Narail	13	4·8
Jhenida	11	4·4
Magura	12	4·9
Bongaon	11	5·5

The average attendance of members is not satisfactory, though it has slightly improved in Narail and Magura. In Khulna the District Board held 11 meetings during the year against 14 in 1893-94, the average attendance at each meeting being 12·2 against 11·4 in the previous year. The following statement shows the number of meetings held by the three Local Boards in the district, and the average attendance of members at each meeting:—

Name of Local Board.	Number of meetings held.	Average attendance at each meeting.
Khulna	10	5·5
Bagirhat	7	6·4
Satkhira	8	8·2

The subjoined statement shows the expenditure incurred by each District Board on sanitation and water-supply, medical relief, and primary education, for the past three years:—

District.	Year.	Sanitation and water-supply.	Medical relief.	Primary Education.
24-Parganas ...	1892-93	2,141	1,214	31,507
	1893-94	2,168	1,094	29,226
	1894-95	4,591	1,277	29,120
Nadia ...	1892-93	3,006	100	17,507
	1893-94	1,044	1,108	16,337
	1894-95	3,846	1,355	21,906
Murshidabad ...	1892-93	...	...	16,067
	1893-94	1,856	1,893	16,035
	1894-95	3,540	1,165	17,020
Jessore ...	1892-93	5,248	2,238	22,253
	1893-94	1,002	2,676	21,067
	1894-95	2,703	3,703	22,766
Khulna ...	1892-93	254	515	16,964
	1893-94	1,352	1,364	17,127
	1894-95	2,569	1,026	16,713
Total ...	1892-93	10,649	4,067	104,298
	1893-94	7,422	8,135	99,792
	1894-95	17,249	8,526	107,525

It is satisfactory to note that the expenditure under head "Sanitation and Water-supply" has increased in each district. The 24-Parganas, Nadia, and Jessore District Boards have also increased their expenditure on medical relief, while it has fallen off in Murshidabad and Khulna. The expenditure on primary education has increased in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore, the increase being marked in Nadia, while it has fallen off slightly in the 24-Parganas and Khulna.

127. The following is a summary of the views of the District Officers on the working of the District and Local Boards. *24-Parganas.*—The District Board worked smoothly and harmoniously. Most of the members continued to take considerable interest in the questions which came before them for consideration. The members of the Local Boards are also generally reported to have taken interest in their work. *Nadia.*—The Local Boards take little or no interest in their work. The excuse offered is that they have not enough to do, but, as Mr. Garrett, the Officiating Magistrate, observes, they cannot be entrusted with more until they show themselves fit for it by the efficient performance of their present duties. *Murshidabad.*—The District Board are reported to be useful as a consultative body, and many of them are said to pay attention to the out-door work of the Board. I am unable to endorse these remarks. It appears very difficult to get enough of members to form a quorum at a meeting or to get any work done. It is reported that very few of the members of the Local Boards take any interest in their work. So far as I have been able to form an opinion, it is only European planters who do anything, and Mr. Elliot Hills complains that he has to ride a long distance for meetings, only to find that there is no quorum. *Jessore.*—The work of the District

Board went on smoothly. No special interest was taken in the work by non-official members, but they were, on the whole, loyal in their advice and willingness to adopt measures proposed by the executive, so that the Chairman was able to keep the work going. The Local Boards are said to have performed their duties fairly, but I find their administration of pounds a failure, and do not see what good work they have done. *Khulna.*—The District Board has worked harmoniously. The management of pounds by the Local Boards has been a failure, but I am glad to find it reported that there has been improvement in this respect during the year. The incompetent management of the Satkhira Local Board gave opportunity for considerable embezzlement on the part of the clerk, but the Subdivisional Officer has since been appointed Chairman, and matters have improved. Mr. Brown writes:—"The Boards can "hardly be called representative institutions, as most of the leading members "are Hindus and reside in or near the small sadar and sub-divisional towns, "while the great mass of people are cultivators, and mostly Muhammadans: "nor can the system, as it works at present, be called Local Self-Government." It may be said generally that the District Boards are of some use as consultative bodies, but the work is really done by the Magistrate of the district as Chairman, and the quality of the executive work depends upon the character of the District Engineer and his loyalty to the Magistrate. The office work is supposed to be supervised by the Vice-Chairmen, some of whom look after it and some do not. The executive work is done very much more expensively than it used to be when the ferry fund was administered by the Magistrate, and not more efficiently. The contractors and subordinate officials must be making large fortunes. I cannot but think that native members of the Board, who know what work ought to cost, could effect large reductions of expenditure if they tried. Although I observe that the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas speaks fairly well of the Local Boards in his district, I have received a most unfavourable impression of the work of these bodies in the Division generally. Their management of pounds and of petty roads has been feeble and incompetent in the extreme, and I consider myself justified in pronouncing that these bodies are of no use whatsoever. It is true that they have not been asked to do much, but what little has been entrusted to them has been so very badly done that it would be absurd to extend their functions. Union Committees are in course of formation, but were not in existence during the year.

Municipalities.

128. The total number of municipalities in the Division at the close of the year was 37, as in the previous year. The Municipality of Titaghar has been separated from that of South Barrackpore since the close of the year. No general election was held in any of the municipalities. Bye-elections were held in some of them, which, except at Gobardanga and Barasat, were successful. The following statement shows a large increase in both income and expenditure during the year under report, compared with that of the previous year:—

DISTRICT.	Income.		Expenditure.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas	4,76,278	5,11,559	3,48,270	4,35,284	
Nadia	94,190	97,861	85,678	93,570	
Murshidabad	96,617	1,05,434	85,185	90,965	
Jessore	29,034	31,980	26,174	29,023	
Khulna	46,403	59,003	22,478	36,664	
Total ...	7,42,522	8,05,837	5,67,785	6,85,506	
Increase	...	63,315	...	1,17,721	
Decrease	...	...	...	...	

The following table shows the number of meetings held during the last two years in each municipality, and the average percentage of attendance of Municipal Commissioners at each meeting:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of meetings held in—		Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cossipore-Chitpore ...	36	19	70·2	70·	
Maniktala	17	18	54·9	50·5	
Baranagore	15	19	52·7	67·7	
South Suburban	11	25	58·3	56·2	
Rajpur	9	20	50·0	88·8	
Baruipur	13	15	42·3	70·	
Joynagar	13	18	57·6	58·3	
South Dum-Dum	14	12	53·9	53·3	
North ditto	11	12	56·	77·7	
South Barrackpore ...	18	23	44·4	61·6	
North ditto	11	12	55·5	62·5	
Barasat	8	12	38·7	51·9	
Naihati	16	23	55·6	56·9	
Gobardanga	11	12	56·4	48·8	
Basirhat	15	27	48·4	51·6	
Baduria	18	24	16·3	45·8	
Taki	9	15	58·02	56·2	
Krishnagar	20	19	50·	55·5	
Santipur	23	25	63·4	49·5	
Ranaghat	36	31	39·9	39·0	
Nadia	10	22	59·1	59·5	
Kushtea	16	14	60·	64 2	
Kumarkhali	25	28	56·2	49·2	
Meherpur	16	14	72·2	68·8	
Birnagar	13	16	40·2	56·7	
Chakdah	14	13	54·8	50·3	
Berhampore	26	20	40·	70·7	
Lalbagh	13	17	50·	46·	
Jungipur	16	24	45·8	41·2	
Kandi	23	25	50·5	45·4	
Jessore	17	23	39·8	46·1	
Kotechandpur	18	21	63·5	66·6	
Moheshpur	30	30	45·8	52·5	
Khulna	15	18	47·06	53·3	
Satkhira	38	25	36·4	49·1	
Debhatta	18	23	56·	55·8	
Chanduria	8	4	52·08	63·	

129. The average attendance at each meeting has improved, only 10 municipalities showing an average attendance of less than 50 per cent., against 13 in the preceding year. Mr. Kennedy, the Magistrate of Murshidabad, remarks that a great deal of interest is shown in municipal business transacted within the four walls of the office, but that far too little is taken in out-door work, which is too completely abandoned to the municipal servants. The following is a summary of some of the principal improvements effected or proposed in municipalities during the year under report:—In the Cossipore-Chitpore Municipality filtered water was introduced at a cost of about Rs. 90,000 and an out-door dispensary was opened. In the Maniktala Municipality pipes and hydrants were laid for extending the supply of filtered water. In the district of Nadia the drainage of the Krishnagar Municipality, by excavating the channel of the Anjona, has not yet been undertaken, but as the Municipal Commissioners have at last agreed to increase the rate of house-tax, there is now some prospect of funds being provided. A separate ward for females is

being added to the Krishnagar dispensary, Babu Nafar Chundra Pal Chowdhury having contributed Rs. 2,500 for the purpose. In most of the municipalities the Municipal Commissioners decline to take steps for the suppression of well-privies, even in the most crowded parts of the town, and I cannot say that sanitation is making much progress. In the district of Murshidabad, Maharani Surnomoyi of Kasimbazar has, with her usual public-spirited liberality, offered to pay for the construction of water-works in the Berhampore Municipality. It is unsatisfactory to notice that in the Lalbagh Municipality the system of trenching night-soil, which was carried out during 1893-94, was stopped altogether last year. In Jessore nothing particular has been done, but the affairs of the Municipalities of Jessore and Kotechandpur continue to be fairly administered, while that of Moheshpur is in very bad order owing to local squabbles. In Khulna the Municipal Commissioners of Debhatta have taken the first step towards improvement, by facing the unpopularity of raising the assessment. It has been reported that they go in fear of their lives in consequence, and they want to rebuild their offices lest the present thatched buildings should be burnt down by their enemies. They have made an exceptional display of courage, for very few Municipal Commissioners dare to increase taxation. The Municipal Commissioners of Chanduria find their income reduced to about Rs. 800, the courts having very properly put a stop to their taxing carts which only come occasionally within their borders. More than half of this was spent on their establishment of servants and the rest on their dispensary. Most of the inhabitants are eager to have the Municipality abolished, and I have recently recommended its abolition. Mr. Garrett, the Magistrate of Nadia, makes the following remarks with regard to Municipal administration:—"Party spirit rules high in most municipalities. The great object of the "Commissioners is not to better the condition of their towns by working "harmoniously, but to defeat the members of the opposite party in the discussions "at the municipal meetings. Each party when in power tries to harass those who "belong to the opposite party. Respectable men of a quiet disposition generally "keep themselves aloof from the politics and party warfare of municipalities "which are administered by men who are more desirous of improving their own "position than of improving the state of their town by doing their duty fear-"lessly and conscientiously." As I was in charge of the Division for less than half of the year, I had not the same opportunities of closely examining the working of the different municipalities as I had in 1893-94, when I visited 22 of them. During the year under review, I visited only half that number. In the examination, however, of the budget estimates of all of them, I have seen something of their working. I find little improvement in the quality of municipal administration in the Division, of which I pointed out the principal defects in my report for the year ending March 1893, and such improvement in working as there has been, has generally been due to pressure and supervision by controlling authorities, which for the present it would be impossible to relax.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

130. The percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans in the several districts of this Division appears to be generally fair in consideration of the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus among the educated classes. It is satisfactory to find that during the year under review there was a slight increase in the number of Muhammadan employés under heads "ministerial officers" and "menials" in every district except Khulna, where the numbers fell from 19 and 147 to 15 and 122 respectively. Mr. Collier, Officiating Collector of the 24-Parganas, observes that although Muhammadans as a class are backward in point of educational qualifications, it is probable that more might be done to give them appointments in Government service. Mr. Garrett, Officiating Collector of Nadia, says that the claims of educated Muhammadans when they stand candidates are duly considered along with those of Hindu candidates wherever vacancies occur. Mr. Kennedy, Collector of Murshidabad, observes that in his district the proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus in Government employ is lower than that of Muhammadans to Hindus among the educated classes. But as none except those who have passed the entrance examination are provided with any appointment in the superior grade, and as such men are very few among the

Muhammadans, any chance of the proportion becoming higher within any specified time is very small. Mr. Roe, Officiating Collector of Jessore, observes that the Muhammadans of his district are mostly agriculturists and are very backward in education. I think that all European officers are fully desirous of giving Muhammadans a fair share of employment, but they cannot be expected to take an inefficient Muhammadan instead of an efficient Hindu, and the number of efficient Muhammadans is very small. Muhammadans are also prone to lose heart and resign their service under any discouragement, and I think it is probable that in most offices the overwhelming majority of Hindu Babus make a solitary Muhammadan clerk feel uncomfortable in a manner of which the head of the office cannot take cognizance.

XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

131. The following table shows the number of post offices in this Division and the number and mileage of the mail lines during the year under review:—

District.	Number of post-offices.			Mail lines.					
				Imperial.		Zamindary.		Total.	
	Imperial.	Zamindary.	Total.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.	Number.	Average mileage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24-Parganas ...	71	8	79	...	...	...	...	47	336
Nadia ...	82	6	88	42	302½	12	140	54	442½
Murshidabad ...	35	5	40	8	123	18	207	26	330
Jessore ...	57	6	63	26	241	17	228	43	469
Khulna ...	40	5	45	13	126	17	273	30	399

132. The number of post offices, both imperial and zamindary, in the 24-Parganas and Jessore, remained the same as in the previous year. In Nadia the number of Imperial post-offices decreased by three, while in Murshidabad and Khulna it increased by one and six respectively. The number of zamindary post offices in these districts remained stationary. The number of mail lines increased in Jessore only by one, decreased in the 24-Parganas and Nadia by two in each, and remained the same in Murshidabad and Khulna as in the previous year. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is due to the abolition of the mail lines from Debipur to Fulta and from Budge-Budge to Raipur. The decrease in Nadia has not been explained. But in this district the decrease in the aggregate mileage of imperial lines, which fell during the year under report from 428½ to 302½, appears to be disproportionately large. Mr. Garrett observes that the figures have been supplied by the Postmaster-General, Bengal, and that he is not in a position to check their correctness. The number of letters, &c., received for despatch and issued for delivery in the districts during the year was as follows:—

District.		Number of letters, &c., in 1894-95.	Number of letters, &c., in 1893-94.
24-Parganas	...	10,059,106	9,658,136
Nadia	...	5,082,884	......
Murshidabad	...	Not given.	......
Jessore	...	3,497,676	3,130,523
Khulna	...	Not given.	......

133. The following table shows the working of the general telegraph offices during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Number of combined Post and Telegraph Offices.	Messages sent.		Messages received.	
		1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6
24-Parganas	17 offices against 16 in 1893-94	16,848	16,899	11,077	9,180
Nadia	5 do. against 2 ditto	2,438	1,971	3,054	2,186
Murshidabad	4 do. do. 4 ditto	2,977	2,780	2,781	2,527
Jessore	2 do. do. 1 ditto	1,485	1,237	1,090	812
Khulna	2 do. do. 2 ditto	1,254	989	1,500	1,339

There has been an increase both in the number of messages sent and received during the year in all the districts of this Division. The increase is said to be due to the growing appreciation by the public of the advantages offered by the system. The number of combined post and telegraph offices increased from 25 in 1893-94 to 30 during the year, viz., one in the 24-Parganas, three in Nadia, and one at Narail in Jessore. There is no telegraph office attached to the Meherpur post-office in the district of Nadia, but as it is the head-quarters of a subdivision, it would be convenient if one were opened. Besides, there are telegraph offices at all railway stations, which take away a certain amount of business from the post-office telegraphs.

XXXIII.—(a) ZAMINDARY DAK.

134. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements on account of the zamindari dák service in this Division during the past two years:—

DISTRICT.	Rate per cent. at which levied.		Amount levied.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
24-Parganas	0 7 0	0 7 0	10,074 10 2	8,393 5 0	7,656 0 6	7,219 15 10
Nadia	0 12 0	0 12 0	9,228 14 2	6,591 7 7	5,997 5 10	6,147 8 0
Murshidabad	0 9 0	0 9 0	6,863 1 5	6,766 7 6	6,275 0 9	6,008 4 10
Jessore	0 14 0	0 14 0	7,213 0 6	7,074 0 0	8,152 10 9	8,519 5 5
Khulna	1 0 0	1 0 0	6,875 0 0	6,547 0 0	7,568 5 1	7,806 0 0
Total ...	......	.....	40,254 10 8	35,371 4 1	35,649 0 11	35,701 2 1

135. In the 24-Parganas the number of post offices was the same as in the year preceding. There were, however, some changes in the lines and in the establishment, the total length of lines being reduced from 198 miles to 171 miles on account of closing some police outposts. The Mothurapur post-office was placed in charge of a clerk of the Local Sub-Registrar's office, and by this change a saving was effected. In Murshidabad the line from Lalgola to Dewanserai was abolished. In Jessore a new line, Chowgatcha to Mohespur, 12 miles in length, was opened during the year. In none of the other two districts was there any change in the dák lines during the year. The total collections during the year show a decrease in all the districts. In explanation of the decrease in Nadia, the Collector of that district observes that on account of change of kist days under the orders of the Board of Revenue, three instalments fell within the year 1892-93; that the last kist was fixed on the 28th March, and advantage of the 30 days' grace allowed under the law being

taken by the zamindars, heavy arrears were outstanding at the commencement of 1893-94. A large portion of these arrears being collected in that year, and the date of the last kist having been altered again to 12th January, there was a considerable increase in the collections in 1893-94. There was also a large amount of fines and advance payments collected during that year. None of the other District Officers have furnished any explanation regarding the decrease in their districts. The total expenditure shows an increase in the districts of Nadia, Jessore and Khulna, and a decrease in the other two districts. The increase in Nadia is attributed to increased expenditure under the head of petty construction and repairs of dák sheds. The increase in Jessore is said to be due partly to increased expenditure on account of repairs, partly to the appointment of two additional runners, and partly to increase in the District Officer's touring expenses owing to high floods. The increase in Khulna has not been explained. The decrease in Murshidabad is ascribed to savings effected by the abolition of some police outposts. Regarding the decrease in the 24-Parganas no explanation has been furnished by the Collector. There was no complaint reported during the year, and the management of the lines is reported to have been satisfactory. I think there is something anomalous in the present administration of this fund. The police communications, for the maintenance of which it was originally established, have to a great extent been taken over as imperial postal lines, and those which are left are managed by the imperial postal authorities. It does not appear necessary that the Magistrate and Commissioner should decide as to the number of runners, inspectors, dák huts, &c., on each line; and if the contribution of the Zamindari Dák Fund were strictly limited to what has been found necessary in the past, and if the efficient maintenance of all police lines were stipulated, I think all details of management might be made over to the Postal Department, with the exception of the communications between the Magistrate's moving camp and his head-quarters, which the Magistrate must keep in his own hands.

Fairs.

136. The most important fairs held in the 24-Parganas are (1) Ganga Sagor méla, (2) Pir Gora Chand's méla, (3) Gazi Saheb's méla. The Ganga Sagor is a Hindu bathing festival in the Sagor Island at the mouth of the Ganges, held this year in January. The total number of pilgrims who attended the place was estimated at 35,000. The police, conservancy, and sanitary arrangements were made by the District Board at a cost of Rs. 2,754, which had been deposited by the proprietor. No epidemic disease broke out amongst the pilgrims, and there were only a few cases of cholera. Three pilgrims are said to have been killed by tigers. The other two fairs are held in honour of Muhammadan pirs or saints. Pir Gora Chand's fair in the Basirhat subdivision was attended by about 10,000 pilgrims. The expenditure on account of police, conservancy, and sanitary arrangements amounted to Rs. 134. The Ghazi Saheb's fair in the Sadar subdivision was attended by about 30,000 pilgrims. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease in this méla. In Nadia the principal fairs held during the year were the Rash Jatra at Santipur, the Dole Jatra at Ghosepara, and the Choitanna méla at Kuba. Each of these was attended by from 30,000 to 50,000 people. The mélas at Navadwipa were not very largely attended during the year. Sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made either by the local municipalities or by the owners of the lands on which the fairs were held. In Navadwipa the cost of sanitary arrangements was defrayed from the fees levied under the Lodging-house Act. There was no serious outbreak of any epidemic at any of the fairs, nor any disturbances. The provincial fairs in Murshidabad are (1) Tulsi Bihar méla, (2) Kapileshur méla, (3) Chattra méla, (4) Palkabara méla, (5) Gowas méla. Of these, the Tulsi Bihar méla is of some importance, and lasts nearly a month. The other fairs are of short duration and are gradually losing their importance and utility. No epidemic disease is reported to have broken out in any of these. The only fairs in Jessore deserving any notice are the Jubilee méla at Magura, the Rás méla at Salrujitpur and Gilapole, and the Gobrapur méla. The original object of the first-named méla was to encourage agriculture by giving rewards for agricultural products exhibited. The object was not realized at the last méla. The exhibits were poor, and the méla was more of a *tamasa* than an agricultural exhibition. The other mélas are

religious gatherings. There was no outbreak of any disease at any of the mélas. In Khulna no fair of any importance was held during the year. An agricultural exhibition was held in the latter part of February, and lasted for 15 days. Agricultural products, articles of manufacture and cattle were exhibited. Certain machines were also sent by the Agricultural Department under the supervision of an assistant of that department. The expenditure of the exhibition was partly borne by the District Board and partly by Government. The success was doubtful.

POUNDS.

137. The following table gives the statistics of the pounds under the District Boards in this Division during the year under report, as compared with the preceding year:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DISTRICT.	Year.	Number of pounds.	Arrear demand.	Current demand. *	Total demand.	Collections, including arrears.	Balance.	Remission.	Net balance.	Expenditure.	REMARKS.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	1893-94	101	421	5,920	6,341	5,628	713	90	623	80	* Last year Rs. 7,163 were shown. The increase of Rs. 1,886 is due to the arrear demands of some pounds omitted last year being added during the year under report.
	1894-95	102	623	5,130	5,753	4,409	1,344	...	1,344	...	
Nadia	1893-94	173	4,019	26,182	30,201	26,129	4,072	81	3,991	504	
	1894-95	176	3,991	28,917	32,908	27,930	4,978	...	4,978	909	
Murshidabad ...	1893-94	75	841	16,966	17,807	14,439	3,368	...	3,368	391	
	1894-95	76	3,368	15,897	19,265	15,467	3,798	...	3,798	642	
Jessore	1893-94	140	7,828	21,397	29,225	21,629	7,596	433	7,163	555	
	1894-95	145	9,049*	19,178	28,227	20,016	7,811	2,682	4,629	537	
Khulna	1893-94	64	1,803	5,014	6,817	4,192	2,625	...	2,625	100	
	1894-95	62	2,625	3,688	6,313	4,285	2,028	...	2,028	99	
Total ...	1893-94	553	14,911	75,480	90,391	72,017	18,374	604	17,770	1,630	
	1894-95	561	19,656	72,810	92,466	73,007	19,459	2,682	16,777	2,187	

Taking the Division as a whole, the number of pounds increased by 8, but the current demand fell off by Rs. 2,670. The collections, including arrears, however, improved, being 100·2 per cent. on the current demand against 95·4 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure in connection with the pounds increased by Rs. 557. In the 24-Parganas, although the number of pounds increased by one, the current demand and the collections fell by Rs. 790 and Rs. 1,219, respectively. This falling off is ascribed partly to bad seasons and floods, and partly to the introduction of the new forms and registers. The Basirhat Local Board explains that the decrease is due to some extent to the reduction in the rates for feeding and watering cattle. This explanation cannot be accepted as satisfactory. The increase in the outstanding balance at the close of the year is chiefly due to the Diamond Harbour and the Alipore Local Boards having failed to realize the entire amount of rents recoverable during the year. Rupees 862 were realized during the year as sale-proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., making up the total pound collections to Rs. 5,271 against Rs. 6,576 in the previous year. In Nadia the number of pounds increased by three. They were farmed out for Rs. 28,917, of which Rs. 27,103 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,814. Rs. 827 were also realized during the year on account of arrears of previous years, aggregating Rs. 3,991. The total balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was therefore Rs. 4,978, which is in course of realisation under the certificate procedure and by *kistibundis*. Mr. Garrett writes on the subject as follows:—"The

"administration of pounds by the Local Boards has, as usual, been slack in "the extreme. The persistent way in which the clear rules laid down by "the District Board have been disregarded is most disheartening. As noticed "in previous years, the complaints of malpractices against farmers who engage "emissaries to seize and impound cattle illegally for their interest are not rare. "That most pernicious habit of paying persons who impound cattle half of the "fines which will subsequently be realized from the owners is universally "observed in this district. I am afraid though that nothing can be done to put "a stop to it. Several pound-keepers have been prosecuted for malpractices "throughout the year, but it is as a rule extremely difficult to get evidence "against them. There can be no doubt that pounds are not as regularly "inspected as they should be. This is one way in which the members of Local "Boards could do a great deal of good, but there is not a single member who "takes sufficient interest in his work to do so." In Murshidabad there was an increase of one pound during the year under report. The collections also increased by Rs. 1,028, although the demand of the year fell off by Rs. 1,069. A large part of the outstanding balance, viz., Rs. 3,798, is said to have become irrecoverable. The increase of expenditure, Rs. 251, is attributed to the fact that one new pound had to be constructed and some old ones reconstructed during the year. In Jessore five new pounds were established during the year to suit the convenience of the people. The current demand fell by Rs. 2,219. The decrease is ascribed to greater discretion exercised by the Local Boards in the selection of pound farmers, and also to loss of cattle by disease. The decrease in the demand accounts for the decrease in the collections. The outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 7,311, of which Rs. 2,682 have been already remitted as irrecoverable, and a great part of the remainder also is said to be irrecoverable. This is due to feeble administration, and shows how indifferently the pounds are managed. The receipts from the sale proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,046 during the year against Rs. 760 in 1893-94. In Khulna the number of pounds decreased by two and the current demand by Rs. 1,326. The falling off in the demand is said to be due to the want of competition at the sales. The auction system is always a failure without a system of upset prices carefully calculated and strictly adhered to. The collections during the year, however, improved. The new pound forms are not in use in this district, although they were prescribed as long ago as June 1893. It is said that steps are now being taken to introduce them. Mr. W. B. Brown, the Officiating Magistrate, recorded the following remarks on the subject:—"I consider the management of pounds by farmers in this district to "be infamously bad. The pounds are most wretched structures, the cattle are "never fed, and the accounts are badly and, I fear, dishonestly kept. The "farming system is said to bring in more income than the *khas* system, but if "this is so I think it can only be because the farmers misappropriate the feeding "charges. The farming system compares very badly with the *khas* system of "which I have hitherto had experience. I would recommend that the *khas* "system be introduced at thanas where the pounds can be looked after by the "writer constables." Mr. Brown has lost sight of the fact that the number of pounds has greatly multiplied since there was one at each police-station only, and also of the fact that the police are not under the orders of the District Boards, to whom the management of the pounds has been transferred from the Magistrates. Elsewhere than at police-stations *khas* management is always a failure. The farming system, of which I admit the faults, at least produces revenue, which the other does not. In the 24-Parganas there were 52 municipal pounds during the year under report, against the same number in 1893-94. The income from these pounds amounted to Rs. 5,545 against Rs. 5,346 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 700 against Rs. 905. In Nadia the number of pounds within municipal limits was 24 against 25 in 1893-94. The total receipts were Rs. 3,830 against Rs. 3,733 in the year before, and the expenditure Rs. 57 against Rs. 81; all of these pounds were farmed out. In Jessore there were 7 municipal pounds during the year, against 6 in 1893-94, with an income of Rs. 1,227 against Rs. 1,260. The expenditure on the pounds amounted to Rs. 230 during the year, against Rs. 399 in 1893-94. No information has been given by the Magistrates of Murshidabad or Khulna regarding municipal pounds in their districts.

FERRIES.

138. The following statement shows the income from ferries under Government and the District and Municipal Boards for the past two years:—

District.	Year.	Income from Government ferries.	Income from District Board ferries.	Income from Municipal ferries.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
24-Parganas ...	1893-94	4,435	16,397	Nil	
	1894-95	4,597	16,228	Nil	
Nadia ...	1893-94	24,650	3,069	Nil	
	1894-95	24,195	3,071	Nil	
Murshidabad ...	1893-94	4,960	9,364	9,003	
	1894-95	4,722	9,047	9,141	
Jessore ...	1893-94	Nil	7,675	63	Moheshpur Municipality.
	1894-95	Nil	7,407	51	
Khulna ...	1893-94	930	5,316	12	Debhata Municipality.
	1894-95	930	4,828	13	

139. This account of pounds and ferries is a lamentable illustration of the administration of District and Local Boards. The income is falling off, and although the actual rents decrease, the uncollected balances grow larger and larger until great portions of them are written off as irrecoverable. I have no hesitation in preferring the farming system to one of direct management, considering the quality of the servants who would be employed for the latter and the very small amount of supervision which the Boards would bestow upon them. The Excise Department has shown how successfully a system similar to that of pound rents can be worked; but though I have again and again pointed this out to the local authorities, they do not appear to take advantage of the example. They take advances by way of security, but this is useless when they habitually allow the arrears to exceed the security. I believe the allegations against the farmers to be generally true, as regards starving the cattle, giving them no shelter, keeping them standing in deep mud, bribing people to capture cattle, and so on, and without efficient supervision and inspection such evils will continue. It is proposed to employ inspectors, but I have no belief in efficient work being done by such inspectors without active supervision, and that the Boards do not appear to be inclined to exercise.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

140. There are no important institutions of a social or political character in this Division. There are some branches of the Indian Association of Calcutta in Diamond Harbour, in the 24-Parganas, in Krishnagar, in Nadia, and in Berhampore in Murshidabad. They consist chiefly of pleaders. The branch of the Indian Association at Krishnagar meets only for the purpose of sending delegates to the Congress. No delegates were, however, sent last year. The Murshidabad branch of the Indian Association is said to discuss both social and political matters whenever there is occasion. During the year under report, it discussed the Police Bill. In several municipalities in the 24-Parganas there are certain rate-payers' associations which arrogate to themselves the functions ot an opposition to the Municipal Commissioners. In the Sadar subdivision of the district the attention of those who take an interest in public affairs is directed to the institutions and associations in Calcutta. In Nadia the rate-payers, associations, which formerly existed in certain municipalities, have ceased to exist. It is said to be due to the fact that the persons who organised them have succeeded in securing for themselves or for their parties seats on the Municipal Board. The *Bandhu Sabha* of Santipur and *Mitra Sabha* of Ranaghat

continued to do some good work in the way of affording help to widows and orphans. *Hari Sabhas*, Hindu religious institutions, have been started in several places where religious books are read and hymns are sung. The pandits of Nadia have organized an association for the advancement of Sanskrit learning and for the discussion of philosophical, religious and social questions, under the name of the College of pandits of Nadia. The question of calf vaccination was laid before the pandits at their last annual conference during the Christmas holidays, and the pandits gave it as their opinion that there was no religious objection to using calves for vaccination. In Murshidabad there are two other institutions, viz., the "Murshidabad Muhammadans Association" and the "Anjumani." The former deals with matters connected with the intellectual and moral improvement of Muhammadans, and the latter is reported to be a purely religious institution maintained for the help of the poor. In Khulna the only social institutions deserving of notice are the Jessore and Khulna *Sunmilani*, which looks after zanana education and the physical and moral training of boys, and the *Sripur Hitasadhini Sabha*, which maintains a charitable dispensary in Sripur.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

141. In the 24-Parganas the total number of presses was 30 against 27 in the previous year. Six presses were closed and nine opened during the year. Of the presses, 1 is owned by Government, 1 by a European, 1 by a native Christian, 10 by Muhammadans and 17 by Hindus. The Horticultural Press, the Bharati Press and the Suptahik Sambad Press continued to issue periodicals called *Sanskrit Chandrika*, the *Bharati*, and the *Anader Patrika* respectively. Another periodical, called *Bhishuk Darpan*, has been newly started during the year, and is issued by the Bhishuk Darpan Juntra. The Herald Press issued a paper called the *Indian Christian Herald*. Two newspapers, the *Railway Guardian* and the *Power*, have sprung up during the year. The former is issued by the Railway Press, and the latter by the Power Steam Printing Works, which also issues two other papers, the *Banganibasi* and the *National Guardian*. The circulation of these papers and periodicals is confined to a limited number of people. A monthly Bengali magazine named *Prabha*, printed in Calcutta, is published at Nila, a village in the subdivision of Diamond Harbour. It deals with literary, and not with political or administrative subjects. In Nadia the number of presses was reduced from three or two. No daily, weekly or other periodical paper is issued from any of these presses. In Murshidabad there were 11 presses as against 10 in the previous year. Three weekly newspapers—the *Pratikar*, the *Pratinidhi* and the *Hitaishi*—were published in this district during the year. They are moderate in tone and limited in circulation. A monthly paper called the *Nandi*, a comic paper, was started during the year, but after two or three issues it ceased to exist. In Jessore there were four presses, a new press having been started during the year. Three of them execute miscellaneous work, while the fourth, "The Chikitsa Prabash Press," continued to issue a weekly journal called the *Samaj-o-Sahitya* and vernacular books on hygiene. As in the previous year, there was only one press in Khulna. It executes job work. No newspaper is issued from it. The vernacular journal called the *Ghostok*, started in the preceding year by a local Native Christian, continued to be printed and published in Calcutta. It will thus be seen that the newspapers and periodicals published in the districts of this Division are generally of little importance and small circulation. As regards the public press generally, the few who read newspapers in the several districts of this Division read the papers published in Calcutta. Of papers published in English, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, and the *Bengalee*, have the largest circulation among the native community. The leading vernacular papers are the *Bangavasi*, the *Banganivasi*, the *Hitavadi*, the *Sanjibani*, the *Samaya* and the *Sudhakar*. Of these the *Bangavasi* and the *Banganivasi* are the organs of the orthodox Hindus. The *Hitavadi* is more liberal as regards social matters, and is a supporter of the Congress. The *Samaya* advocates the cause of the raiyat and social reform. The *Sanjivani* is the organ of the Brahma Somaj. The *Sudhakar* is a Muhammadan paper devoted to the cause of the Musalmans. The *Bangavasi* has in some districts found its way among the shopkeepers and the others of the

lower class who know a little of reading and writing. My remarks on public feeling apply to the public press, with which the people at large may be said to have nothing to do, though I cannot but think that there is a danger of the seditious and malignant misrepresentations of the native press gradually filtering downwards and leading the discontented among the people to believe that the British Government is their enemy.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

142. Seventeen Sub-Deputy Collectors and thirteen kanungos were employed in this Division during 1894-95, as shown below:—

	Sub-Deputies.	Kanungos.
24-Parganas	5	3
Nadia	4	1
[illegible]	3	4
Jessore	3	3
Khulna	2	2
	17	13

143. Of the five Sub-Deputy Collectors in the 24-Parganas, Babu Amrita Lal Gupta worked for a few months only, and Babu Adyata Charan De is specially employed as Superintendent of the Port Canning estate. Since the middle of February, Babu Jotendra Nath Gupta has been employed exclusively in settlement operations. One of the Sub-Deputy Collectors of Nadia, Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, was transferred from this Division early in the year. Another Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, went away on leave on 21st September 1894, and returned to duty on the 4th March 1895. So properly speaking only two Sub-Deputy Collectors worked in this district throughout the year, and one for half the year. Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, who was a Sub-Deputy Collector in Murshidabad, has been promoted to be a Deputy Collector. There was one Sub-Deputy Collector at Khulna for some months, and one in the Satkhira subdivision for the whole year. The Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos were employed as usual on measurement, settlement, collection of rent from khas mahals, and other miscellaneous and out-door duties, but they greatly prefer sedentary work in offices, and it requires constant goading and supervision to keep them on tour. The Sub-Deputy Collectors at some of the subdivisions were employed in criminal judicial work, which I think interferes unduly with their revenue work. The remarks of District Officers about the qualifications of the Sub-Deputy Collectors will be found with mine in the statement showing the character of gazetted officers, appended to this report. Of the kanungos, Babu Rash Behary Bose, attached to Basirhat, and Babu Nritya Gopal Sanyal, at Krishnagar, have not been favourably reported on. The latter officer is lazy and perfunctory in his work.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

144. In the 24-Parganas most of the zamindars are non-resident, and there is not much sympathy between them and their raiyats, in whose welfare they usually take no personal interest. The Mookerjees of Goberdanga, and Babu Prosad Das Dutt, who has a zamindari in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, take an interest in the welfare of their tenants, and the zamindars of Goberdanga maintain a school and a dispensary. In the 24-Parganas, Babu Rajkishore Mandal is generally reported to be a tyrannous landlord. Debendra Nath Bose, son of Dwarka Nath Bose, the zamindar of Metakhira abad, with a number of *lathials*, attacked the cutcherry of a tenure-holder in the abad, and because, in the affray which took place, some of the assailants were wounded, a case was brought against the defending party, which resulted in acquittal. The landlord appears to have been the guilty party. In Nadia the zamindars, with a few exceptions, have been quiet and law-abiding. There have been several criminal cases between the notorious Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri and Ram Gopal Chetlangi, regarding the possession of certain chars, and an addi-

tional police force has been quartered on the chars to preserve the peace, but in this case the Chetlangis appear to be the aggressors. Certain *lathials* in the employment of the zamindars of Amla Sadarpur in Kushtia subdivision were convicted of rioting. The gumashta of a petty zamindar, Raj Mohini Debi, a widow of Kurulgachi, at the head of a number of *lathials*, attacked certain raiyats in pursuance of a claim to a fishery, and in the affray which ensued one of the raiyats was killed and two wounded. The rioters have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. Messrs. Watson and Company and the other European planters and zamindars are reported to have managed their affairs quietly during the year. In Murshidabad the conduct of the zamindars has been generally satisfactory. No case of employment of *lathials* by any zamindars was reported. The Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad and Maharani Surnomoyi of Cossimbazar are exemplary landlords, and the Maharani has, during the year, undertaken the construction of water-works for the town of Berhampore—a gift which will cost more than two lakhs of rupees. Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of Lalgola has commenced building a *surai* for travellers at Jangipur, which will cost some eight thousand rupees. On the expiration of the ijara given by Rao Jogendra Narain Rai of a large portion of his property to Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company, there were indications of disturbance, the raiyats objecting to the zamindars renewing the ijara to the Company. But the matter has been amicably settled between the parties, the Rao Saheb having given Jardine, Skinner and Company a *putni* of his share of certain villages in which they were co-sharers, retaining the rest of the property in his direct management. In the north of Jangipur, one Bhagabati Charan Mitra tried to raise the rent of his raiyats, which led to the institution of some cases, but nothing serious happened. There has been also some friction in the Kandi subdivision between one Jiban Gobinda Ghosh and his raiyats. The landlord appeared to be in the wrong. A raiyat was murdered by the servants of Babus Raj Kumar Raya and Surendra Kumar Raya of Narail, as he refused to go to their cutcherry to execute a kabuliyat in their favour. Considerable ill-feeling existed between Babu Kali Das Rai, one of the co-sharers of Narail, and his tenants of Nischindipur, owing to an attempt made by his naib to enhance rents by 25 per cent. and to exact kabuliyats. Several cases were also brought by the raiyats against the naibs for forcibly sowing their lands with indigo. Babu Raj Kumar Raya and Kali Das Raya of Narail, and their sons, still usurp judicial functions, the sons having the original and the father appellate jurisdiction. The people are so much used to this state of things that they never complain against it. A number of *lathials* of Babus Bhavendra Nath Banerji and Jagadananda Banerji of Altapole attacked certain parties who had been buying up *jummai* right of their raiyats, and killed one of them. The case resulted in acquittal. Strained relations existed between Raja Promotho Bhusun Deb Raya of Nuldanga and his tenants of the Nowhatta concern in the Magura subdivision. There were two cases of wrongful confinement and one of theft brought against the Raja's men by the raiyats. In two of them the accused were convicted, and the third was compounded. I find that the so-called raiyats are often Babus, and sometimes even zamindars, who have purchased the rights of the raiyats for the purpose of making themselves unpleasant. In at least one case the Narail zamindars have made such a purchase in one of the Raja's zamindaries. Babu Hari Charan Bose of Sukpukhuria, in Bangaon subdivision, established a rival *hât* in spite of proceedings taken against him under sections 107 and 144, Criminal Procedure Code; the bonds executed by his men were forfeited. A riot was committed in village Tangrali by the servants of Raj Kumari Dasi of Ranaghat on one side, and those of Sishir Kumar Ghosh of Amritabazar on the other. There was friction between the agents of Babu Dino Nath Mullick of Calcutta and his tenants in thana Gaighatta. One of the zamindar's men was convicted of rioting. Mr. Maxwell, Joint-Magistrate, in charge of the Jhenida subdivision, reports that a few cases of unfair treatment of raiyats by the Jorada concern, managed by Mr. George Monnier, came to his notice during the year. Babu Protap Chandra Ghosh, zamindar of Kotechandpur, gave some trouble to the local municipality about road lands. The District Magistrate had to interfere in the dispute. In Khulna the greater zamindars are chiefly non-resident. Several instances of oppression and illegal acts on the part of the resident zamindars have been reported. Babus Ram Nath, Girindra Chandra,

and Bijoy Krishna Dutta Chaudhuri of Khararia employed *lathials* to oust a tenure-holder under the zamindars of Hogla, who also retained *lathials*. There were two cases, in one of which the men of the Khararia zamindars were convicted of rioting, and in the other the men of Raj Kiswar Chatterjee were convicted of the same offence. Debendra Nath Ghosh of Noapara employed *lathials* to coerce his tenants, and a serious riot occurred. The case ended in conviction, and the order was upheld by the High Court. A man was shot dead in an affray between Paresh Nath Dey of Amirpore, police-station Batiaghatta, a landlord, and his raiyats, as the former had taken forcible possession of certain plots of land said to have previously been held by the latter. The case resulted in acquittal. Modhu Kundu of Digraj demanded a kabuliyat from a raiyat, who refused it, having already given one to another co-sharer. Thereupon Modhu, with a number of men, attacked the raiyat, and a riot took place. The offender was convicted by the Magistrate, but acquitted by the Sessions Judge. A number of *lathials* of Guru Charan Bose, Behari Bose, and Hari Charan Bose of Khalisakhali assaulted a raiyat who had mortgaged his lands to another, and in the fight which ensued one of the mortgagee's men was killed. The case ensued in acquittal. Babu Jogendro Nath Mitra, a zamindar of Mollah, was shot dead by certain disaffected raiyats; the actual murderer has not been detected. Certain *lathials* employed by Broja Lal Nag of Bushbati attacked certain raiyats who had attorned to his rival claimant. In the affray which took place, one of the raiyats was killed and another wounded. The accused were convicted by the Sessions Judge, but the High Court set aside the conviction. The raiyats of Srimati Kamal Kumari Chaudhurani, in the Bagerhat subdivision, showed a disposition to resist the oppression of her naib. Rioting might have ensued but for the timely interference of the Deputy Magistrate, who succeeded in bringing about a reconciliation. There is a spirit of lawlessness and violence abroad in the districts of Jessore and Khulna, which appears to call for a stronger administration of criminal justice than there has been of late. From what I have observed in cases, the courts appear to require evidence of a standard which cannot be obtained where the police and the people are equally inaccurate in their statements. No attempt appears to be made to winnow out the truth among discrepancies and exaggerations, and, as I have said in a previous paragraph, murderers and other criminals escape punishment to an extent which thoroughly disheartens the police and encourages evil doers. Native Magistrates are of course influenced by what they know of the idiosyncrasies of the superior courts.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

145. The crops generally were good, and the condition of the cultivators and agricultural labourers consequently satisfactory. Health was also generally fair. The most important point which has attracted my attention during the year has been the violence and rioting which has occurred principally in the eastern part of the Division and in connection with agrarian disputes, and the difficulty of getting the offenders punished in the criminal courts.

REVISED RULES FOR THE GRANT OF MEDICAL CERTIFICATES TO CANDIDATES FOR EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE, AND TO APPLICANTS FOR LEAVE ON MEDICAL CERTIFICATE OR FOR PERMISSION TO RETIRE.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT,—MEDICAL.

Darjeeling, the 4th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 298T.M.

READ—

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, No. 669G., dated the 21st June 1872, laying down rules for conducting the medical examination of candidates for the public service under the Financial Notification of the Government of India No. 2620, dated the 10th August 1871.

Government of Bengal Notification, dated the 19th June 1874, under which the duty of conducting the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service was, in Calcutta, required to be performed by all commissioned Medical Officers engaged in private practice.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Surgeon-General for Bengal, No. 1335, dated the 20th March 1879, laying down rules for the grant of medical certificates to gazetted officers applying for leave or extension of leave in India.

A letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals No. 1729, dated the 11th August 1891, modifying the orders of 1879.

Government of Bengal Resolution No. 2114 Medical, dated the 4th May 1894, revising the rules for the grant of medical certificates to candidates for employment in Government service, and gazetted officers applying for leave or permission to retire from the service.

In Government Order No. 669G., dated 21st June 1872, cited in the preamble, it was laid down that, in the case of a person selected for appointment to an office conditionally on passing the prescribed medical examination, no fee was to be charged by the Medical Officer conducting the examination, but that in cases where the person to be examined had not been so selected, but was only a candidate for an office, a fee of Rs. 4 might be charged to the examinee. The duty of conducting such examinations was, in Calcutta, to be performed by the Commissioned Medical Officers in Calcutta who enjoy the privilege of private practice, and have consequently taken the place of the Presidency Surgeons under the Medical Warrant of 1867; and in the mufassal, by the Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station. In the Notification of 19th June 1874, it was further laid down that a candidate for Government service should be furnished with a letter showing that he would be appointed to a post in the event of his being declared physically fit, and that only those so authorized should be examined without the payment of a fee. In order to distribute the duty of examination equally among the Commissioned Medical Officers at the Presidency, Heads of Departments were requested to send candidates to them in rotation.

2. The orders No. 1335, dated 20th March 1879, dealt with medical certificates granted to gazetted officers applying for leave, or extension of leave in India, and in order to secure uniformity of practice, and to prevent persons going from one doctor to another in quest of certificates, it was prescribed that all gazetted officers not stationed at the Presidency should in the first instance apply to the Civil Surgeon of the district to which they were attached, and to him only, and that officers stationed at the Presidency should apply to one of the following medical officers, according to the branch of the public service to which they belonged:—

Revenue officers	To the Superintendent, General Hospital.
Judicial officers	To the Principal, Medical College.
Other officers (including officers of the Public Works Department, Police, Registration, and other Departments).	To the Superintendent of the Eye Infirmary and Mayo Hospital.

A form of medical certificate was prescribed, and it was stated that no leave would be granted on any certificate couched in different terms.

These orders were subsequently modified in Government Order No. 1729, dated 11th August 1891, on a representation from the High Court, which brought to notice the inconvenience to which judicial officers had in some instances been put in obtaining medical certificates, owing to Presidency Surgeons considering themselves absolutely debarred from examining applicants for leave, unless specially and personally requested to do so; and it was decided that gazetted officers of the Judicial Department should apply to the Second Surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, for medical certificates, instead of to the Principal of the Medical College, who had been relieved of these duties, and that an officer applying to a Presidency Surgeon for a certificate should produce a letter from the head of his office addressed to the particular Presidency Surgeon. The form of letter was at the same time prescribed.

3. In March 1894 the attention of Government was drawn, in a communication from Surgeon-Major F. S. Peck, Civil Surgeon of Muzaffarpur, which was forwarded through the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to certain objections to the existing rules for the grant of medical certificates. It was pointed out that in some instances candidates for Government service in the mufassal, who were unable to obtain a medical certificate of fitness from the Civil Surgeon of the district in which they resided, were in the habit of applying to the Civil Surgeon of some other district, or to a Presidency Surgeon in Calcutta, and that owing to the latter officer being ignorant of the previous history of the case, they not unfrequently succeeded in getting the required certificate. Similar difficulties, it was said, arose when officials desired to obtain medical certificates recommending the grant of leave or permission to retire from the service. The following rules were therefore laid down in supersession of previous orders:—

(1) A candidate for employment in the service of Government shall not be examined by any medical officer without a letter authorising the examination from the local head of the department in which the applicant wishes to serve. Such letter should be addressed in the mufassal to the Civil Surgeon of the district, and at the Presidency to one of the officers named in the margin.

> Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College.
> Professor of Surgery, Medical College.
> Ditto Anatomy, ditto.
> Ditto Midwifery, ditto.
> Ditto Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College.
> Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital.
> Superintendent, Campbell Medical School and Hospital.

(2) In the same way applicants for a medical certificate recommending leave or retirement shall ordinarily go to the Civil Surgeon of the district in which they are employed, or if they are employed in Calcutta to one of the officers referred to above.

(3) If the medical officer who signs the certificate under Articles 893 and 904 of the Civil Service Regulations is not the usual medical attendant of the applicant, he shall certify in addition that he has communicated with the usual medical attendant of the applicant before giving the certificate.

(4) In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the applicant, an appeal will lie to the Medical Board through the departmental head, actual or prospective, of the applicant, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

4. These rules have been found in practice to be defective, inasmuch as they abandon the principle of distributing departments equally among the so-called Presidency Surgeons, and give, both to candidates for Government service, as well as to officials employed in Calcutta, an absolute option in selecting their medical officer. This option has led to much trouble, and given rise to many complaints in the past, and the object of all previous orders has been to do away with it. The rules, moreover, do not meet the fairly frequent case of an officer who has taken leave in the mufassal and while on leave in Calcutta wants an extension of leave on account of illness and *vice versa*. And lastly, they include the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School and Hospital in the list of Presidency Surgeons, although he is debarred from private practice. In order to remedy these defects, and to place the entire question of the grant of medical certificates on a clear and satisfactory footing, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, to lay down the following rules for future guidance:—

I. The duty of granting medical certificates shall, in Calcutta, be performed by the following medical officers, who will examine only those officers who belong to the departments allotted to them :—

Designation of medical officer.	Departments allotted.
Professor of Anatomy, Medical College.	Civil Service. Bengal Medical Department.
Professor of Midwifery, Medical College.	Executive Branch of the Provincial Civil Service and Subordinate Civil Service— (a) Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors. (b) Special Deputy Collectors. (c) Sub-Deputy Magistrates and Collectors.
Professor of Surgery, Medical College.	Calcutta Small Cause Court. Judicial Branch of the Provincial Civil Service, including Small Cause Court Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs. Registration Department.
Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College.	Jail Department. Marine ,, Ecclesiastical ,, Public Works ,, Emigration ,, Meteorological ,, Botanical Gardens. Factories. Boiler Commission. Translators to Government. Telegraph Department.
Surgeon Superintendent, Presidency General Hospital.	Forest Department. Opium ,, Survey ,, Settlement ,, Wards' Estates. Police Department.
Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College.	Excise Department. Income-tax ,, Customs ,, Salt ,, Stamps and Stationery Department. Accounts ,, Education ,,

II. In the mufassal the duty of granting medical certificates shall be performed by the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district, who will examine persons of all departments who belong to, or are employed in his district. He will on no account examine a person attached to another district except under the circumstances described in rule IV.

III. All officers of Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, who are desirous of obtaining medical certificates recommending leave, extension of leave, or retirement, must, if employed in Calcutta, apply to the medical officer to whom the department in which they are employed is allotted. If they are employed in the mufassal, they must apply to the Civil Surgeon or the Civil Medical Officer of the district in which they are employed, and to him only.

IV. Officers on leave either in Calcutta or the mufassal, who, while at a station other than that from which they went on leave, are desirous of obtaining an extension of leave on medical certificate must, if in Calcutta, present themselves for medical examination to the Medical Officer at the Presidency to whom the Department in which they are employed is allotted, and if, in the mufassal, to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district. In every such case it shall be the duty of the Medical Officer, before he grants a certificate, to ascertain particulars regarding the applicant's previous medical history, and the fact that this has been done shall be mentioned in the medical certificate.

V. Candidates for employment in Government service, either in a particular department or generally, must, in Calcutta, go for medical examination to the Medical Officer to whom the department in which they wish to serve has been allotted, or to the Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery if they seek employment generally, and to no other officer. In the mufassal, they must go to the Civil Surgeon or Civil Medical Officer of the district in which they wish to serve. In all cases, a fee of Rs. 4 will be charged to the examinee.

VI. Medical certificates granted to candidates for employment in Government service shall be in the form annexed. Those granted to officers in the service of Government, whether gazetted or non-gazetted, shall be in the form prescribed in Article 893 of the Civil Service Regulations.

VII. In every case, if the opinion of the medical officer is unfavourable to the applicant, an appeal will lie to the Medical Board, and the decision of the Board shall be final.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information, and communication to officers subordinate to them.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Departments under this Government for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department for information.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Certificate of Physical fitness for Government Service.

I , do hereby certify

that I have examined , a candidate for

employment in

His age is by his own statement years, and by appearance years

a. General conformation.

b. Vision.

c. Hearing.

d. Lungs.

e. Heart.

f. Liver.

g. Spleen.

h. Hernia, present *or* absent.†

i. Hydrocele present *or* absent.†

k. Glycosuria present *or* absent.†

l. Albuminuria present *or* absent.†

m. Distinguishing marks.

I consider that he is of sound health and good physique, and capable of bearing fatigue and exposure, and that he is fit to enter the service of Government.†

I consider him unfit to enter the service of Government for the reason given at †

(Place)

Date

* Designation of Medical Officer.
† Strike out " present " or " absent " in *h. i. k* and *l* and whichever of the concluding sentences does not apply.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar ·30. Weather hot and cloudy. *Aus* crop is being harvested and is estimated at about 8 annas. Prospects of *aman* rice bad through continued want of rain. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an average price of 16¾ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·00. Weather cloudy at times. Want of rain felt everywhere. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice selling from 14 to 23 seers per rupee at different subdivisions.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·09. The break in the rains continues. *Aus*, jute and sugarcane crops are fair. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Prospects of winter rice fair in the south, but poor in the north of the district. Transplantation going on in a few places. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	12½	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall ·24. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *bhadoi* still going on. 20 to 30 per cent. of *aman* rice land remains uncultivated. Cutting of jute commenced; outturn estimated very good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·46, Bagerhat 1·53, Satkhira 1·54. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Transplantation of *aman* rice continues. More rain urgently wanted. *Aus* and jute are being harvested. The grain in the ear of the *aus* is reported to be not full. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Price of common rice varies from 15 to 19½ seers a rupee in the different subdivisions.

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·45. Weather cloudy. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 14 to 15 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1·17. Weather hot and cloudy, but heavy rain after the end of the week. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute in full swing. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Pabna.—Rainfall ·71. Weather hot and cloudy. Rivers falling. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·63. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Cutting of jute continues. Prospects of crops favourable. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 9·67. Weather hot. Reaping of *aus* nearly over; about 10 annas outturn. Transplantation of *aman* continues; prospects generally fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Sporadic cattle-disease reported from Putia. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·32. Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable. *Marua* and Indian-corn being reaped. Rain wanted for the growth of paddy plants. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16½ to 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar ·35. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* going on. Transplantation of paddy nearly finished Price of common rice at Sadar 15 seers a rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 3·63. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested and *aghani* transplanted. Prospects of both good. Cattle-disease reported.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·87, Madhubani 3·40, Samastipur 1·10. *Bhadoi* harvest commenced in places. Transplanting of paddy nearly completed. Rain wanted at Samastipur. Prices almost stationary. Fodder for cattle plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·18. Weather hot and cloudy. *Bhadoi* being cut; outturn good. Prospects of *aghani* continue good generally. In portions of the district further rain is soon wanted. Price of common rice 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar ·44. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute still going on. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy nearly finished. Cattle-disease in Kasba thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall ·94. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* rice being reaped. Late *beali* maturing. Weeding of *sarad* rice in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	21	0	per rupee.
Jajpur	22	5	
Kendrapara	26	4	
Banki	22	5	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Giridi 1·27. Heavy rain urgently required for rice crops. *Bhadoi* being harvested with good results generally. Fodder abundant. Price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 15 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—Fine weather, with slight showers, continued throughout the week, except in the east of the province, where there was heavy rain. Transplantation of winter rice is nearly finished, but in many districts more rain is required for the growth of the plants. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions considerable portions of rice land remain uncultivated owing to continued want of rain. Early rice and jute are still being harvested, and the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Sugarcane is doing well. No cattle-disease is reported except from Purnea and Champaran. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10*th September*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-g

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return	KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN. Next preceding return.	KANGNI OR KAKUN. Corresponding return of last year.	GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA, KADALAY, OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	GRAM. Next preceding return.	GRAM. Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BURDWAN DIVISION.															
1	Burdwan ...	11 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 8	9	...	...	...	16 13	18 0	18 0
2	Birbhum ..	15 12	15 12	12 0	...	...	..	13 8	15 0	10	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 12
3	Bankura ...	15 8	15 8	13 6	...	...	...	15 8	16 0	12	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
4	Midnapore ...	15 8	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	14 8	15 0	11	...	...	...	16 8	16 0	16 0
5	Hooghly ...	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
6	Howrah ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	10 0	10 4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.															
7	24-Parganas ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 4⅓	7	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
8	Calcutta ..	12 4	12 4	13 3	16 6	16 6	18 13	8 0	8 0	7	10 0	10 0	10 0	15 3	15 9	16 13
9	Nadia ...	16 0	16 4	18 0	24 7	21 8	20 0	6 10	6 10	6	...	...	...	20 0	21 4	20 0
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0
11	Jessore	13 0	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	9	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	10	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 4
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.															
13	Rajshahi ...	17 4	16 8	15 0	24 0	26 4	24 0	12 0	12 0	9	...	...	...	20 4	20 4	15 12
14	Dinajpur ...	15 0	15 0	14 1½	16 0	16 0	...	9 0	9 0	9	....	...	...	17 12	18 8	14 0
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	9 8	10 0	8	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	11 0
17	Rangpur	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	7 0	7 0	8	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	16 0
18	Bogra ...	15 0	12 0	13 8	..	...	...	12 0	12 0	9	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	12 0
19	Pabna	20 0	18 12	15 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 6	6 12	6	...	...	...	17 4	16 0	15 12
	DACCA DIVISION.															
20	Dacca ..	13 0	12 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	...	12 12	12 12	8	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	13 0
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
22	Faridpur ..	18 0	18 13	16 0	...	...	16 0	7 10	7 10	7	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 8
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	10	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	13 4

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 se
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 1(
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 11½ seers and Ja
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
G In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chetla 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahát 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 10 seers 8 chitaks.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (banadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9 seers 8 chitaks, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895.

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea Mays.*) — Present return.	Indian-corn — Next preceding return.	Indian-corn — Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus Indicus.*) — Present return.	Arhar — Next preceding return.	Arhar — Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood — Present return.	Firewood — Next preceding return.	Firewood — Corresponding return of last year.	Salt — Present return.	Salt — Next preceding return.	Salt — Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt — Present return.	Wholesale Salt — Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt — Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	16 0	17 0	19 0	100 0	120 0	100 0	10 8 [A]	11 0	11 7	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 8 [B]	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 12	300 0	300 0	320 0	11 2 [C]	11 2	10 5	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Bankura.	3	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	16 8	17 0	17 0	180 0	200 0	150 0	10 8 [D]	10 8	10 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 8 [E]	11 8	10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 6	105 0	105 0	105 0	11 0 [F]	11 0	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	14 7	12 5	13 5⅓	91 6	89 5	92 0	11 7 [G]	11 7	11 7	3 8 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
16 6	16 6	19 6	14 8	14 8	18 13	91 6	91 6	85 0	11 3	11 3	11 13	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	10 8 [H]	10 9	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Nadia.	9	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	190 0	190 0	200 0	11 0 [I]	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 4 [J]	10 4	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 12 [K]	9 12	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	Presidency Division.
...	...	...	19 15	20 6	18 4	240 0	240 0	240 0	9 9 [L]	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	4 0 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	Dinajpur.	14	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	10 0 [M]	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Jalpaiguri	15	Rajshahi Division.
23 0	23 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0 [N]	8 0	8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	Rajshahi Division.
...	..	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	45 0	50 0	72 0	9 0 [O]	9 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Rangpur	17	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	18 12	18 12	17 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	9 12 [P]	9 12	9 12	3 9 6	3 10 0	3 8 0	Pabna.	19	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	14 8	13 0	...	110 0	120 0	140 0	10 10 [Q]	10 10	9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	110 0	110 0	120 0	8 0 [R]	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	140 0	140 0	120 0	9 12 [S]	9 12	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	60 0	80 0	10 8 [T]	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 6	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	Dacca Division.

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10 seers 8 chitaks.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 9 chitaks.
M In Alipur Duar the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kurigram 8 seers, Nilphamari 9 seers, Gaibanda not reported.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
Q In the mufassal marts the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 10 seers 10 chitaks, Munshirganj 10 seers 10 chitaks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona 10 seers 12 chitaks.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood,

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (Setaria italica.) Present return.	Kangni. Next preceding return.	Kangni. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (Cicer arietinum.) Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL—concluded.																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.																
24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 6	10 0	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	10 0
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 7
26	Chittagong ..	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	11 8	11 12	10 12	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	11 4
BIHAR.																
Patna Division.																
27	Patna ...	18 0 15 8	Red. 18 0 White. 15 0	17 0 16 0	24 0	21 0	21 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 8	21 0	21 0
28	Gaya ...	13 0	13 4	14 8	22 0	21 8	18 4	9 0	10 0	8 12	16 4	12 4	14 8	18 4	18 4	19 0
29	Shahabad ...	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0
30	Saran ...	15 5	15 0	14 8	22 0	20 0	18 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	16 0	14 0	10 0	18 8	19 0	17 8
31	Champaran ...	17 0	16 12	14 0	27 8	26 8	19 0	8 2	8 0	8 8	...	...	...	19 12	20 4	17 0
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 8	13 8	13 8	25 0	23 8	18 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	...	..	...	17 0	17 8	17 0
33	Darbhanga ...	15 0	17 2	13 8	25 0	22 0	16 12	10 8	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	16 8
Bhagalpur Division.																
34	Monghyr ...	16 0	15 0 to 18 0	14 8 to 15 0	26 0	21 0 to 26 0	17 0	10 8	14 0	9 8	18 8	21 0	...	21 0	20 8	17 0
35	Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 6	15 2	23 15	21 7	18 15	13 14	12 10	10 1	...	...	...	20 3	20 8	17 11
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	15 0
37	Malda (English Bazar).	17 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	18 0	19 0	12 0
38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	11 8	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	14 0
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division.																
39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	9 14	...	...	...	Kalai or biri. 15 2	15 2	12 8
40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	10 0	...	...	...	Chhola. 15 0 Biri or kalai. 16 0	15 0 16 0	12 0 16 0
41	Puri ...	10 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	9 3	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	11 1[illegible]
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division.																
42	Hazaribagh ...	12 8	12 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	14 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 [illegible]
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 0 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 10 8 White. 7 0 to 9 8	10 0 7 0 to 9 4	16 0	15 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	12 0 12 8	10
44	Palamau ...	13 8	13 8	13 15	20 4	19 2	...	9 9	9 9	11 4	...	...	...	14 10	14 1	13 [illegible]
45	Manbhum ...	13 8	14 0	13 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	11 8 to 12 0	15 8 to 17 0	9 0 to 10 0	...	...	...	16 0 to 17 0	16 0 to 17 0	14 0 to 16 0
46	Singhbhum ...	14 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	8 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :– Brahmanbaria 9 seers 13 chitaks

V At Fenny hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.

W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.

X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11¼ seers, Bihar 10½ seers,

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad

Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10¼ seers

a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 15 chitaks and Gop

b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10¼ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

Calcutta

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st August 1895—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
															BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	(U) 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(V) 10 0	9 8	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	80 0	(W) 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
28 0	26 8	18 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	(X) 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
28 0	...	...	19 0	19 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	(Y) 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	2	
20 0	20 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	(Z) 11 0	11 8	10 8	3 11 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Shahabad.	29	
24 0	22 0	16 0	21 8	21 0	18 8	120 0	120 0	160 0	(a) 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Saran.	30	
26 8	28 0	17 8	26 8	26 12	17 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 4	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	Champaran.	31	
25 2	22 8	15 4	25 0	24 0	17 8	160 0	140 0	160 0	(b) 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
24 0	25 0	16 8	22 0	23 2	18 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 4	10 0	10 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
26 0	22 8	18 0	20 0	20 8	18 0	168 0	168	120 to 140	(d) 10 0	10 12	10 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
25 4	22 11	20 3	18 15	18 15	17 11	151 8	151 8	151 8	(e) 10 11	10 11	10 1	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	(f) 10 0	10 0	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
22 0	22 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	(g) 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	18 6	18 6	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	(h) 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	(i) 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	13 2	13 2	14 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	11 4	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
20 0	20 0	15 0	14 8	14 8	13 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	(j) 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 7 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
18 0	18 0	14 0	Large. 10 0 / Small. 11 0	9 8 / 11 8	9 0 / 12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 0	8 8	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
15 12	18 8	...	16 14	16 14	13 8	...	...	...	8 7	8 7	7 9	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	(k) 10 10	10 10	10 10	3 10 0	3 10 6	3 14 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum	46	

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers and Samastipur 11 seers.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are— Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Banka 10 seers, Madhubani 9½ seers and Supaul 10 seers.
f In the Kishanganj and Araria subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
k At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) o

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best. Present return.	Rice, best. Next preceding return
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 6	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	5 0 0	5
2	Sirajganj ...	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	...	3 0 0	3
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	2
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 3 0; White wheat. 2 8 0	Red wheat. 2 3 0; White wheat. 2 10 0	2 5 0; 2 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	3 4 0	3
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3
8	Balasore ...	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2

CALCUTTA,
The 10th September 1895.

OF 40 SEERS.

Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coroeana.*) Present return.	Marua or Ragi. Next preceding return.	Marua or Ragi. Corresponding return of last year.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	Kangni or Kakun. Next preceding return.	Kangni or Kakun. Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
...	...	...	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 6	1 6 0	...	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	.	...	...	...
...	..	...	..	...	...

in the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 31*st August* 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. (*Cicer Arietinum.*)			INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (*Zea Mays.*)			ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 10 0	2 9 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 1 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 2 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
2 10 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
2 8 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	2 4 0	2 8 0	...	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
2 4 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Narayanganj
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 6 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 14 6	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	1 7 9	2 3 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Patna.
Biri or kalai. 2 10 0	2 10 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
Chhola. 2 10 0 Biri or kalai. 2 8 0	2 10 0 2 8 0	2 14 0 ...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
2 10 0	2 10 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Sept. 1894.	1st week of Oct. 1894.	1st week of Nov. 1894.	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895.	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	4,25,000	4,58,000	4,36,000	2,58,000	2,43,000	4,16,000	4,72,000	7,35,000	7,32,000	6,49,000	5,95,000	4,26,000	3,91,000
Ultadanga	57,000	55,900	57,900	51,400	64,010	71,400	91,000	78,000	92,700	86,500	81,500	74,900	74,500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kunsartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,20,700	6,40,800	6,10,100	6,00,000	6,32,500	6,70,400	7,65,000	7,33,200	7,44,100	6,92,300	6,63,500	6,41,200	5,92,120
Pathuriaghatta Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	2,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,63,500	1,66,800	1,46,700	1,34,200	1,56,000	1,98,200	2,76,500	2,90,000	2,93,700	2,66,300	2,46,700	2,28,300	2,07,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore	14,350	5,050	5,050	6,800	8,075	3,100	10,702	8,100	12,125	12,535	11,055	12,750	13,500
Total	18,51,550	18,21,550	17,50,350	15,51,900	16,03,175	18,52,100	21,07,202	23,63,800	23,07,025	21,08,335	20,94,258	18,76,150	17,70,826
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	10,967 (on 3rd Sept. 1894.)	15,908 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)	11,642 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	35,345 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,496 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	9,985 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,491 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,437 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,034 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	8,942 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	50,228 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	40,567 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	26,407 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	35,436 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	52,988 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	73,392 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,335 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,685 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,580 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,272 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	32,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	27,385 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1894.)	23,497 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	10,547 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	14,081 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,587 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,68,962 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,010 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	30,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	33,265 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,720 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,788 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	49,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	19,40,070	19,01,612	17,98,946	16,18,728	17,52,095	21,24,019	23,41,653	24,82,895	24,33,012	22,59,741	21,89,152	19,62,848	18,86,890
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	8¾ lakhs	8¼ lakhs	7¾ lakhs	5¾ lakhs	7 lakhs.	10¾ lakhs	13 lakhs	14¼ lakhs	14 lakhs	12 lakhs	11¾ lakhs	9¼ lakhs	8½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 7th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of August 1895.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·582		
The average pressure of August from 24 years' registers ...	29·598		
The highest pressure in the month	29·697	29th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·388	6th	16
The range of pressure	0·309		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	114·4		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	398·4		
	ϴ		
The mean temperature of the month	82·6		
The average temperature of August from 24 years' registers	83·1		
The highest temperature in the month	91·4	19th	
The lowest temperature in the month	74·0	19th	
The range of temperature during the month	17·4		
The mean daily range of temperature	9·2		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	17·4	19th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	88		
The average humidity of August from 24 years' registers ...	86		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·984		
The average vapour tension of August from 9 years' registers	1·002		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7·52		
The average cloud proportion of August from 18 years' registers	8·01		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	11·84		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	10·77		
The average fall of August from 48 years' registers ...	13·94		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·92	17th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	25		
The average number of rainy days in August from 24 years' registers	25		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	ϴ 144·3		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	57·2		
The greatest sun temperature	157·2	10th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	66·8	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	76·4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	1·7		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	3·5	25th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	83·5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	249·0	7th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	20·0	7th, 8 to 9 A.M.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 3, N.E. 27, E. 97, S.E. 195, S. 191, S.W. 84, W. 42, N.W. 7, Calm 98.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·6 higher; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th September 1895.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. — Air Pressure. — Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. — Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. — Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·646	29·693	+·023	Sly	60	93·7	4th Sep.	78·2	2nd Sep.	91·6	79·9	85·8
			Raniganj	29·395	29·678	+·026	ESE & Calm	33	94·7	2nd "	72·9	2nd "	92·4	77·7	85·1
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·425	29·673	+·037	Calm	20	92·1	4th "	76·6	2nd "	90·7	78·4	84·6
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·592	29·686	+·03[illegible]	NE	99	93·3	1 & 4 "	77·1	4th "	91·9	79·0	85·5
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·704	29·673	+·010	ENE	288	92·2	3rd "	78·5	4th "	90·8	80·9	85·8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·722	29·689	+·022	Ely	82	90·9	4th "	78·2	3rd "	89·3	79·3	84·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·693	29·688	+·031	SEly	95	94·3	4th "	78·2	2 & 6 "	92·2	79·1	85·7
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·680	29·695	+·023	SEly	80	92·7	4th "	78·8	2nd "	91·1	79·7	85·4
		Jessore	Jessore	29·717	29·697	+·025	SEly	78	93·5	4th "	78·4	6th "	91·1	79·1	85·2
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·676	29·695	+·037	SSE	94	92·1	4th "	80·1	1, 3, 6 & 7 "	90·9	80·5	85·7
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·622	29·700	+·035	Calm	38	93·8	5th "	79·7	1, 4 & 7 "	91·7	80·4	86·1
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·4[illegible]5	29·716	+·037	Variable	44	93·4	5th "	76·6	3rd "	90·0	78·2	84·1
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·073	—	+·004	Variable	97	68·6	4th "	55·7	5th "	65·9	56·5	61·2
			Gnatong	19·316	—	—	NW	97	58·4	1st "	42·1	5 to 7 "	54·5	43·0	48·8
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·630	29·706	+·020	SSW	44	93·8	5th "	78·7	7th "	91·8	80·0	85·9
		Bogra	Bogra	29·687	29·700	+·051	SE	58	93·2	4th "	78·2	7th "	91·4	79·8	85·6
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·698	29·697	+·039	S	46	91·8	4th "	78·8	1st "	88·7	79·9	84·4
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·736	29·710	+·022	SEly	131	91·1	4 & 5 "	81·2	2, 3 & 6 "	89·7	81·7	85·7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·704	29·714	+·031	Variable	68	93·7	4th "	78·5	6th "	89·6	79·9	84·8
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·720	29·714	+·050	SEly	92	90·8	4th "	78·4	5th "	89·2	80·5	84·9
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·748	29·706	+·046	Calm	45	93·3	4th "	79·9	1 & 7 "	90·4	80·5	85·4
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·732	29·716	+·028	E	91	93·3	4th "	75·8	2nd "	90·6	78·0	84·3
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·731	29·721	+·033	SEly	88	90·5	4th "	76·8	2nd "	87·8	78·4	83·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·084	29·719	—·006	NEly	108	90·7	3rd "	76·1	2 & 3 "	88·6	77·2	82·9
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·512	29·677	+·016	SEly	94	93·0	6th "	74·7	2nd "	89·6	80·1	84·8
		Gaya	Gaya	29·356	29·683	+·033	Calm	104	93·9	4th "	74·8	2nd "	91·6	78·7	85·2
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·351	29·654	+·028	SEly	104	93·3	5 to 7 "	?	?	90·8	?	?
			Buxar	29·466	29·659	+·025	ESE	96	93·5	5th "	77·2	2nd "	89·5	79·4	84·5
			Arrah	29·530	29·672	+·048	S	47	94·4	4 & 5 "	75·0	2nd "	91·4	79·7	85·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·530	29·670	+·045	SEly	69	93·3	5th "	76·1	2nd "	90·2	79·5	84·8
		Champaran	Motihari	29·499	29·680	+·032	ENE	96	93·5	5th "	75·9	2 & 3 "	90·7	77·8	84·2
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·554	29·685	—	ESE	44	92·7	4 to 6 "	76·2	2nd "	89·6	79·3	84·5
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·565	29·684	+·020	ESE	66	92·0	4 & 5 "	76·0	2nd "	89·1*	80·5	85·0*
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·567	29·679	+·042	SEly	56	93·7	5th "	79·2	3 & 4 "	92·2	79·8	86·0
		Purnea	Purnea	29·616	29·695	+·025	Calm	68	94·2	5th "	78·2	4th "	91·3	80·1	85·7
		Malda	Malda	?	?	?	SWly	40	94·5	5th "	77·5	4th "	92·0	80·1	86·1
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·249	29·693	+·058	SEly	85	91·5	4th "	75·8	1st "	89·9	77·9	83·9
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·636	29·658	—·001	NE	85	92·2	1 & 2 "	78·2	2nd "	91·1	79·1	85·1
			False Point	29·702	29·665	+·001	Variable	277	91·0	2nd "	78·7	4th "	88·8	80·0*	84·5*
		Balasore	Balasore	29·687	29·659	+·052	Variable	111	92·4	2nd "	77·2	4th "	90·3	78·9	84·6
		Puri	Puri	29·702	29·666	—	Variable	296	91·7	2nd "	76·6	2nd "	90·3	80·0	85·2
			Gopalpur	29·094	29·655	—	Variable	315	92·7	2nd "	77·1	3rd "	89·0	78·7	83·9
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·734	29·684	+·022	SSE	159	88·7	4th "	71·3	2nd "	86·3	73·5	79·9
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·629	29·677	+·053	NEly	150	89·7	6th "	70·4	3rd "	85·6	72·8	79·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·964	29·672	+·048	Variable	31	91·9	7th "	76·0	7th "	90·5	77·7	84·1
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·441	29·732	—·004	SW		91·7	4th "	75·0	7th "	87·8	77·5	82·7
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·644	29·713	+·019	SWly	55	91·2	5th "	72·5	7th "	89·3	80·2	84·8
		Cachar	Silchar	29·691	29·748	+·022	Calm		96·6	4th "	75·3	2nd "	91·3	77·0*	84·7*

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the ... The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question

for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of September 1895.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Of week. Average number of rainy days.	Of week. Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 10th May 1895. Mean for district.	Since 10th May 1895. Normal mean.	Since 10th May 1895. Variation.	DISTRICT.
+1·9	83·5	82	5·9	1·30	0·88	2·22	2·50	3·14	0 88	2·22	−1·34	27·91	37·35	−9·44	Burdwan.
+1·7	81·4	89	3·4	1·34											
					1·54	3·23	1·67	3·77	1·54	3 23	−1·69	30·00	41·73	−11·73	Birbhum.
+1·0	82·8	85	5·4	1·21	1·34	2 51	1·50	3·32	1·34	2·51	−1·17	34·49	42·30	−7·81	Bankura.
+2·2	83 9	84	2·6	1·79	1·30	2·64	2·50	3·35	1·30	2·64	−1·34	28·88	41·48	−12·60	Midnapore.
					0·87	2 48	2·67	3·58	0·87	2·48	−1·61	26·76	40·34	−13·58	Hooghly.
					1·05	2·93	2·50	3·40	1·05	2·93	−1·88	25·87	40·84	−14·97	Howrah.
+2·4	84·3	86	8 0	0·14	0·28	3·23	0·50	3·50	0·28	3·23	−2·95	28·83	42·20	−13·37	24-Parganas.
+2·0	83·6	85	4·7	0·72	0·72	3·73	2·00	3·85	0·72	3·73	−3·01	30·01	43 01	−13·00	Calcutta.
+2·5	84·3	79	5·7	0·42	0·58	2·43	1·00	3·02	0·58	2 43	−1·85	25·36	38·02	−12·66	Nadia.
+2·1	83·5	88	6·3	0·24	0·77	2·90	1·57	3·42	0·77	2·90	−2·13	22·80	41·00	−18·20	Murshidabad.
+1·8	84·7	80	6·3	0·74	0·34	2·54	0·80	3·29	0 34	2·54	−2·20	28·59	39 48	−10·89	Jessore.
					1·15	2·86	1·67	3·45	1·15	2·86	−1 71	32·31	44·41	−12·10	Khulna.
+2·9	84·7	85	2·9	0·19	0·07	3 48	0·33	3·29	0·07	3·48	−3 11	30·02	41·18	−11·16	Rajshahi.
+2·9	84·2	87	6·0	3 60	1·21	3 47	1·20	3·48	1·21	3·47	−2·26	38·51	45·22	−6·71	Dinajpur.
+2·3	81·4	90	7·3	2·96	2·95	6·05	4·00	4·15	2·95	6·05	−3·10	103·99	94·09	+9·90	Jalpaiguri.
+0·5	60·6	95	9·4	3·70	2·17	5·74	3 75	4·72	2·47	5·74	−3·27		103·53		Darjeeling.
—	48·0	87	7·9	11·97											
					1·21	6 09	1·25	3·87	1·21	6·09	−4·88	99 98	87·50	+3·48	Kuch Bihar.
+3·3	84·6	88	6·1	0 50	1·43	3·93	1·00	3 47	1·43	3·93	−2·50		58·90		Rangpur.
+2·8	84·4	86	4·9	1·14	0·73	2·85	1·75	3·25	0·73	2·85	−2·12		44·55		Bogra.
+1·6	82·8	88	7 9	0·02	0·27	3·11	2·50	3·43	0·27	3·11	−2·84	28·99	40·50	−11·51	Pabna.
+2·4	84·0	84	8·4	0·35	0·47	3·84	2·09	3·53	0·47	3 84	−3 37	32·29	48·21	−15·92	Dacca.
+2·1	82·7	89	7·3	0·48		3·57		3·76		3·57			53·44		Mymensingh.
+2·2	83 8	89	5·1	0·16		3·02		3·19		3·02			43·79		Faridpur.
+3·0	84·1	86	7·9	1·06	0·79	3·50	1·50	4·11	0·79	3·50	−2·71	36·95	60·15	−23·20	Backergunge.
+2·3	81·8	94	5·9	0·20		3·78		4·09		3·78			55·05		Tippera.
+1·8	83·0	89	3·3	1·60	1·44	5·30	3·50	4·28	1·44	5·30	−3·95	70·14	85·71	−15·57	Noakhali.
+2·1	82·1	86	4 1	0·61		5·48		4·20		5·48			94 00		Chittagong.
					1·00	3·40	2·00	4·45	1·00	3·40	−2·40	54·16	64 28	−10·12	South Lushai Hills.
+0·6	84·7	78	7·6	0·32	0·28	1·99	1·00	2·78	0·28	1·99	−1·71	29·24	32·34	−3·10	Patna.
+1·1	83·3	79	4·9	2·07	1·67	1·90	1·75	2·60	1·67	1·90	−0·23	29·20	32 99	−3·79	Gaya.
?	84·5	83	5·0	1·07											
+0·9	83·6	86	5 7	2·03	1·05	2 05	2·00	2·79	1·05	2·05	−1·00		31 20		Shahabad.
+1·3	84·3	85	3·6	0·54											
+0·4	83·5	88	4·7	1·19	0·95	1·72	2·00	2 27	0·95	1·72	−0·77		31·88		Saran.
+0·4	82·9	86	4·9	3 63		2·17		2 41		2·17			35·76		Champaran.
—	82·7	92	5·0	2·93		2·36		2·69		2·36			33 06		Muzaffarpur.
+1·5*	83·5	80	6·6	2·87	2·46	2 96	2·00	2·83	2·46	2·96	−0·50	33·60	34·89	−1·29	Darbhanga.
					0·47	2·41	1·00	3·07	0·47	2·41	−1·94	29·68	34·03	−4·35	Monghyr.
+2·0	85·1	81	5·1	0·18	1·95	2·58	2·00	3·11	1·95	2·58	−0·63		35·18		Bhagalpur.
+2·7	84·2	85	6·3	0·02	1·71	3·82	3·00	3·41	1·71	3·82	−2·11		50·51		Purnea.
+2·1	84·3	84	3·4	0·30	0·19	3·38	0·50	3·34	0·10	3·38	−3·19	31·83	42·06	−10·23	Malda.
+1·5	83·5	80	5·3	2 93	0·65	2·92	1·00	3·53	0·65	2·92	−2·27	29·67	39·36	−9·69	Sonthal Parganas.
+1·2	82·8	82	4·3	0·94		2·51		2·91		2·51			37·45		Cuttack.
+1·7	84 0	78	5·0	0·14											
+1·9	83·7	87	3·9	1·00		3·52		3·09		2·52			38·12		Balasore.
—	83·4	82	5·0	1·05		2·41		3·11		2·41			36·67		Puri.
—	83·1	82	2·3	3·08											
+1·8	77·4	83	8·4	1·93		2·64		3·43		2·64			39·93		Hazaribagh.
+0·7	76·6	80	4·7	1·03	2·32	2·89	2·30	3·96	2·32	2·89	−0·57	39·60	41·36	−1·76	Lohardaga.
					0·31	2·37	1·00	3·60	0·31	2·37	−2·06	23·39	33 86	−10·47	Palamau.
					0·08	1·89	1·50	3·33	0·08	1·89	−1·21	28·65	37·07	−8·42	Manbhum.
+1·5	81·9	84	5·9	0·35	0·35	2·36	1·00	3 45	0·35	2·36	−2·01	34·45	41·57	−7·12	Singhbhum
−0·4	79·2	97	9·6	5·72											Sibsagar.
+3·2	82·7	90	6·7	1·71											Goalpara.
+1·9*	80·1	92	9·0	4·06											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the norm... from total rainfall at the sub-divi...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of September 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·09	Nil	1·09	27·77	34·48
			Burdwan ...	...	0·28	...	...	0·43	0·24	0·35	4	1·30	2·17	1·30	2·17	27·71	37·37
			Katwa ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·02	0·11	3	0·87	2·41	0·87	2·41	27·85	37·00
			Raniganj ...	1·03	0·21	...	...	...	0·10	...	3	1·34	2·50	1·34	2·59	28·30	40·36
			Mankur ...	...	0·94	...	0·32	...	...	...	2	1·26	?	1·26	?		?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·32	0·80	...	...	...	0·30	...	3	1·42	3·34	1·42	3·34	35·44	42·71
			Hetampur ...	0·05	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	2·94	0·22	2·94	27·73	43·37
			Rampur Hát	2·95	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·99	3·42	2·99	3·42	26·81	39·46
			Bolpur ...	0·21	0·47	...	...	...	0·11	0·23	4	1·02	?	1·02	?	26·89	?
			Murari ...	0·49	0·40	...	...	...	0·22	...	3	1·11	?	1·11	?	31·09	?
			Labpur ...	...	0·71	...	...	0·68	0·34	...	3	1·73	?	1·73	?		?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	1·15	...	0·06	...	...	...	1	1·21	2·10	1·21	2·10	34·38	40·64
			Vishnupur ...	...	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·17	2·67	1·17	2·67	36·29	42·12
			Maliara ...	0·12	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·44	1·94	0·44	1·94	33·89	41·88
			Khatra ...	0·97	1·55	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·52	3·34	2·52	3·34	32·97	44·33
			Indas ...	0·53	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·30	?	1·30	?	22·21	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	1	0·40	?	0·40	?	21·52	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·25	?	30·58	?
			Gangajalghati	0·45	1·07	...	...	...	0·30	...	3	1·82	?	1·82	?	25·48	?
			Raipur ...	0·54	0·78	...	...	0·35	0·33	...	4	2·00	?	2·00	?	33·24	?
			Sonamukhi ...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·75	?	0·75	?	22·63	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·05	...	1	0·49	3·03	0·49	3·63	32·27	44·14
			Tamluk ...	...	0·26	...	0·01	0·01	0·29	...	2	0·57	2·66	0·57	2·66	26·39	39·91
			Midnapore ...	...	0·36	...	1·20	0·15	0·29	...	4	2·00	1·90	2·00	1·90	34·05	37·91
			Ghatal ...	0·84	0·61	...	0·64	...	0·04	...	3	2·13	2·38	2·13	2·38	22·75	43·92
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·04	1	0·66	?	0·66	?		?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	0·45	...	...	1·03	...	2	1·48	?	1·48	?		?
			Panskura ...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·08	...	1	0·26	?	0·26	?	19·29	?
			Dantoon ...	...	0·10	...	0·15	0·10	0·03	...	3	0·38	?	0·38	?	31·79	?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·07	...	0·31	...	...	0·04	0·06	1	0·48	2·81	0·48	2·81	25·84	39·80
			Hooghly ...	0·48	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·24	3	0·98	2·36	0·98	2·36	27·68	38·41
			Jahanabad ..	...	0·48	...	0·18	0·35	...	0·13	4	1·14	2·29	1·14	2·29	26·75	42·82
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·81	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	2	0·94	3·40	0·94	3·40	27·73	40·58
			Mohesreka ..	0·37	0·55	...	...	0·11	0·08	0·05	3	1·16	2·45	1·16	2·45	23·94	41·03
			Uluberia ...	...	...	0·15	...	0·11	0·02	0·03	2	0·31	?	0·31	?	25·00	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	0·08	0·06	...	...	Nil	0·14	2·77	0·14	2·77	32·00	50·16
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·21	...	...	0·14	...	...	2	0·35	4·29	0·35	4·29	32·03	45·27
			Canning Town	...	...	0·05	...	0·55	...	...	1	0·60	?	0·60	?	24·47	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·46	0·17	0·06	...	0·02	...	0·01	2	0·72	3·73	0·72	3·73	30·01	43·82
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·48	Nil	2·48	25·38	39·66
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·36	Nil	3·36	31·00	41·06
			Barasat ..	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	1	1·12	3·12	1·12	3·12	22·57	38·28
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·09	3·33	0·09	3·33	29·85	43·53
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·94	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	2	1·18	2·22	1·18	2·22	26·41	37·41
			Krishnagar ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·36	...	1	0·42	2·31	0·42	2·31	23·46	35·34
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·65	2	1·00	2·62	1·10	2·62	23·77	38·69
			Meherpur ...	...	0·04	...	...	0·06	0·04	...	Nil	0·14	2·16	0·14	2·16	27·69	37·31
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	Nil	0·04	2·84	0·04	2·84	25·14	41·15
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	0·86	...	...	0·52	0·14	...	3	1·52	2·42	1·52	2·42	22·57	39·20
			Berhampore	...	0·14	...	...	0·10	...	...	2	0·24	3·07	0·24	3·07	21·29	38·13
			Lalbag ...	0·30	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	...	1	0·35	2·93	0·35	2·93	27·29	30·87
			Azimganj ...	0·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·85	2·93	0·85	2·93		39·02
			Jangipur ...	0·28	0·27	...	...	0·07	...	...	2	0·62	3·50	0·62	3·50	21·19	38·14
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	5·47	Nil	5·47	17·57	59·07
			Akhriganj ...	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·56	?	0·56	?	24·86	?
			Patkabari ...										?		?		
			Dumkal ...	1·62	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	2	1·82	1·99	1·82	1·99		37·62
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	2·40	0·06	2·40	29·43	30·39
			Jessore ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·30	2	0·74	2·73	0·74	2·73	26·09	42·72
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·04	1	0·51	2·44	0·51	2·44	27·24	41·11
			Magura ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	2·94	0·30	2·94	29·01	38·76
			Bangaon ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	Nil	0·08	2·12	0·08	2·12	31·19	38·60
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	0·77	2	1·54	2·40	1·54	2·40	34·09	42·85
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	1·53	...	...	...	1	1·53	3·23	1·53	3·23	35·31	47·92
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·22	...	2	0·37	2·96	0·37	2·96	27·55	43·45
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·10	0·77	2	0·92	?	0·92	?		?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	1	0·21	3·00	0·21	3·00	28·08	39·85
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	4·01	Nil	4·01	27·68	42·14
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·42	Nil	3·42	33·43	41·53
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·03	...	1	0·22	?	0·22	?	31·12	?
			Manda ...										?		?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	1·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·57	3·43	1·57	3·43	32·36	44·99
			Churaman ...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·04	1	0·59	3·50	0·59	3·50	40·44	41·25
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	1	0·60	3·76	0·60	3·76	41·82	46·84
			Dinajpur ...	0·46	...	...	...	...	2·60	0·17	3	3·23	3·49	3·23	3·40	47·21	50·29
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	3·25	0·04	3·25	30·08	42·25
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	0·86	2	1·83	?	1·83	?	68·22	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ..	...	0·10	0·48	...	...	1·81	0·56	4	2·95	6·05	2·95	6·05	103·99	92·96
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	0·76	2	1·71	?	1·71	?		?
			Fallacatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·61	2	1·60	?	1·60	?	67·03	?
			Debiganj ...	...	0·33	...	...	...	0·70	0·49	3	1·52	?	1·52	?	67·21	?
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakatta)	0·53	0·88	1·36	...	...	...	0·03	3	2·80	?	2·80	?	111·40	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·97	...	0·05	1·26	...	0·06	1·47	3	3·81	8·85	3·81	8·85	174·80	157·75
			Siliguri ...	0·55	...	0·04	...	...	0·08	...	1	0·67	4·90	0·67	4·90	102·61	98·99
			Darjeeling ...	0·10	1·58	0·59	...	1·03	0·26	0·14	6	3·70	5·90	3·70	5·90	96·51	89·45
			Kalimpong ...	0·16	0·55	...	0·51	0·27	...	0·20	5	1·69	3·30	1·69	3·30		72·30
			Kurseong ...	0·53	0·30	0·70	0·07	0·10	...	0·20	5	1·90	?	1·90	?	129·33	?
			Pedong ...	0·13	0·60	0·01	...	0·09	0·08	0·17	3	1·08	?	1·08	?	72·90	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·45	0·65	0·14	0·09	0·35	0·13	0·16	6	1·97	?	1·97	?	84·84?	?
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·06	Nil	0·29	?	0·29	?	20·65	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·05	1·25	2	3·30	5·60	3·30	5·60	93·24	76·51
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·91	2	1·26	6·26	1·26	6·26	90·73	95·68
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·19	1	0·25	6·27	0·25	6·27	81·35	88·80
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	Nil	0·02	6·22	0·02	6·22	92·53	92·74
			Fulbari ...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·57	2	0·79	?	0·79	?	101·33	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	1	0·24	3·85	0·24	3·85		46·80
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	0·42	1	0·50	4·10	0·50	4·10	87·00	56·71
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	42·37	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	1	2·00	3·56	2·00	3·56	60·79	59·30
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	40·19	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·09	2·83	1	2·99	4·19	2·99	4·10	62·86	63·87
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	1	0·16	?	0·16	?	39·81	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	39·62	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	3·03	0·20	3·03	31·18	45·84
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	...	1	0·61	1·79	0·61	1·79	38·53	40·29
			Bogra ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·59	2	1·14	3·16	1·14	3·16	34·30	47·90
			Pancbibi ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	3	0·95	3·43	0·95	3·43		48·65
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·02	1	0·51	3·41	0·51	3·41	26·65	40·75
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	2·80	0·02	2·80	31·26	40·17

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of September 18[illegible]

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 1st September.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	0·18	0·15	2	0·42	4·11	0·42	4·11	30·51
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·41	...	2	0·63	3·74	0·63	3·74	29·11
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·10	0·09	2	0·33	4·81	0·33	4·31	34·84
			Manikganj	0·02	...	...	...	0·10	0·39	...	2	0·51	3·18	0·51	3·18	35·48
			Jaydebpur	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	?	0·04	?	42·42
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	0·16	...	...	1·23	...	1·01	3	2·40	4·04	2·40	4·04	55·14
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·07	1	0·33	2·82	0·33	2·82	30·87
			Mymensingh	0·14	0·01	...	...	...	0·25	0·08	2	0·48	3·34	0·48	3·34	53·56
			Jamalpur										4·19		4·19	
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	1·31				3·44		3·44	
			Subarnakhali										?		?	
			Durgapur	...	...	...	0·55	0·50					?		?	
			Sherpur Town	0·05	...	...	...	1·10					?		?	
			Diwanganj										?		?	
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·13	...	2	0·79	2·55	0·79	2·55	
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·02	1	0·16	3·62	0·16	3·62	37·62
			Goalundo										2·90		2·90	
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	0·07	0·06	Nil	0·18	4·18	0·18	4·13	39·59
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·20	0·44	3	1·56	3·63	1·56	3·63	37·20
			Barisal	...	...	...	0·86	0·05	0·26	...	2	1·17	3·01	1·17	3·01	33·09
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·57				?		?	
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·19	...	1	0·25	3·24	0·25	3·24	37·83
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	0·21	0·33	0·84	3	1·38	?	1·38	?	
			Bauphal	...	...	...	0·80	0·20	...	0·06	2	0·56	?	0·56	?	35·09
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·21	3·26	0·21	3·26	35·47
		Tippera	Comilla	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	3·82	0·14	3·82	40·78
			Chandpur	0·07	0·05	...	0·29	...	0·73	0·55	3	1·69	4·20	1·69	4·20	43·26
			Brahmanbaria	0·26	0·14	...	0·02						3·83		3·83	
			Ramchandrapur.	...	?	...	...	0·52					?		?	
			Nasirnagar										?		?	
			Daudkandi	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·35	0·20	3	0·67	?	0·67	?	
			Kasba	...	0·12	...	0·16	...	...	...	2	0·28	?	0·28	?	33·72
			Laksam										?		?	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	0·23	...	0·48	0·09	0·32	0·48	4	1·60	5·23	1·60	5·23	70·36
			Fenny	0·05	0·17	...	0·04	...	0·70	0·32	3	1·28	5·54	1·28	5·54	70·87
			Harishpur	...	0·13	...	0·14						?		?	
			Ramganj	...	0·06	...	0·06	...	0·37				?		?	
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	0·32	...	0·03	0·55	0·45	3	1·35	6·17	1·35	6·17	71·73
			Chittagong	...	0·15	...	...	0·10	0·10				4·79		4·79	
			Kutubdia	...	1·45								?		?	
			Satkanya	...	...	0·26							?		?	
			Kodala										?		?	
			Fenoa										?		?	
			Mirsarai	...	0·15	...	...	...	1·33	0·97	3	2·45	?	2·45	?	69·44
			Chandpur	...	0·24	0·07	...	0·15					?		?	
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	0·02	0·48	...	...	0·07	0·41	0·02	2	1·00	3·40	1·00	3·40	54·10
			Bundarban	...	1·66	0·26							?		?	
BEHAR.	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	0·32	...	...	...	..	...	1	0·32	1·90	0·32	1·90	32·78
			Dinapore	0·02	0·45	0·01	...	...	.	...	1	0·48	1·75	0·48	1·75	
			Bihar	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	.	...	1	0·15	2·17	0·15	2·17	27·07
			Barh	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	2·14	0·15	2·14	22·53
			Bikram	...	3·22	...	...	...	.	...	1	3·22	?	3·22	?	28·70
			Hilsa	0·05	1·16	0·95	...	...	...	...	2	2·16	?	2·16	?	
		Gaya	Aurangabad	0·49	2·28	...	...	...	.	...	2	2·77	1·87	2·77	1·87	
			Gaya	0·20	1·52	0·35	...	...	.	...	3	2·07	2·06	2·07	2·06	28·13
			Nawadah	0·06	0·68	...	...	...	.	...	1	0·74	1·87	0·74	1·87	24·69
			Jahanabad	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·08	1·79	1·08	1·70	28·46
			Arwal	0·23	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·73	?	1·73	?	29·20
			Daudnagar	1·02	1·07	0·06	...	...	..	...	2	2·15	?	2·15	?	42·48
			Sherghati	0·23	4·73	0·37	...	...	...	...	3	5·33	?	5·33	?	27·31
			Rajauli										?		?	
			Pakri Barawan.	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	1	0·46	?	0·46	?	
		Shahabad	Buxar	0·05	1·98	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·03	1·94	2·03	1·94	39·74
			Dehri	0·23	0·47	0·37	...	...	...	...	3	1·07	3·10	1·07	3·10	32·03
			Bhabhua	0·39	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·55	1·88	0·55	1·88	31·60
			Sasaram	0·47	0·37	0·18	...	...	...	...	3	1·02	1·55	1·02	1·55	26·77
			Arrah	0·55	0·02	...	...	...	..	...	1	0·57	1·78	0·57	1·78	
			Mohanea	0·17	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·45	?	0·45	?	41·86
			Khiri	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	1	0·45	?	0·45	?	
			Ageaon	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·23	?	1·23	?	
			Ramagar										?		?	
			Koath	0·35	1·68	...	...	...	..	...	2	2·03	?	2·03	?	25·42
			Sikroul	...	2·54	...	...	...	.	...	1	2·54	?	2·54	?	
			Bassowan	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·35	?	0·35	?	32·68
			Monaharpur	...	0·40	0·14	...	...	...	...	2	0·54	?	0·54	?	26·83
		Saran	Gopalganj	0·55	0·50	...	...	...	0·08	...	2	1·13	1·46	1·13	1·46	39·45
			Siwan	0·11	...	...	...	...	..	0·43	2	0·54	1·78	0·54	1·78	
			Ekma	0·23	0·50	...	...	...	...	.	2	0·73	?	0·73	?	27·94
			Chapra	0·84	0·35	...	...	...	...	..	2	1·19	1·92	1·19	1·92	26·62
			Seereepur										?		?	
			Amnour	...	1·90								?		?	
			Basantpur										?		?	
		Champaran	Motihari	0·19	3·19	0·17	...	0·08	.	...	3	3·63	2·90	3·63	2·90	50·88
			Bettiah	0·23	1·40								1·43		1·43	
			Bagaha	...	0·77	...	...	0·05	0·29	...	2	1·11	?	1·11	?	
			Burhurwa	0·65	0·33	...	...	0·04	...	...	2	1·02	?	1·02	?	43·42
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	·9	3·18	0·20	...	0·03	...	0·15			2·89		2·89	
			Muzaffarpur	0·88	2·56	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·44	2·50	3·44	2·50	
			Hajipur	...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·41	1·60	1·41	1·69	30·28
			Paru		1·10			0·40	...	0·60			?		?	
			Mahuwa										?		?	
			Shiuhar	...	...	0·4							?		?	
			Pupri	...	3·10	0·07					1	3·17	?	3·17	?	
		Darbhanga	Tajpur	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·10	?	1·10	?	
			Darbhanga	0·28	2·51	0·08	...	...	...	...	2	2·87	2·29	2·87	2·29	24·72
			Madhubani	0·01	2·75	0·36	...	...	0·25	0·04	3	3·40	3·02	3·40	3·02	29·53
			Bahera	1·65	4·10	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·75	3·56	5·75	3·56	40·57
			Rosera	4·15	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·62	?	4·62	?	
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Begu Sarai	0·04	0·70	0·05	...	...	...	...	1	0·79	?	0·79	?	
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·16	Nil	2·16	27·87
			Jamui	0·21	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·62	2·07	0·62	2·97	34·79
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·11	Nil	2·11	26·37
			Jamalpur	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1	0·20	?	0·20	?	30·66
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	23·83
			Chakai Bamda	1·90	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·30	?	2·30	?	12·49
			Chupreon	0·24	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·74	?	1·74	?	33·44
			Gidhour	1·14	0·21	...	...	0·06	...	...	2	1·41	?	1·41	?	34·30
			Khargpur										?		?	23·07

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of Sept. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·59	1·57	...	...	...	0·16	...	3	2·32	2·98	2 32	2·98	30·38	37·35
			Banguon (Syfabad).	0·30	1·90	...	...	..	...	...	2	2·20	?	2·20	?	36·75	?
			Supaul ...	1·15	3 64	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·79	2·69	4·79	2·69	37·65	37·50
			Pratapganj ...	0·12	3·45	0·08	...	...	...	0·44	3	4·09	?	4 09	?	46·24	?
			Bhagalpur ...	0·18	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	0·18	2·47	0·18	2·47	32·53	33·37
			Banka ...	0·15	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·51	2·19	0·51	2·19	26 59	33 02
			Colgong ...	0·27	0·11	...	...	..	...	...	2	0·38	?	0·38	?	37·03	?
			Bansil ...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·55	?	0·55	?	?	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	1·10	...	...	..	0·88	0·16	3	2·14	4·02	2 14	4·02	58·40	61·59
			Araria ...	0·03	0·62	...	...	...	2·21	0·10	3	2·96	3·69	2·96	3·69	62·37	54 19
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	3·75	0·02	3·75	35·30	49·87
			Gondwara (Korah).										?		?		?
			Barsoe ...										?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	2·78	0·08	...	...	...	1·28	2	4·14	?	4·14	?	55·38	?
			Kaliaganj ...	..	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·32	2	0·62	?	0·62	?	66·80	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·30	..	...	...	.	...	...	1	0·30	3·85	0·30	3·85	31·81	41·06
			Chanchal ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	2·90	0·08	2·90	31·78	48 65
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	29·61	?
			Sibganj ...	0·07	0·64	...	...	..	...	0·15	2	0·86	?	0·86	?	21·78	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·10	...	...	...	.	...	0·43	2	0·53	3 34	0·53	3·34	22·99	43·02
			Godda ...	...	0·38	...	...	...	..	...	1	0·38	2·48	0·38	2·48	22·40	30·63
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	3·88	Nil	3·88	36·36	45·39
			Naya Dumka	1·81	1·02	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	3	2·93	3·50	2·93	3·50	31·13	44·52
			Deoghur ...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	0 07	2·14	0·07	2·14	24·79	40·83
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·19	Nil	2·19	40·11	41 02
			Balbodda ...										?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	0·82									?				?
			Assenboni ...										?		?		?
			Katikund ...	1·62	0·43	...	...	..	...	...	2	2·05	?	2·05	?		?
			Madhupur ...	0·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	?	0·04	?	33·02	?
			Sarwan ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	31·79	?
			Sarath ...	0·13									?		?		?
			Barkope ...										?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Mohespore ...	0·53	2·43	...	...	..	.	...	2	2·96	?	2·96	?		?
			Barharwa ...	0·03									?		?		?
			Sahibganj ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	?	0·14	?		?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	0·34	0·29						1·89		1·89		31·84
			Banki ...	...	2·46	0·02	0·05	0·15	0·16				3·10		3 10		37·59
			Cuttack ...	...	0·02	...	0·06	0·78	0·06	0·02	1	0·94	2·91	0·94	2 91	54·34	41·93
			False Point ...	...	...	...	0·07	0·07	...	...	Nil	0·14	2·81	0·14	2 81	43·35	42 23
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	0·23	0·36	0·01	0·01	2	0·61	1·95	0 61	1·95	50·40	37·84
			Jajpur ...	...	0·14		0·39	0·20	...	0·09	3	0·82	2 41	0·82	2·41	50·86	49 33
			Dharmsala ...			0·32	0·62	0·13					?		?		?
			Salipore ...	...	0 06	...	0·30	0·50					?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	0·05	.	0·25	0·22	...	...	2	0·52	?	0·52	?	46·90	?
			Chandbali ...	..	0·58	...	0·26	0·10					1·99		1·99		35·58
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·07	...	...	2 16	...	...	1	2·23	2·30	2·23	2 30	41·42	37·11
			Soro ...	...		0·54	0·28		...	..	2	0 82	2·76	0 82	2·76	31·18	36 03
			Balasore ...	...	1·50	...	0·05	0·15	0 21	..	3	1·91	2·52	1·91	2·52	44·56	40·90
			Jellasore ...	...	...	0·20	1·88	0 02	...	...	2	2·10	3·03	2·10	3·03	34·10	39·02
			Baripada ...	...	...	0·96	0·19	...	...	...	2	1·15	2·53	1·15	2·53	32·14	40·05
		Puri ..	Puri ..	...	0·32	0·10	0·43	0·21	...	...	4	1·05	2·66	1·05	2·66	49·08	32 03
			Khurda ...	0·61		0·10	0·34						2·46		2·46		30·45
			Bhanpur ...	0·86	0·31	0·20	0·95	1·31	0·18				2·10		2·10		33 19
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...	0·28	...	0·40	0·96	0·39					?				?
			Pipli ...	..	...	0·13	0·15	0·37	0·07				?				?
			Nayagarh ...	0·05	...	...	0·35	0·77					?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	...	0·09	..	0·10	0·59					?		?		?
			Kurmala ...			0·12	0·50	1·25					?		?		?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·90	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·27	2·37	1·27	2 37	28·04	37 22
			Hazaribagh ...	1·22	0 40	...	...	0·22	..	...	3	1·93	2·58	1·93	2·58	31·51	37·90
			Semtugunah ...										2·46		2·46		36 69
			Mahudi Hills										2·71		2·71		30·09
			Jhumra Hill										3·10		3·10		50·73
			Barhi ...	...	1·80	..	...	..	...	...	1	1·80	?	1·80	?	31·18	?
			Chitra ...	...	0·93	0·32	...	0·22	...	...	3	1·47	?	1·47	?	35·83	?
			Karagdeha ...	1·42									?		?		?
			Ramgar ...	0·20									?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·35	3·13	...	...	...	..	...	2	3·48	3·09	3·48	3·09	42·56	41·32
			Ranchi ..	0·48	0·28	...	...	..	0·40	...	3	1·16	2·68	1·16	2·68	30·52	41·61
			Sili ...	0·80	..	...	...	0·70	...	...	2	1·50	?	1·50	?		?
			Palkot ...	...	4·50								?		?		?
			Tamar ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Champur ...	1·57									?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*) ...	0·03	0·19	0·09	...	..	...	...	1	0·31	2·37	0·31	2·37	23·39	32·86
			Balumath ...	0·43	2·11	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·54	?	2·54	?	30·93	?
			Husainabad .	0 05		...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 05	?	0·05	?	33·40	?
			Garhwa ...	0·69	0·10								?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0·40	...	0·37	0·08	0·08	...	2	0·93	1·94	0·93	1·94	28·45	38 89
			Gobindpur ...	...	0·37	..	...	...	0·06	...	1	0·43	1·84	0·43	1·84	28·77	27 38
			Raghunathpur.	...	0·43	...	...	...	0 22	...	2	0·65	?	0·65	?	30·56	?
			Barahbhum ...	...	0·83	...	...	0·38	...	...	2	1·21	?	1·21	?	28·32	?
			Jhalda ...	0·07	...	...	...	0·02	0·10	...	1	0·19	?	0·19	?	36·27	?
			Chas ...	0·30	0·09	...	...	...	0·30	...	2	0·69	?	0·69	?	23·60	?
			Pandra ...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	?	0 88	?	42·16	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·03	0·29	...	0·01	0·01	0·01	...	1	0 35	2·36	0·35	2·36	34·45	39·57
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·38	...	2	1·08	?	1·08	?	33·52	?
			Ghatsila ...	0·30	0·45	...	..	0·35	...	0·15	4	1·25	?	1·25	?	44·94	?
			Baharagura	...	1·28	...							?		?		?
			Gailkura ...	...		...	0·48	...	0·12				?		?		?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·80	0·10	3	1·85	?	1·85	?		?
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	1	0·48	?	0·48	?	46·64	?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 10th September 1895.*

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL,* AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

THE chief features of the weather arrangements over Bengal for the week just past have been the absence of cloud and rain and the consequent high temperature. It will be remembered that at the end of the previous week a depression was developing with its central part over the south of Burmah, and that it was beginning to control the winds over a wide area. Light easterly winds were general in Bengal, except in the west of the province, and the interaction of the westerly winds in the western districts, with the more general easterly system, led to local disturbances and fairly general rain in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. As the depression moved westward across the Bay, the westerly winds in Bihar and Chota Nagpur changed to east and rainfall then almost entirely ceased. The depression, while in the east of the Bay, was diffused and shallow, but as it was moving in a westerly direction towards the coast of the Circars, there was a likelihood of its developing into a more serious disturbance during the days that must elapse before it reached the opposite coast. The changes, however, that occurred at the coast stations while the disturbance was in the centre of the Bay were opposed to the deepening of the depression, though in the light of after events, it appears that they led to the concentration of the disturbance into a small storm of considerable intensity. The changes referred to above began as a rapid rise of pressure in Bengal on the 2nd, and a brisk rise over the north of the Bay, after which the differences from normal readings varied from excess of ·07 inch in Bihar and North Bengal to defect of ·1 inch in the south-east of the Bay. The rise continued with moderate rapidity over the whole of the Bay area except the south-west, on the 3rd, judging by the changes at the coast stations, and the resulting distribution then appeared to be almost normal. The changes near the centre of the disturbance must have been very different, as it continued to move steadily in a westerly direction, and on the 5th was near the part of the coast between Cocanada and Vizagapatam. The centre crossed the coast near Cocanada on the afternoon of the 5th, and the storm was of considerable severity between Vizagapatan and Masulipatam. The lowest barometric reading reported was 29·28 inches from Cocanada, taken at 2 P.M. on the 5th, and the highest wind velocity was 40 miles an hour at the same place. After the centre crossed the coast, a rapid rise of pressure set in, and by 8 A.M. on the 6th the distribution in that part of the Bay was very nearly normal. The stormy weather rapidly moderated, but the after effects of the disturbance were felt for some days in strong south-westerly winds in the north-west of the Bay and moderately strong winds over Bengal.

The rapid rise of pressure on the 2nd in Bengal gave rather high readings over the province, and as changes were small during the remainder of the week, the excess never disappeared; but after the disturbance left the Bay on the 5th, the rapid rise of pressure over the area as far north as Orissa, with a slow fall in Assam and North Bengal, led to important changes. A faint low pressure area formed in the north-east and an indraught of air immediately took place in that direction. From being easterly over the whole province, the wind changed to west or south-west, and the moist current set up over the Bay by the storm moved up the eastern side of the province into Assam and North Bengal. Up to the end of the present week, however, the results of these changes were not marked. Showers became more frequent in East Bengal, and the heaviest fall of rain reported was 4 inches at Sibsagar. At the same time very dry weather prevailed in the western and central districts, and temperature was high over the whole province.

Pressure has been above the normal throughout the week, except on the 1st, when there was a small defect. The most important change in Bengal was the rapid rise on the 2nd, but near the centre of the storm area in the Bay changes were very rapid. The rise at Cocanada between 2 P.M. on the 5th and 8 A.M. on the 6th was about ·35 inch. The mean pressure for the week is above the normal at all stations by amounts varying from ·02 inch in Assam to ·05 inch in part of Bihar.

Temperature.—Owing to the comparatively cloudless skies and absence of rainfall, temperature has been generally high during both the day and the night. Mean excess is 1°·2 in Chota Nagpur, 1°·4 in Bihar, 1°·6 in Assam and Orissa, 2° in South-West Bengal, 2°·3 in East Bengal, and 2°·6 in North Bengal.

Rainfall.—Showers were fairly numerous in the western districts on the 1st and 2nd and latterly in East and North Bengal and Assam, but fine weather has been very general throughout the week. The falls are, in consequence, much below the normal in all districts, but especially in East and North Bengal. The average fall for Bihar, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur is 1·35 inches, rather more than half the normal, which is 2·5 inches. In North Bengal it is about a quarter of the normal, in East Bengal a fifth, and in South-West Bengal less than a third.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of September 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of means for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	94·7	72·0	91·2	70·2	85·8	+2·0	0·83	2·77	−1 94	1·57	3·41	−1·84	0·88	2·77	27·96	47·85
North Bengal ...	93·8	76 6	90·7	79·8	85·3	+2·6	1·01	3·93	−2·92	1·22	3·49	−2 27	1·01	3 93	40·88	64·84
East Bengal ...	93·7	75·8	89·4	79·5	84·4	+2·3	0·81	3·86	−3·05	2·00	3·86	−1·86	0·81	3·86	43·28	69·58
Bihar ...	94 5	74·7	90·6	79·4	85·0	+1·4	1·35	2·49	−1·14	1·63	2·94	−1·31	1·35	2·49	33·80	43·42
Orissa ...	92·7	76·6	89 9	79·3	84·6	+1·6	1·44	2·49	−1·05	2·50	3·02	−0·52	1·44	2·49	40·00	45·36
Chota Nagpur ...	91·9*	70·4*	87·5*	74·7*	81·1*	+1·2*	1·23	2·50	−1·27	1·88	3 52	−1·64	1·23	2·50	31·26	47·16
Assam ...	96·6	75·0	89·5	78·2	84·0	+1·6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	1st	148·7	9·1	29·584	84·8	90·4	10·2	80·2	81·4	1·026	80·0	86	ESE, SSE and calm.	74	0·19	Partially cloudy, d, p, ⌓.
,,	2nd	150·7	7·7	·686	83·4	89·7	10·9	78·8	80·0	0·978	78·5	86	ESE calm and variable.	52	0·06	Partially cloudy, o, d, ⌓.
,,	3rd	153·4	9·1	·687	84·9	91·1	12·8	78·3	79·9	·957	77·9	80	ENE and calm ...	75	Nil	Partially cloudy, o, ⌓.
,,	4th	151·5	8·2	·682	84·5	88·4	9·4	79·0	80·0	·963	78·1	81	ESE and calm ...	115	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	5th	152·5	6·8	·697	84·6	89·4	9·7	79·7	80·6	·994	79·0	81	SSE ...	86	0·02	Partially cloudy, d.
,,	6th	149·6	7·4	·729	84·5	88·7	9·6	79·1	80·5	·983	78·7	81	SSE and SSW ...	105	0·01	Partially cloudy, d, ⌓.
,,	7th	148·5	8·6	·724	85·1	88·9	8·6	80·3	80·5	·981	78·6	81	SW and SSW ...	206	Nil	Partially cloudy, —.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·684
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·650
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	56·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	87·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature	12·8
The maximum temperature	91·1
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	15
	%
The mean relative humidity	83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th September 1895	0·28
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·59
The total fall from 1st January to 7th September 1895	33·28
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	50·79

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; ⌓ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of August 1895.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	29·625	
		Θ	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	83·8*	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	92·8	11th & 19th.
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	74·0	19th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	18·8	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	11·1*	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	18·8	19th.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	86	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	1·028	
		Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	12·69	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	1·70	17th.
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	19	

* Mean of 30 days.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th September 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th September 1895.

			TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			
MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inche.
September ...	1st ...	29·606	86·5	92·6	12·3	80·3	88·6	83·2	1·064	81·1	78	0·12
" ...	2nd ...	·742	85·4	91·8	12·8	79·0	87·4	81·5	·997	79·1	76	0·08
" ...	3rd ...	·742	85·9	93·4	15·1	78·3	89·4	81·3	·961	78·0	69	0·09
" ..	4th ...	·731	85·4	91·2	11·7	79·5	88·1	81·5	·988	78·9	75	...
" ...	5th ...	·745	85·3	90·9	11·2	79·7	88·3	82·7	1·044	80·6	78	...
" ...	6th ...	·762	85·3	91·5	12·5	79·0	88·2	81·8	1·000	79·4	75	...
" ...	7th ...	·778	85·7	91·5	11·7	79·8	87·3	82·2	1·033	80·2	80	...

		Inch.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·729
		Θ
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	85·6
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	15·1
The maximum temperature	... ...	93·4
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	76
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th September 1895	... ...	0·29

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 9th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of July 1895.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes. Number registered.	Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,686	31·68	106	·84	19	·12	2,337	20·04	74	·60	42	·36	615	5·28	3,195	27·48	2,441	21·00	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,553	38·28	86	1·20	5	·07	1,186	17·76	5	·07	23	·24	445	6·60	1,750	26·28	1,582	23·76	
	Bankura	1,069,668	3,239	36·12	95	·96	22	·24	1,612	18·00	54	·60	52	·48	532	5·88	2,367	26·52	1,740	19·44	
	Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,236	2,120	24·48	103	1·08	33	·36	1,824	21·12	167	1·92	116	1·32	222	2·52	2,465	28·56	1,931	22·32	
	Howrah	763,625	1,848	29·04	108	1·68	46	·72	822	12·84	246	3·84	74	1·08	353	2·52	1,649	25·80	1,149	18·00	
Presidency ...	24-Parganas	1,892,0·3	3,535	22·32	70	·36	24	·12	2,437	15·36	96	·60	110	·60	377	2·28	3,114	19·68	2,534	15·96	
	Calcutta	681,560	723	12·72	89	1·56	21	·36	640	11·16	207	3·60	36	·60	491	8·40	1,484	26·04	1,390	24·36	
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,136	30·12	2	·01	10	·07	2,523	18·36	5	·03	112	·72	408	2·88	3,060	22·32	2,385	17·40	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,257	31·20	91	·84	2	·01	1,746	16·68	8	·07	90	·84	274	2·52	2,211	21·12	2,000	19·08	
	Jessore	1,888,827	3,667	23·28	8	·04	6	·03	3,286	20·76	6	·03	106	·60	224	1·32	3,638	23·04	3,179	20·16	
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,902	29·52	46	·36	...	...	1,755	17·88	22	·12	59	·60	371	3·72	2,253	22·92	1,995	20·28	
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	1,313,336	3,139	29·16	32	·24	...	...	2,846	25·92	2	·01	98	·84	203	1·80	3,181	29·04	2,768	25·20	
	Dinajpur	1,655,835	3,123	24·00	30	·12	5	·03	2,975	22·92	5	·03	100	·72	150	1·08	3,265	25·08	3,324	25·56	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,528	26·88	80	1·32	...	...	1,864	32·76	39	·60	10	·12	98	1·68	2,091	36·72	1,768	31·08	
	Darjeeling	223,314	710	38·04	...	...	1	·04	523	28·08	162	8·64	10	·48	162	8·64	858	46·08	889	47·76	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	3,589	20·76	160	·84	2	·01	3,584	20·76	9	·04	82	·36	211	1·20	4,048	23·40	3,947	22·92	
	Bogra	817,494	1,843	27·00	51	·72	25	·36	1,578	23·16	3	·03	68	·96	161	2·28	1,886	27·60	1,521	22·32	
	Pabna	1,361,223	2,607	22·92	3	·02	...	...	2,685	23·64	6	·04	62	·48	143	1·20	2,899	25·56	2,090	18·36	
Dacca ...	Dacca	2,395,602	4,648	23·28	41	·12	26	·12	2,576	12·84	130	·60	86	·36	660	3·24	3,519	17·52	3,091	15·36	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	6,704	23·16	68	·12	57	·12	4,789	16·44	37	·12	101	·24	739	2·52	5,789	19·92	4,886	16·80	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	3,620	23·76	33	·12	122	·72	2,492	16·32	24	·12	116	·72	367	2·40	3,154	20·64	2,311	15·12	
	Backergunge	2,153,865	5,685	31·56	32	·12	43	·12	2,652	14·76	23	·12	145	·72	1,067	5·88	3,962	21·96	3,855	21·36	
Chittagong ...	Tippera	1,782,935	3,928	26·40	4	·02	1	·006	2,408	16·20	10	·06	87	·48	413	2·76	2,923	19·56	2,254	15·12	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,035	36·00	1	·01	19	·12	1,703	20·16	7	·07	61	·72	236	2·76	2,027	24·00	1,855	21·96	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	4,479	41·69	102	·84	1	·008	3,498	32·52	49	·36	85	·72	256	2·28	3,994	37·08	2,697	25·08	
	South Lushai Hills ...																				*Not under registration.*
Patna ...	Patna	1,769,004	3,643	24·60	352	2·28	68	·36	3,142	21·24	153	·96	111	·72	994	6·72	4,820	32·64	6,390	43·32	
	Gaya	2,138,331	4,951	27·72	1,172	6·48	33	·12	4,257	23·88	142	·72	141	·72	702	3·84	6,447	36·12	7,938	44·52	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	4,015	23·28	950	5·52	4	·01	3,483	20·16	29	·12	132	·72	576	3·24	5,174	30·00	6,631	38·52	
	Saran	2,467,477	5,102	24·72	28	·12	1	·004	2,790	13·56	189	·84	278	1·32	1,851	9·00	5,137	24·96	6,596	32·04	
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,774	30·72	261	1·68	8	·04	3,204	20·64	23	·12	222	1·32	1,087	6·96	4,805	30·96	5,109	32·88	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	6,492	28·68	208	·84	6	·02	5,424	24·00	37	·12	336	1·44	857	3·72	6,868	30·36	6,752	29·88	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	7,168	30·60	81	·24	...	...	5,506	23·52	200	·84	228	·96	494	2·04	6,509	27·84	5,933	25·32	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	2,036,021	4,676	27·48	647	3·72	13	·07	3,566	21·00	36	·12	187	1·08	615	3·60	5,064	29·76	5,203	30·60	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	4,908	28·92	322	1·80	17	·09	3,492	20·52	23	·12	139	·72	447	2·52	4,440	26·16	4,397	25·92	
	Purnea	1,944,658	3,176	19·56	19	·10	6	·03	3,527	21·72	4	·02	87	·48	60	·36	3,703	22·80	2,781	17·16	
	Malda	814,919	1,685	24·72	7	·09	1	·01	1,517	22·32	4	·04	37	·48	100	1·44	1,666	24·48	1,390	20·40	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	5,718	39·00	159	1·08	9	·06	3,534	24·12	26	·12	66	·36	263	1·68	4,057	27·72	2,834	19·32	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,123	31·68	644	3·96	115	·60	1,823	11·28	436	2·64	168	·96	1,041	6·36	4,227	26·16	4,019	24·84	
	Balasore	994,625	3,730	45·00	311	3·72	16	·12	1,062	12·72	299	3·60	64	·72	783	9·36	2,535	30·48	2,198	26·40	
	Puri	944,998	3,344	42·36	382	4·80	14	·12	474	6·00	365	4·56	66	·72	1,254	15·72	2,555	32·40	2,082	26·40	
	Angul and Khondmals ...																				*Not under registration.*
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,688	48·24	133	1·32	7	·07	2,750	28·32	90	·84	58	·48	622	6·36	3,660	37·68	2,888	29·76	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	4,378	46·41	1	·009	...	...	1,570	16·68	275	2·88	44	·36	809	8·52	2,699	28·68	2,676	28·44	
	Palamau	596,770	1,927	38·64	24	·48	3	·06	1,101	22·08	10	·12	54	1·08	219	4·32	1,411	28·32	1,746	35·04	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	4,699	47·16	94	·84	1	·009	2,550	25·56	108	1·08	34	·24	662	6·60	3,449	34·68	2,361	23·64	
	Singbhum	545,488	1,276	27·96	...	...	...	...	684	15·00	45	·96	47	·96	142	3·12	918	20·16	877	19·2[illegible]	
	Total ...	68,438,717	165,837	29·04	7,236	1·20	812	·12	111,797	19·56	3,890	·60	4,412	·72	22,756	3·96	150,923	26·40	141,383	24·60	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		17,122	3·00	940	·12	94,423	16·44	3,838	·60	4,110	·72	19,950	3·48	140,383	24·60	......	......	
	Difference + or— ...	......	......	......	—9,886	—1·80	—128	Equal	+17,374	+3·12	+52	Equal	+322	Equal	+2,806	+·48	+10,540	+1·80	......	......	

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain,*

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of July 1895.

Districts	Towns	Population under registration	Births: Number registered	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Deaths — Cholera: Number registered	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Small-pox: Number registered	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Fever: Number registered	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Injury: Number registered	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Other Causes: Number registered	Other Causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Total of all causes: Number registered	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered	Average: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan ...	34,477	31	*11·76*	2	*·60*	1	*·24*	38	*13·20*	10	*3·48*	2	*·60*	6	*2·04*	59	*20·52*	78	*27·12*	
Midnapore	2. Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,080	5	*18·12*	11	*3·96*	4	*1·44*	42	*15·24*	10	*3·60*	3	*·96*	12	*4·32*	82	*29·76*	89	*32·28*	
	4. Serampore ...	35,232	53	*17·64*	[illegible]	*9·96*	...	..	66	*21·96*	23	*8·28*	1	*·24*	18	*6·00*	140	*46·68*	101	*34·32*	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah ...	116,606	188	*19·32*	54	*5·52*	2	*·12*	105	*10·80*	61	*6·24*	13	*1·32*	56	*5·76*	292	*30·00*	141	*14·40*	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	25	*10·68*	8	*3·60*	5	*1·80*	22	*8·40*	4	*1·44*	...	...	7	*2·64*	46	*17·52*	55	*21·00*	
	7. Maniktala ...	32,867	27	*9·84*			2	*·72*	21	*7·56*	5	*1·80*	...		3	*1·08*	31	*11·28*	35	*12·72*	
	8. Baranagore ...	34,378	30	*10·44*	12	*4·20*			46	*16·08*	19	*6·60*	3	*·96*	8	*2·76*	88	*30·72*	60	*21·00*	
	9. South Suburban	69,649	43	*7·32*	6	*·96*	1	*·12*	49	*8·40*	4	*·60*	3	*·48*	11	*1·80*	74	*12·72*	78	*13·44*	
	10. Khorda or South Barrackpore.	35,647	19	*6·36*	..		2	*·60*	34	*11·40*	4	*1·32*	...	..	...	...	40	*13·44*	40	*13·44*	
	11. Naihati ...	29,724	27	*11·76*	..	..	...	...	44	*17·64*	4	*1·56*	2	*·72*	5	*1·92*	55	*22·20*	48	*19·32*	
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,990	15	*8·52*	3	*1·68*	...	.	27	*15·36*	11	*6·24*	...	...	8	*4·56*	49	*27·96*	42	*24·00*	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta ...	681,560	723	*12·72*	89	*1·56*	21	*·36*	640	*11·16*	207	*3·60*	36	*·60*	401	*8·40*	1,484	*26·04*	1,390	*24·36*	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar ...	25,500	19	*8·88*	1	*·36*			23	*10·80*	...	...	1	*·36*	10	*4·68*	35	*16·44*	29	*13·56*	
	15. Santipur ...	31,437	50	*19·68*	...		6	*2·28*	41	*16·08*	1	*·36*	...	...	10	*3·84*	59	*22·80*	44	*17·28*	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad...	35,576	40	*13·44*	3	*·96*	...	...	55	*18·48*	2	*·60*	2	*·60*	6	*1·92*	68	*22·92*	55	*18·48*	
	17. Berhampore ...	23,515	2	*10·68*	...		..	.	19	*9·60*	2	*·96*	1	*·48*	8	*4·08*	30	*15·24*	38	*19·32*	
Rajshahi ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,107	35	*15·56*	1	*·48*	..		27	*13·92*	..		1	*·48*	5	*2·76*	22	*17·88*	41	*22·92*	
Pabna ...	19. Sirajganj ...	23,287	29	*14·88*	1	*·48*	...		25	*12·84*			1	*·48*	5	*2·52*	32	*16·44*	26	*13·32*	
Dacca ...	20. Dacca ...	82,321	107	*15·48*	1	*·12*	...	...	72	*10·44*	19	*2·76*	1	*·12*	45	*6·48*	138	*20·04*	155	*22·56*	
Chittagong ...	21. Chittagong ...	24,060	32	*15·84*					30	*14·88*	4	*1·80*	...	..	6	*2·88*	40	*19·92*	57	*28·32*	
Patna ...	22. Patna City ...	165,192	288	*20·88*	8	*·48*	9	*·60*	214	*15·48*	65	*4·68*	6	*·36*	109	*7·80*	411	*29·76*	410	*29·76*	
	23. Bihar ...	47,723	107	*26·88*	16	*3·96*		..	82	*20·52*	10	*2·40*	6	*1·44*	36	*9·00*	150	*37·68*	243	*61·08*	
	24. Dinapore ...	44,419	54	*14·52*	1	*·24*	...	...	36	*9·72*	2	*·48*	2	*·48*	23	*6·12*	64	*17·28*	94	*25·32*	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya ...	80,383	125	*18·60*	10	*1·44*	...	..	198	*29·52*	37	*5·52*	3	*·36*	31	*4·56*	279	*41·64*	384	*57·24*	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah ...	46,905	75	*19·08*	..		...	..	81	*20·64*	1	*·24*	4	*·96*	16	*4·08*	102	*26·04*	179	*45·72*	
	27. Sasaram ...	22,713	65	*34·32*	62	*32·64*	.	...	67	*35·28*	2	*·96*			6	*3·12*	137	*72·36*	149	*78·72*	
Saran ...	28. Chapra ...	67,352	58	*12·12*	...		...	...	16	*3·24*	8	*1·56*	1	*·12*	25	*5·16*	50	*10·44*	129	*26·88*	
Champaran ...	29. Bettiah ...	23,780	78	*30·48*	.		...	..	39	*20·52*	3	*1·56*	3	*1·56*	21	*11·04*	66	*34·68*	67	*35·28*	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur ...	49,192	82	*19·92*	1	*·24*	2	*·48*	85	*20·64*	8	*1·92*	10	*2·40*	17	*4·08*	123	*30·00*	150	*36·48*	
	31. Hajipur ...	21,487	54	*30·12*	...	..	...	..	13	*7·20*	8	*4·44*	2	*1·08*	16	*8·88*	39	*21·72*	96	*53·52*	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga ...	73,561	138	*22·44*	2	*·24*	...	..	55	*8·88*	40	*6·48*	3	*·48*	65	*10·56*	165	*26·88*	181	*29·52*	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr ...	57,077	114	*23·88*	2	*·36*	5	*·96*	70	*14·64*	21	*4·32*	4	*·84*	60	*12·60*	162	*33·96*	173	*36·36*	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur ...	69,146	125	*21·60*	6	*·96*	...	.	83	*14·40*	8	*1·32*	3	*·48*	27	*4·68*	127	*21·96*	186	*32·28*	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack ...	47,186	123	*31·20*	82	*20·76*	...	..	32	*8·04*	15	*3·72*	1	*·24*	51	*12·96*	181	*45·96*	109	*27·72*	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore ...	20,775	53	*30·60*	2	*1·08*	..	...	19	*10·92*	5	*2·88*	...	...	20	*11·52*	46	*26·52*	46	*26·52*	
Puri ...	37. Puri ...	23,794	54	*22·44*	35	*14·52*	...	...	18	*7·44*	17	*7·08*	1	*·36*	55	*22·92*	126	*52·44*	176	*73·32*	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi ...	20,306	53	*31·32*	...	...	...	...	43	*24·72*	4	*2·28*	...	...	7	*4·08*	53	*31·32*	44	*25·92*	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,297,357	3,196	*16·68*	449	*2·28*	60	*·24*	2,575	*13·44*	646	*3·36*	119	*·60*	1,305	*6·72*	5,154	*26·88*	5,420	*28·20*	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	3,563	*18·60*	895	*4·56*	48	*·24*	2,267	*11·76*	601	*3·12*	115	*·60*	1,494	*7·80*	5,420	*28·20*			
	Difference + or —	......	—367	*—1·92*	—446	*—2·28*	+12	Equal	+308	*+1·68*	+45	*+·24*	+4	Equal	—189	*—1·08*	—266	*—1·32*			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th September 1895.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for June 1895, received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 10th August 1895.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	6,945	*31·56*	228	·96	155	·84	2,800	*12·72*	123	·48	102	·36	732	*3·24*	4,170	*18·96*	4,360	*19·80*
	Total for the Province ...	71,070,233	144,767	*24·36*	8,067	*1·44*	1,195	·12	103,908	*17·52*	3,254	·48	3,640	·60	19,163	*3·12*	133,727	*23·52*	138,275	*23·28*
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		20,566	*3·36*	1,526	·24	91,108	*15·36*	3,282	·48	3,584	·60	18,309	*3·00*	138,275	*23·28*	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	...	...	−11,899	*−1·92*	−331	−·12	+12,700	*+2·16*	−28	Equal	+56	Equal	+854	+·12	+1,452	+·24	...	...
District.	*Town.*																			
	Midnapore	32,264	59	*21·84*	3	*1·08*	...	...	19	*6·96*	12	*4·44*	1	·36	14	*5·16*	49	*18·12*	93	*34·20*
	Total for all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,320,521	3,046	*15·60*	346	*1·68*	141	·72	2,378	*12·24*	609	*3·12*	117	·60	1,288	*6·60*	4,879	*25·08*	4,746	*24·36*
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	......	3,311	*17·04*	781	*3·96*	83	·36	1,983	*10·20*	467	*2·40*	110	·48	1,322	*6·72*	4,746	*24·36*	...	...
	Difference + or −	......	−265	*−1·44*	−435	*−2·28*	+58	+·36	+395	*+2·04*	+142	+·72	+7	+·12	−34	−·12	+133	+·72	...	...

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 7th September 1895.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain,*
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of July 1895, *as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.*

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Circle.				
Taldanda Canal System	1,365 6 10	6,263 15 11	523 5 3	6,968 3 5
Kendrapara ditto	7,452 2 11	26,400 14 3	4,732 8 9	13 888 4 5
High Level Canal, Range I	1,213 7 9	2,640 8 9	710 11 6	1,243 3 9
Ditto, " II	252 15 5	658 2 6	210 4 11	338 8 8
Ditto, " III	167 7 0	406 1 0	122 12 6	196 8 3
Jajpur Canal ...	47 9 0	99 13 6	37 6 6	66 7 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	10,499 0 11	36,469 7 11	6,337 1 5	22,701 4 3
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	11,112 15 9	38,472 11 9	8,725 8 3	40,308 8 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	6,452 10 0	28,803 10 0	6,157 1 6	27,698 11 0
Total South-Western Circle	17,565 9 9	67,276 5 9	14,882 9 9	68,007 3 3
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,014 14 6	8,604 13 10	2,278 6 9	7,718 8 9
Arrah ditto ...	809 13 3	6,697 1 9	1,589 4 3	9,209 15 3
Buxar ditto ...	1,162 15 9	4,502 9 3	430 1 3	3,021 1 3
Total Sone Circle ...	2,987 11 6	19,804 8 10	4,297 12 3	19,949 9 3
GRAND TOTAL ...	31,052 6 2	1,23,550 6 6	25,517 7 5	1,10,658 0 9

Government Transport Service.

CANAL.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.						TOLLAGE, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,787	400	2,466 9 0	5,917	2,737	5,587 11 4	2,142	1,015½	2,091 2 11	3,009	2,547½	3,227 6 5
Total Orissa Circle	2,787	400	2,466 9 0	5,917	2,737	5,587 11 4	2,142	1,015½	2,091 2 11	3,009	2,547½	3,227 6 5

Total Navigation Receipts.

CANALS.	EARNINGS, 1895-96.		EARNINGS, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	12,965 9 11	42,057 3 3	8,428 4 4	25,928 10 8
Midnapore Canal ...	11,112 15 9	38,472 11 9	8,725 8 3	40,308 8 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,452 10 0	28,803 10 0	6,157 1 6	27,698 11 0
Sone Canals ...	2,987 11 6	19,804 8 10	4,297 12 3	19,949 9 3
Total ...	33,518 15 2	1,29,138 1 10	27,608 10 4	1,13,885 7 2

CALCUTTA,
The 9*th September* 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of July 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.						TOLLAGE, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	19,783	5	0	79,557	6	0	14,473	6	0	63,825	8	3
Tolly's Nala ...	8,156	9	3	27,403	15	0	5,546	1	0	22,103	9	6
Total ...	27,939	14	3	1,06,961	5	0	20,019	7	0	85,929	1	9
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,520	3	6	29,542	14	0	4,886	0	9	20,053	2	9
Nadia Rivers ...	18,965	14	6	38,391	0	6	20,231	11	6	36,389	8	0
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,426	0	3	1,74,895	3	6	45,137	3	3	1,42,371	12	6

CALCUTTA,
The 9th September 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 31st August 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 31ST AUGUST 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	576	1,01,500	1,748	679	69,075	1,010
Jute	73	17,450	291	104	28,075	551
Firewood	124	79,450	1,182	90	55,750	840
Other articles	640	1,13,955	1,700	732	1,85,000	2,444
Total ...	1,413	3,12,355	4,921	1,605	3,37,900	4,845

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH SEPTEMBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 8TH SEPTEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	733	1,43,000	2,470	630	74,803	969
Jute	135	31,950	643	95	35,250	604
Firewood	115	72,350	1,096	113	62,250	1,090
Other articles	868	2,30,800	3,046	711	1,44,247	2,033
Total ...	1,851	4,78,100	7,155	1,549	3,16,550	4,696

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the three weeks and 6 days ending 27th July 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

Staples.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	34,78,431	5,46,807	38,97,281	6,04,342	4,18,850	57,535	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	17,468	17,150	29,427	25,030	11,959	7,880	...	..
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	6,147	5,998	4,125	4,769	...	...	2 022	1,229
2.— Ditto Indian ...	26,333	16,362	23,703	13,542	...	...	2,630	2,820
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	67,886	86,874	55,318	67,714	...	...	12,568	19,160
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	12,902	6,235	16,274	7,875	3,372	1,640	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium ...	906	361	281	272	...	...	625	89
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	6,619	6,502	9,545	6,111	2,926	...	...	391
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	417	234	223	155	...	...	194	79
2.—Myrabolams ...	9,997	2,271	7,225	1,967	...	...	2,772	304
3.—Cutch ...	2,067	819	2,052	821	...	2	15	...
4.—Turmeric ...	12,641	10,949	11,912	11,721	...	772	729	...
5.—Aniline dyes ...	95	67	61	62	...	...	34	5
6.—Others ...	606	326	817	483	211	157	...	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	3,75,132	1,39,007	3,00,112	98,323	...	...	75,020	40,684
2.—Rice in the husk ...	72,593	8,115	35,871	4,098	..	...	36,722	4,017
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	4,04,486	62,314	4,47,740	1,11,429	43,254	49,115	...	...
4.—Jawar and bajra ...	36,882	13,751	40,190	9,722	3,308	..	...	4,029
5.—Gram & pulse ...	4,40,819	1,66,156	3,90,605	1,11,705	...	...	50,214	54,751
6.—Others ...	76,395	24,966	51,318	12,093	..	...	25,077	12,873
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	34,031	21,406	47,110	31,891	13,079	10,485	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	19,459	8,310	21,080	11,500	1,621	3,166	...	...
Horns ...	768	457	2,503	2,009	1,735	1,552	...	..
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	13,454	4,569	5,513	1,521	...	...	7,941	3,084
2.—Gunnybags and cloth ...	69,194	40,286	59,281	37,384	...	...	9,913	2,902
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	19,278	6,760	27,151	9,422	7,873	2,662	...	...
2.—Shell ...	13,077	9,888	20,558	15,210	7,481	5,328	...	...
Leather, Manufactured ...	2,972	3,822	2,976	3,294	4	...	...	528
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	7,959	4,871	12,014	6,940	4,055	2,069	...	...
2.—Spirits ...	2,226	2,278	2,735	3,538	509	1,260	..	...
3.—Wines ...	1,851	3,347	5,294	4,424	3,443	1,077	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	3,281	4,261	81	27	...	...	3,200	4,234
2.—Brass, unwrought ...	1,769	657	2,396	1,005	627	348	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	714	532	1,194	791	480	259	...	...
4.—Brass, wrought ...	8,637	4,949	9,330	4,514	693	...	...	435
5.—Iron ...	78,032	41,254	1,20,411	51,236	42,379	9,982	..	...
6.—Others ...	6,168	4,955	6,541	4,373	373	518	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	2,633	2,013	2,127	1,634	...	...	506	479
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,25,852	55,890	1,29,510	56,148	3,658	258	...	...
2.—Castor ...	3,673	1,104	7,586	2,938	3,913	1,834	...	...
3.—Cocoanut ...	1,987	660	2,622	861	635	201	...	...
4.—Others ...	6,090	2,991	10,127	6,958	4,037	3,967	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	4,68,807	1,42,223	2,37,471	63,198	...	...	2,31,336	79,025
2.—Rape and mustard ...	1,70,535	67,098	2,46,118	1,19,720	75,583	52,622	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ...	5,345	1,954	7,888	2,128	2,543	174	...	...
4.—Poppy ...	34,705	10,993	17,826	5,237	...	...	16,879	5,756
5.—Earthnuts ...	...	..	139	51	139	51	...	..
6.—Castor ...	36,954	11,300	52,076	10,271	15,122	...	...	1,029
7.—Others ...	64,566	18,769	4,650	1,429	..	...	61,916	17,340
Opium ...	2,018	4,247	1,325	2,675	...	...	693	1,572
Paper and pasteboard ...	12,526	10,083	13,055	7,494	529	...	...	2,589
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	26,301	23,256	22,725	20,347	...	...	3,576	2,909
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	5,480	3,807	5,500	2,649	20	...	...	1,248
3.—Others ...	42,243	15,014	72,305	27,718	30,062	12,704	...	...
4.—Potatoes ...	33,521	12,651	35,281	14,657	1,760	2,006	...	...
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	81	68	...	...	...	...	81	68
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	...	...	1,387	542	1,387	542	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates ...	1,10,830	40,990	97,229	24,395	...	...	13,601	16,505
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	21,352	10,084	...	...	...	...	21,352	10,084
5.—Other sorts ...	36,576	10,326	25,209	5,382	...	...	11,367	4,944
Salt ...	4,28,409	88,347	3,31,049	73,030	...	...	93,460	15,314
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	36,797	16,810	37,832	18,960	1,035	2,150	...	...
2.—Other saline substances ...	33,852	11,305	31,593	9,521	...	...	2,259	1,784
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	23	9	23	9	...	...
2.—Indian ...	809	553	1,633	1,145	824	592	...	...
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	19	63	...	...	...	...	19	63
2.—Indian ...	65	61	178	146	113	85	...	...

Staples.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	11,192	9,321	13,892	12,872	2,700	3,551	...	...
2.—Pepper	992	779	1,102	675	110	...	...	104
3.—Ginger	401	293	1,169	571	768	278	...	...
4.—Chillies	19,399	19,369	8,408	7,218	...	...	10,991	12,151
5.—Cardamoms	378	441	402	458	24	47	...	...
6.—Others	802	344	582	249	...	...	220	95
Stone and lime	3,48,080	55,577	4,11,563	57,502	63,483	1,965	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	5,210	2,006	9,437	2,714	4,227	708	...	...
2.—Unrefined	1,65,945	29,106	1,21,937	20,207	...	...	44,008	8,899
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian	2,448	2,883	2,992	1,878	544	...	...	1,005
Timber	66,246	12,643	79,723	13,438	13,477	795	...	...
Tobacco	1,01,066	39,524	56,178	21,669	...	...	44,888	17,855
Wool, Raw	1,817	1,608	1,691	917	...	...	156	751
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	78	175	4	2	...	...	74	173
2.— " Indian	2,778	2,576	2,617	2,504	...	...	161	72
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	33,574	1,448	22,756	1,498	...	50	10,818	..
2.—Indigo seed	2,879	758	4,092	1,567	1,213	809	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	24,432	4,030	28,882	4,869	4,450	839	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	53,640	9,351	57,031	10,512	3,391	1,161	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	4,078	2,120	4,203	1,952	125	...	...	168
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	30,454	11,289	19,309	6,881	...	...	11,145	4,408
7.—Wooden articles	13,978	5,342	13,645	6,031	...	689	333	...
8.—Others	3,05,452	1,19,057	2,87,590	98,311	...	...	17,862	20,746
Total ...	82,41,004	21,70,185	82,17,614	20,35,092	...	...	23,250	1,35,093
Military stores	12,464	18,997	8,676	14,896	...	...	3,788	4,101
Coal for Railway	5,51,111	37,948	6,41,707	51,239	90,596	13,291	..	...
Railway materials	17,60,518	51,077	16,88,502	47,110	...	...	72,016	4,567
Live-stock	...	4,311	...	7,696	...	3,385	...	...
Total	1,05,65,157	22,83,118	1,05,56,690	21,56,033	...	...	8,458	1,27,085

C. W. Clarke, *Assistant Auditor.*

Traffic Audit Office, Goods Division, Jamalpur, *the 7th September* 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 1,686·39 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	§277,119	§2,75,977 4 0	28,37,675 0	5,08,777 10 0	15,189 10 0	8,59,944 8 0	79,372	106,814	186,186
Or per mile of railway ...	......	163 10 5	......	337 4 5	9 0 1	509 14 11	......	......	......
For previous 7⅞ weeks of half-year ...	*2,270,255	*22,66,802 2 0	†2,01,19,092 30	†10,03,736 12 0	‡1,32,453 12 0	64,03,082 10 0	619,027	848,815	1,468,742
Total for 8⅞ weeks ...	2,547,374	25,42,869 6 0	2,29,56,767 30	15,72,514 6 0	1,47,643 6 0	72,63,027 2 0	699,200	955,629	1,654,928
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	251,287	2,28,583 7 0	27,51,696 0	5,63,902 11 3	14,373 9 6	8,06,859 11 9	74,776	114,265	189,041
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	137 6 5	......	338 15 5	8 10 3	485 0 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year	2,523,521	23,94,494 4 11	2,35,56,837 20	48,53,751 5 0	1,49,618 13 3	73,97,864 7 2	678,802	970,477	1,649,279

* Added number of passengers 581 and Rs. 1,566 }
† Deducted maunds 1,25,039 and added ,, 2,171 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1895.
‡ Ditto ,, 3,117 }
§ The increase is due chiefly to pilgrim traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,022	3,478 14 0	4,460 30	197 9 0	12 0 0	3,688 7 0	1,149	39	1,188
Or per mile of railway ..	... ..	156 7 11	......	8 14 2	0 8 8	165 14 9	......	......	....
For previous 7⅞ weeks of half-year ...	*161,378	*38,353 9 0	†36,586 0	†1,571 4 0	‡100 0 0	40,024 13 0	8,988	506	9,494
Total for 8⅞ weeks ...	176,400	41,832 7 0	41,046 30	1,768 13 0	112 0 0	43,713 4 0	10,137	545	10,682
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	16,187	3,639 3 9	6,757 10	317 4 0	—4 4 0	3,982 3 9	1,136	52	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	... ..	163 0 11	......	14 4 4	—0 3 1	179 2 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year ..	168,825½	39,172 7 5	62,246 30	2,713 2 0	78 7 0	41,964 0 5	10,320	509	10,829

* Added number of passengers 1,388 and Rs. 247 }
† Deducted maunds 239 and added ,, 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1895.
‡ Ditto ,, 8 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 31st August 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,381	14,976 11 0	77,791 30	8,098 7 0	34 0 0	23,109 2 0	6,630	2,964	9,594
Or per mile of railway	.....	92 12 8	... .	50 2 10	0 3 4	143 2 10	......	......	......
For previous 7⅞ weeks of half-year ...	*166,740	*1,14,681 10 0	†5,77,127 10	†61,167 14 0	‡311 0 0	1,79,460 8 0	50,972	23,114	74,086
Total for 8⅞ weeks ..	188,121	1,29,658 5 0	6,54,919 0	72,566 5 0	345 0 0	2,02,569 10 0	57,602	26,078	83,680
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	18,741½	12,708 10 7	56,159 20	7,485 1 0	59 10 6	20,253 6 1	5,502	2,590	8,192
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	78 11 10	......	46 6 0	0 5 11	125 7 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 9 weeks of previous year ..	172,167	1,27,004 0 8	5,54,501 10	68,671 11 8	551 11 9	1,96,227 14 1	50,766	27,070	77,836

* Deducted number of passengers 198 and Rs. 600 }
† Added maunds 1,514 and deducted ,, 629 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 20th July 1895.
‡ Deducted ,, 13 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N.-B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31*st August* 1895, *on* 813 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	159,610	73,670 0 0	9,70,000 0	2,28,700 0 0	21,510 0 0	3,23,880 0 0	31,500	37,718	69,218
Or per mile of railway	196	91 0 0	1,193 0	281 0 0	20 0 0	*392 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	1,406,900	6,21,470 0 0	60,22,350 0	10,52,230 0 0	69,130 0 0	17,42,830 0 0	232,873	217,602	450,475
Total for 9 weeks ...	1,566,510	6,95,140 0 0	69,92,350 0	12,80,930 0 0	90,640 0 0	20,66,710 0 0	264,373	255,320	519,693
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	153,229	66,183 0 0	9,03,124 0	1,97,616 0 0	13,725 0 0	2,77,524 0 0	30,788	34,924	65,712
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	188	81 0 0	1,111 0	243 0 0	1 0 0	325 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,501,810½	6,51,516 0 0	68,40,471 0	13,09,557 0 0	1,33,757 0 0	20,94,830 0 0	265,321	277,684	543,005

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31*st August* 1895, *on* 125 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	26,960	9,840 0 0	72,160 0	7,710 0 0	350 0 0	17,930 0 0	3,550	3,682	7,232
Or per mile of railway	216	79 0 0	577 0	62 0 0	3 0 0	144 0 0	.	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	247,000	82,580 0 0	4,02,680 0	33,960 0 0	1,730 0 0	1,18,270 0 0	28,392	17,906	46,298
Total for 9 weeks ...	273,960	92,420 0 0	4,74,840 0	41,700 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,36,200 0 0	31,942	21,588	53,530
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	24,686	7,703 0 0	50,935 0	4,668 0 0	192 0 0	12,563 0 0	3,323	2,349	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	197	62 0 0	407 0	37 0 0	1 0 0	100 0 0	....	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	261,568	81,053 0 0	4,72,946 0	43,894 0 0	2,550 0 0	1,27,497 0 0	32,272	20,648	52,920

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 31*st August* 1895, *on* 86 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,850	6,260 0 0	35,580 0	2,330 0 0	110 0 0	8,700 0 0	2,150	1,074	3,224
Or per mile of railway	219	73 0 0	414 0	27 0 0	1 0 0	101 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	165,780	47,820 0 0	1,57,480 0	9,130 0 0	1,390 0 0	58,340 0 0	19,260	6,128	25,388
Total for 9 weeks ...	184,630	54,080 0 0	1,93,060 0	11,460 0 0	1,500 0 0	67,040 0 0	21,410	7,202	28,612
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	30,049	8,508 0 0	20,083 0	1,562 0 0	92 0 0	10,102 0 0	2,214	1,204	3,418
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	349	99 0 0	244 0	18 0 0	1 0 0	118 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	170,579	53,506 0 0	1,03,645 0	12,040 0 0	1,716 0 0	67,202 0 0	19,348	9,984	29,332

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 31st August 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	98,370	35,750	2,65,750	(a) 34,150	8,170	(a) 78,070	14,757	15,104	29,861
Or per mile of railway	130·12	47·29	351·52	45·17	10·81	103·27	......	......	......
For previous 7⅞ weeks of half-year	739,190	2,96,230	20,21,990	2,63,400	75,540	6,35,170	108,837	126,952	235,789
Total for 8⅞ weeks ...	837,560	3,31,980	22,87,740	2,97,550	83,710	7,13,240	123,594	142,056	265,650
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	90,071	30,949	3,47,616	43,352	6,702	81,003	15,582	16,076	31,658
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	119·14	40·94	459·81	57·34	8·87	107·15	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	874,270	3,21,068	31,39,484	3,84,640	90,573	7,96,881	130,178	150,638	280,816

(a) The decrease is due to the low prices prevailing at present.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 31st August 1895	10,725	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	10,580	0	0
Increase	145	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 31st August 1895...	210	4	8
Corresponding period of 1894	207	7	1
Increase	2	13	7
Receipts from 1st July to 31st August 1895	1,04,442	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,01,392	0	0
Increase	3,050	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 11th September 1895.

continued to do some good work in the way of affording help to widows and orphans. *Hari Sabhas*, Hindu religious institutions, have been started in several places where religious books are read and hymns are sung. The pandits of Nadia have organized an association for the advancement of Sanskrit learning and for the discussion of philosophical, religious, and social questions, under the name of the College of Pandits of Nadia. The question of calf vaccination was laid before the pandits at their last annual conference during the Christmas holidays, and the pandits gave it as their opinion that there was no religious objection to using calves for vaccination. In Murshidabad there are two other institutions, viz., the "Murshidabad Muhammadan Association" and the "Anjumani." The former deals with matters connected with the intellectual and moral improvement of Muhammadans, and the latter is reported to be a purely religious institution maintained for the help of the poor. In Khulna the only social institutions deserving of notice are the Jessore and Khulna *Sunmilani*, which looks after zanana education and the physical and moral training of boys, and the *Sripur Hitasadhini Sabha*, which maintains a charitable dispensary in Sripur.

THE PUBLIC PRESS.

141. In the 24-Pargannas the total number of presses was 30, against 27 in the previous year. Six presses were closed and nine opened during the year. Of the presses, 1 is owned by Government, 1 by a European, 1 by a Native Christian, 10 by Muhammadans, and 17 by Hindus. The Horticultural Press, the Bharati Press, and the Suptahik Sambad Press continued to issue periodicals, called *Sanskrit Chandrika*, the *Bharati*, and the *Anader Patrika* respectively. Another periodical, called *Bhishuk Darpan*, has been newly started during the year, and is issued by the Bhishuk Darpan Juntra. The Herald Press issued a paper called the *Indian Christian Herald*. Two newspapers—the *Railway Guardian* and the *Power*—have sprung up during the year. The former is issued by the Railway Press, and the latter by the Power Steam Printing Works, which also issues two other papers—the *Banganibasi* and the *National Guardian*. The circulation of these papers and periodicals is confined to a limited number of people. A monthly Bengali magazine, named *Prabha*, printed in Calcutta, is published at Nila, a village in the subdivision of Diamond Harbour. It deals with literary, and not with political or administrative subjects. In Nadia the number of presses was reduced from three to two. No daily, weekly or other periodical paper is issued from any of these presses. In Murshidabad there were 11 presses as against 10 in the previous year. Three weekly newspapers—the *Pratikar*, the *Pratinidhi*, and the *Hitaishi*—were published in this district during the year. They are moderate in tone and limited in circulation. A monthly paper, called the *Nandi*, a comic paper, was started during the year, but after two or three issues it ceased to exist. In Jessore there were four presses, a new press having been started during the year. Three of them execute miscellaneous work, while the fourth, "The Chikitsa Prabash Press," continued to issue a weekly journal, called the *Samaj-o-Sahitya*, and vernacular books on hygiene. As in the previous year, there was only one press in Khulna. It executes job work. No newspaper is issued from it. The vernacular journal called the *Ghostok*, started in the preceding year by a local Native Christian, continued to be printed and published in Calcutta. It will thus be seen that the newspapers and periodicals published in the districts of this Division are generally of little importance and small circulation. As regards the public press generally, the few who read newspapers in the several districts of this Division read the papers published in Calcutta. Of papers published in English, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindu Patriot*, and the *Bengalee* have the largest circulation among the native community. The leading vernacular papers are the *Bangavasi*, the *Banganivasi*, the *Hitavadi*, the *Sanjibani*, the *Samaya*, and the *Sudhakar*. Of these, the *Bangavasi* and the *Banganivasi* are the organs of the orthodox Hindus. The *Hitavadi* is more liberal as regards social matters, and is a supporter of the Congress The *Samaya* advocates the cause of the raiyat and social reform. The *Sanjivani* is the organ of the Brahmo Somaj. The *Sudhakar* is a Muhammadan paper devoted to the cause of the Musalmans. The *Bangavasi* has in some districts found its way among the shopkeepers and the others of the

lower class who know a little of reading and writing. My remarks on public feeling apply to the public press, with which the people at large may be said to have nothing to do. though I cannot but think that there is a danger of the seditious and malignant misrepresentations of the native press gradually filtering downwards and leading the discontented among the people to believe that the British Government is their enemy.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

142. Seventeen Sub-Deputy Collectors and thirteen kanungos were employed in this Division during 1894-95, as shown below:—

	Sub-Deputies.	Kanungos.
24-Parganas	5	3
Nadia	4	1
Murshidabad	3	4
Jessore	3	3
Khulna	2	2
	17	13

143. Of the five Sub-Deputy Collectors in the 24-Parganas, Babu Amrita Lal Gupta worked for a few months only, and Babu Adyata Charan De is specially employed as Superintendent of the Port Canning estate. Since the middle of February, Babu Jotendra Nath Gupta has been employed exclusively on settlement operations. One of the Sub-Deputy Collectors of Nadia, Babu Charu Chandra Kumar, was transferred from this Division early in the year. Another Sub-Deputy Collector, Babu Hem Chandra Mitter, went away on leave on 21st September 1894, and returned to duty on the 4th March 1895. So, properly speaking, only two Sub-Deputy Collectors worked in this district throughout the year, and one for half the year. Babu Hara Chandra Ghose, who was a Sub-Deputy Collector in Murshidabad, has been promoted to be a Deputy Collector. There was one Sub-Deputy Collector at Khulna for some months, and one in the Satkhira subdivision for the whole year. The Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos were employed as usual on measurement, settlement, collection of rent from khas mahals, and other miscellaneous and outdoor duties, but they greatly prefer sedentary work in offices, and it requires constant goading and supervision to keep them on tour. The Sub-Deputy Collectors at some of the subdivisions were employed in criminal judicial work, which I think interferes unduly with their revenue work. The remarks of District Officers about the qualifications of the Sub-Deputy Collectors will be found with mine in the statement showing the character of gazetted officers appended to this report. Of the kanungos, Babu Rash Behary Bose, attached to Basirhat, and Babu Nritya Gopal Sanyal, at Krishnagar, have not been favourably reported on. The latter officer is lazy and perfunctory in his work.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

144. In the 24-Parganas most of the zamindars are non-resident, and there is not much sympathy between them and their raiyats, in whose welfare they usually take no personal interest. The Mookerjees of Goberdanga, and Babu Prosad Das Dutt, who has a zamindari in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, take an interest in the welfare of their tenants, and the zamindars of Goberdanga maintain a school and a dispensary. In the 24 Parganas, Babu Rajkishore Mandal is generally reported to be a tyrannous landlord. Debendra Nath Bose, son of Dwarka Nath Bose, the zamindar of Metakhira abad, with a number of *lathials*, attacked the cutcherry of a tenure-holder in the abad, and because, in the affray which took place, some of the assailants were wounded, a case was brought against the defending party, which resulted in acquittal. The landlord appears to have been the guilty party. In Nadia the zamindars, with a few exceptions, have been quiet and law-abiding. There have been several criminal cases between Nafar Chandra Pal Chaudhuri and Ram Gopal Chetlangi, regarding the possession of certain chars, and an addi-

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CONTENTS.

REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1895-96.

No. 1042B., dated Calcutta, the 14th November 1895.

From—E. H. WALSH, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

SALT.

THE HON'BLE MR. D. R. LYALL, C.S.I.

I AM directed to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the second quarter of 1895-96, comprising the months of July, August, and September 1895.

2. The quantity of salt of every description cleared during the quarter under report amounted to 26,12,380 maunds against 28,04,085 maunds in the previous quarter and 27,54,188 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the net amount of duty levied thereon was Rs. 61,10,917 against Rs. 66,34,015 in the previous quarter and Rs. 63,79,206 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. In all cases fractions are omitted.

3. The quantity of locally-made salt removed from the golas in Orissa during the quarter under review and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter are shown in table I:—

TABLE I.

1	2
	Puri.
	MDS.
Balance at the close of the previous quarter ...	2,73,170
Manufactured or added during the quarter ...	59,644
Total ...	3,32,814
Sales during the quarter	22,180
Wastage	2,778
Total ...	24,958
Balance at the close of the quarter	3,07,856

The total sale of locally-made salt during the quarter under review amounted to 22,180 maunds against 17,932 maunds in the previous quarter, and 12,023 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Duty was paid during the quarter on the full amount sold.

4. The subjoined table shows in detail the importations into the port of Calcutta and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under review compared with the figures of the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

TABLE II.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	1893-94. Second quarter.		1894-95. Second quarter.		1895-96. Second quarter.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
I United Kingdom	17,23,135	16,39,879	26,49,660	17,40,583	20,04,906	16,35,851
II { Hamburg (Germany)	87,792	1,45,912	6,11,001	4,30,808	3,09,780	3,47,674
II { Trieste (Austria)	13,397	2,847	... ..	1	.. ...	.. ...
IV { Langa	77,670	... .	......	260	29,500	......
IV { Muscat	50,007	64,315	1,10,524	23,720	......	38,744
IV { Hanjam	......	13,640	... .	75,616	.. ..	49,190
IV { Salif	......	33,663	64,517	......	1,69,003	16,211
IV { Jeddah	49,000	46,460	......	... ..	......	......
IV { Rowayah	1,02,356	1,33,105	2,77,666	53,244	3,21,223	1,15,437
IV { Aden	1,36,111	1,31,419	2,47,723	1,74,117	......	1,65,446
V { Madras	2,100	2,100	9,794	9,794	... ..	......
V { Tuticorin	.. ...	.. ...	.....	... ..	......	......
V { Coconada	10,000	10,000	7,950	7,950	... ..	... ..
VI Bombay	50,218	1,40,539	1,24,148	1,76,598	1,10,342	1,56,557
Total ...	23,01,186	23,63,912	41,02,982	27,01,691	29,44,763	25,25,110

5. Table III shows the quantity of the sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter under review compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

TABLE III.

WHERE STORED.	Second quarter of 1894-95.	Third quarter of 1894-95.	Fourth quarter of 1894-95.	First quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Salt golas	26,25,575	29,61,285	28,77,803	25,35,892	27,50,366
Kidderpore Docks do.	3,66,559	5,62,578	5,22,579	4,59,317	3,51,571
Chittagong Government do.	1,18,723	1,45,109	1,50,165	83,141	1,54,211
Khulna (Bonded Warehouse of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.)	......	......	1,150	584	1,564
Balasore (ditto)	......	......	1,300	2,231	1,837
Total ...	31,10,857	36,68,972	35,52,997	30,81,185	32,59,549

The stock in bond at the close of the quarter has risen by a little above 1¾ lakhs of maunds over that at the close of the previous quarter, and the shipments of salt, noted in paragraph 9, also show a marked advance.

6. The despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways passing the several pass stations into the interior of the country both east and west of the river Hooghly, as well as the despatches by steamers and flats during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years, are shown in the table below:—

TABLE IV.

PERIOD.	BY WATER.					BY RAIL.			BY STEAMERS AND FLATS.	
	Viá Balikhal.	*Viá* Sankrail.	*Viá* Gowakhally.	*Viá* Kidderpore.	*Viá* Balliaghata.	*Viá* Ruthtollah Ghat.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and South-Eastern Railways or *viá* Chitpur.	Quantity despatched in to the interior (excluding Orissa).	Quantity despatched to Orissa.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Second quarter of 1893-94...	3,12,010	1,35,624	55,248	64,353	3,18,417	388	6,59,912	2,95,938	3,20,415	64,650
Ditto of 1894-95...	2,64,027	1,38,300	70,618	90,263	3,84,419	1,700	7,79,821	2,88,705	4,70,586	62,600
Ditto of 1895-96...	2,29,104	1,43,751	69,614	90,755	4,07,787	1,514	6,96,776	2,91,438	3,58,800	60,960

7. The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to the stations beyond Buxar during the quarter under review amounted to 11,616 maunds 20 seers, as noted in the margin, against 5,622 maunds 10 seers in the previous quarter and 2,248 maunds 20 seers in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.	s.
July	2,998	0
August	2,623	10
September	5,995	10
Total ...	11,616	20

8. The quantity of saltpetre-salt removed from the refineries on payment of duty amounted to 5,033 maunds against 12,557 maunds in the previous quarter and 6,238 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta according to published market reports were as follows :—

	Tons.
July	33,380
August	28,450
September	10,990
Total ...	72,820

Four vessels are also reported to have arrived at the port of Calcutta during the quarter under review with salt from Hamburg, amounting approximately to 11,380 tons.

10. Table V shows the average wholesale price per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt during each fortnight of the quarter :—

TABLE V.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT.	Fortnight ending 15th July 1895.	Fortnight ending 31st July 1895.	Fortnight ending 15th August 1895.	Fortnight ending 31st August 1895.	Fortnight ending 15th September 1895.	Fortnight ending 30th September 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Liverpool	60 11 8	62 6 0	61 3 4	55 2 1	52 1 0	53 11 6
Hamburg karkach	......	......	54 0 0	49 6 4	42 5 4	46 13 0
Muscat ditto	40 3 6	39 7 6	38 1 9	37 0 0	36 8 0	34 10 8
Jedda ditto	44 0 0	44 0 0	43 14 8	43 7 1	39 12 5	38 13 4
Bombay ditto	39 11 4	39 8 4	38 0 9	38 0 0	39 11 5	42 0 0
Madras ditto	40 0 0	......	..	50 0 0	......	......

11. The following table shows the quantity of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong, Narayanganj, Khulna, Balasore, and Bhairab Bazar (Mymensingh) during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1894-95 :—

TABLE VI.

PORT OR STATION.	Description of salt.	ADMITTED INTO BOND.		CLEARED.	
		Second quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1895-96.	Second quarter of 1894-95.	Second quarter of 1895-96.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.	MDS. S. C.
Chittagong	Liverpool	80,000 0 0	1,01,065 0 0	40,473 33 0	43,567 10 0
	Madras	......	......	......	0 7 0
	Ceylon	......	......	......	0 4 0
Narayanganj	Liverpool	......	......	......	2,970 0 0
Khulna	Ditto	......	5,100 0 0	......	4,075 0 0
Balasore	Ditto	......	8,970 0 0	......	9,077 5 0
Bhairab Bazar ...	Ditto	......	5,400 0 0	......	5,400 0 0
	Total ...	80,000 0 0	1,20,535 0 0	40,473 33 0	65,089 26 0

No transactions of sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from the ports of Cuttack and Puri.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 18th November, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather very hot for the time of year. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Prospects of winter rice crop bad. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an avera ge price of 15½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil all over the district. Prospects of paddy continue good in the Sadar, Contai, and Tamluk subdivisions. In Ghatal the outlook is gloomy. Indigo is being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice is selling at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	14 to 16	
Ghatal	14 or 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop unfavourable, except in low lands and in the south of the district. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at—

Sadar ... ... 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

	Srs. c.	
Barasat	13 12	per rupee.
Basirhat	15 3¾	
Diamond Harbour	16· 0	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Condition of *kalai* good. Sowing of indigo and *rabi* crops still continues. State of *aman* not good; estimated outturn eight annas. Rain much wanted. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—No rain. Weather warm. Sowing of *rabi* crops still going on at Sadar and Satkhira. Prospects of crops good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice —

	Srs.	
Sadar	17 to 21	per rupee.
Bagerhat	18	
Satkhira	16	

Dinajpur.—No rain. Mornings and evenings cool. Hot during day. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Outturn of winter rice is estimated to be 18 annas. Common rice selling from 13 to 15 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Washing of jute finished. Harvesting of *aman* commenced in places. Sowing of winter crops going on. Rain wanted for *aman* crop. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot at day, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* good, but more rain is wanted. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·18. Weather sultry. Prospects of standing crops fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·10. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Prospects of winter rice indifferent. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Water and fodder plentiful. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy on high lands suffering for want of rain. Harvesting of black paddy commenced in places. *Rabi* and poppy still being sown; the latter had to be resown in many cases owing to the season being abnormally hot. Common rice selling from 16 to 21 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Prospect of winter rice crop continues as bad as before. *Rabi* tolerably fair. About ⅞ of poppy sown; germination fair. Price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers against an average of 16½ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* being sown. *Aghani* being harvested with an estimated outturn of 12 annas. Paddy on high lands suffered for want of rain. Small-pox among cattle is reported from thana Bagaha. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Rice crop approaching maturity. Rain badly wanted for *rabi* sowings. Prices almost stationary. Fodder sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather continues warm during day. Winter rice has nearly ripened and reaping commenced in some places; the yield is not expected to exceed 10 annas. *Rabi* sowings continue. Sugarcane is being pressed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·08. Paddy on high land suffering badly for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings going on and prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar thana. Common rice selling at 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* continues. *Guru sarad* maturing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	23	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	29	14	
Kendrapara	31	8	
Banki	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy. Harvesting of paddy commenced in places; prospects are not as good as expected. *Rabi* prospects good. Poppy sowings in progress. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was light rain in Dacca and Chittagong during the week, but practically none in the other reporting districts. Except in Northern and parts of Eastern Bengal and in Orissa, the state of the winter rice crop is not satisfactory owing to the early cessation of the rains. The sowing of indigo in Lower Bengal and of the *rabi* crops in Bengal and Bihar has commenced. In Patna district the first sowings of poppy have failed from the unusual heat, and in Darbhanga the *rabi* is suffering from a lack of moisture. Sugarcane is doing well, and the pressing has begun in some districts. Cattle-disease is reported from Champaran and Purnea; elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice is generally steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 19th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	14 0	13 0	15 8	...	..	...	12 8	12 12	13 8	15 8	15 12	16 0	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ...	15 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ...	13 4	13 0	14 8	...	18 2	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	18 12	17 8	20 0	...	...	...
	4	Midnaporo ..	14 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	12 3	16 0	16 0	14 6	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	..	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 14	11 8		...	...
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	10 0	15 8	15 5	12 8	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 0	7 8	7 4	13 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ..	11 13	12 1	13 14	16 0	16 6	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 13	12 4	10 10	17 12	17 12	18 13
	9	Nadia ...	15 9	16 0	16 0	26 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	5 14	14 3	14 13	12 10	...	...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	..	...	...
	11	Jessore .	12 6	13 0	...	16 0	13 0	...	11 8	11 8	10 0	16 0	13 7	16 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ..	17 4	16 8	15 0	26 4	26 4	19 8	12 0	12 0	11 8	16 8	15 0	15 0	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ..	14 0	15 0	12 10	20 0	16 0	14 0	11 13	11 13	11 3	15 0	16 10	13 3	...	...	...
	15	Jalpaiguri .	12 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	13 0	9 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 4	8 0	14 8	15 0	11 8	...	.	...
	18	Bogra ...	13 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 2	15 12	15 12	15 0	...	...	...
	19	Pabna ..	18 12	18 0	15 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 9	16 8	18 0	16 8	.	...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca ..	13 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	11 14	12 12	9 10	15 8	17 0	12 12	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur .	18 0	18 0	15 0	16 0	...	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 5	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 5	10 12	15 8	16 0	11 8	..	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 11 seers, Katwa 11 seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 11 seers, Tamluk 11 seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 11 seers 7 chitaks and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Chotla 11¼ seers, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahát 10 seers 9 chitaks, and Baduria 10 seers 8 chitaks.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9 seers 8 chitaks, and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. *Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15 3	15 3	16 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 0	13 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

istricts of Bengal on the 15th November 1895.

...D. Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Salt. Next preceding return.	Salt. Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
							BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
120	0 11 0 A	11 0	11 8	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 7 6	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
120	0 10 8 B	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
320	0 10 0 C	10 1	11 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
200	0 11 8 D	11 8	10 12	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4	
160	0 10 0 E	10 0	11 9	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
105	0 11 0 F	11 0	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6	
88	0 11 6 G	11 7	11 4	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
85	0 11 13	11 13	11 13	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
128	0 10 12 H	10 8	10 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
180	0 11 0 I	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
120	0 9 2 J	9 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
160	0 10 12 K	10 12	9 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
0 240	0 9 9 L	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
0 120	0 11 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
0 180	0 10 0 M	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
0 120	0 8 0 N	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
0 60	0 9 0 O	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
0 90	0 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
0 200	0 9 12 P	9 12	9 12	3 8 0	3 7 6	3 9 6	Pabna.	19	
0 140	0 10 0 Q	10 10	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
0 100	0 8 0 R	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
0 120	0 10 0 S	9 10	10 8	3 11 0	4 6 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
0 80	0 10 8 T	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23	

rupee are :—Bagorhat 8 seers and Satkhira not reported.
rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 12 chitaks.
rupee.
rupee.
rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
per rupee.
he retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj not reported, Manikganj 9 seers,
it 11 seers 6 chitaks.
rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona
r rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, an

Division	Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.		Kangni or Kakon, Italian millet. (*Setaria italica.*) Present return.	Kangni or Kakon. Next preceding return.	Kangni or Kakon. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.—*concluded.*			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	1	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 8
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	9 4	1	.	.	...	12 0	12 0	11 7
	26	Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	9 12	...	...	...	12 0	11 12	12 0	1	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 8
BIHAR.																		
Patna Division.	27	Patna ...	17 0 / 15 0	Red. 18 8 / White. 15 0	17 0 / 16 0	25 0	23 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	1(	30 0	30 0	19 0	21 0	21 0	20 0
	28	Gaya ...	11 0	11 0	14 8	21 0	19 0	15 4	10 0	10 0	9 4	1	16 0	16 4	12 8	18 0	17 4	18 0
	29	Shahabad ...	12 0	11 0 to 13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	1(	...	...	...	18 8	18 0 to 19 0	16 0
	30	Saran ...	15 0	14 0	14 4	20 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	1	16 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	17 6
	31	Champaran* ...	16 12	16 8	14 0	33 8	28 8	18 8	8 8	10 0	8 4	1(	...	...	...	21 4	20 4	17 4
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	15 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	17 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	1	...	..	...	17 0	16 12	16 0
	33	Darbhanga ...	13 6	16 6	15 4	27 4	21 14	15 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	1(	...	...	...	18 9	18 9	16 8
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr ...	15 0	15 8	13 12 to 14 11	22 0	23 8	17 13½	10 8	12 0	10 0 to 11 0	15	12 8	10 0	...	18 0	18 0	17 13 to 18 14
	35	Bhagalpur ...	15 2	15 12	14 8	20 3	20 3	17 10	13 4	13 4	10 11	17	...	...	..	19 9	18 15	16 6
	36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	10 0	20	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0
	37	Malda (English Bazar).*		19 0	16 0	...	...	...		12 0	10 0			13 0	13 0		15 0	14 0
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 0	12 0	11 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	18	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
ORISSA.																		
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	11 5	23	...	...	...	Biri or kalai. 16 7	15 12	14 7
	40	Balasore ...	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	16 0	11 0	24	..	.	...	Chhola. 14 0 / Biri or kalai. 16 0	14 0 / 16 0	13 0 / 13 0
	41	Puri ...	11 0	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	17 1	9 5	24	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	11 13
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ...	12 0	11 8	12 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	15 8
	43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	Red. 10 12 / White. 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 10 8 / White. 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 11 0 / White. 7 8 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	18	...	...	...	12 0 to 13 0	12 0 to 13 0	12 8 to 13 0
	44	Palamau (Daltonganj).	12 15	13 8	12 6	21 15	20 13	12 6	10 2	9 0	11 4	13	...	...	...	14 10	14 1	11 4
	45	Manbhum ...	13 4	13 4	14 0	24 0	24 0	...	16 0 to 16 8	15 0	10 0 to 12 0	18 / 19	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0
	46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	18	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0

* Present return not received.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chand;
V At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11¼ seers, Bihar 10½, seers, a
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seer
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Sasaram 10¼ seers a
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 3 chitaks and Gopa
a1 At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11

CALCUTTA,

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th November 1895—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*)			Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*)			Firewood.			Salt.			Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt.			Districts.	Number.	
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—concluded.		
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	[U] 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[V] 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	3 12 0	Noakhali.	25	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	[W] 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	Chittagong Division.
															BIHAR.		
26 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	19 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	[X] 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
22 12	22 0	20 4	18 0	18 0	...	140 0	140 0	140 0	[Y] 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28	Patna Division.
23 0	23 0	18 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	[Z] 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	Shahabad.	29	Patna Division.
25 0	25 8	21 0	18 0	19 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	[a] 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	Saran.	30	Patna Division.
25 4	28 8	25 8	21 4	22 12	17 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	[a1] 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Champaran.	31	Patna Division.
25 0	26 0	24 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	[b] 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	Patna Division.
28 3	27 5	24 4	19 0	19 0	19 6	176 0	160 0	176 0	[c] 11 0	10 0	10 8	3 8 0	4 0 0	3 6 0	Darbhanga.	33	Patna Division.
27 0	28 0	21 8	17 0	17 0	18 0	126 0 to 168 0	160 0	130 0 to 180 0	[d] 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 6 6	3 12 0	3 8 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
25 4	27 12	21 7	18 4	18 15	15 12	151 8	151 8	120 0	[e] 10 11	10 11	10 11	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	Bhagalpur.	35	Bhagalpur Division.
24 0	...	...	15 0	...	14 0	320 0	...	320 0	[f] 10 0	...	10 0	3 10 0	...	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	Bhagalpur Division.
	32 0	22 0		11 0	11 0		160 0	160 0		10 0	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	Bhagalpur Division.
30 0	30 0	28 0	16 8	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	[g] 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Southal Parganas.	38	Bhagalpur Division.
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	[h] 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 8	120 0	120 0	128 0	[i] 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	14 7	14 7	14 7	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	Orissa Division.
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	[j] 8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 6	4 7 0	4 0 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
18 0	18 0	20 0	Large. 11 0; Small. 13 0	Large. 10 0; Small. 13 0	Large. 10 0; Small. 14 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	3 14 0	4 2 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	Chota Nagpur Division.
16 14	20 4	16 14	16 14	16 14	12 6	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 7½	...	...	...	Palamau. (Daltonganj).	44	Chota Nagpur Division.
24 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 2	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum	46	Chota Nagpur Division.

c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.
d In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
e In the Banka, Supaul and Madhipura subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, Rajmahal 9 seers. Jamtara not reported.
h In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 10 seers, Kendrapara 10 seers and Banki 11 seers.
i At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
j At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 6 0	3 5 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 1 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 12 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 3 0	2 3 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	5 6 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 6 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 5 0	3 1 0	4 0 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	3 4 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 14 0	...	2 2 0	3 2 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 5 0 / White wheat. 2 10 0	Red wheat. 2 1 6 / White wheat. 2 10 0	2 5 0 / 2 7 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 10 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 9 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 5 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	2 6 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	2 6 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th November 1895.

...al on the 15th November 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	.	...
...	...	...	.		...
...	...	...	...	...	...

	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
	...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
	...	2 4 0	3 8 0	...	0 6 0	0 5 0	...	3 8 0	3 6 0	Narayanganj.
	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 1 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 6 6	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav-ity. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·944	29·994	+·018	Variable	24	88·2	11 & 14 Nov.	67·4	13th Nov.	87·5	69·2	78·4
			Raniganj ...	29·710	30·003	+·008	Calm & NW	29	89·3	11th ,,	65·0	14th ,,	87·3	66·3	76·8
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·720	29·978	+·009	Calm	24	88·6	11th ,,	64·8	13th ,,	87·6	66·6	77·1
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·887	29·987	+·011	N	10	90·3	11 & 12 ,,	65·7	15th ,,	89·3	67·5	78·4
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·010	29·980	+·018	NWly	178	86·4	10th ,,	71·0	14 & 16 ,,	84·6	72·9	78·7
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	30·012	29·979	+·013	Calm	55	86·4	12, 13 & 15 ,,	66·7	14th ,,	85·9	69·1	77·5
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·990	29·986	+·016	S	50	89·7	12th ,,	64·4	12th ,,	88·4	67·2	77·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·970	29·987	+·009	Variable	39	87·7	14th ,,	68·2	11th ,,	86·8	69·3	78·1
		Jessore	Jessore ...	30·003	29·984	+·025	Calm	33	87·5	14th ,,	67·9	16th ,,	86·2	68·9	77·5
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·951	29·982	+·022	Calm	47	87·6	14th ,,	67·1	16th ,,	86·1	68·6	77·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ..	29·918	30·000	+·028	NE	27	85·8	13th ,,	65·3	16th ,,	84·6	66·6	75·6
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·769	30·021	+·026	ENE & NNW	37	84·0	13th ,,	64·3	16th ,,	81·3	66·1	73·7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling .	23·095	—	+·034	E	65	58·2	15th ,,	46·2	16th ,,	55·2	46·4	50·8
			Gnatong ...	19·329	—	—	Calm	76	43·0	11 & 16 ,,	27·5	14th ,,	40·7	29·2	35·0
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·931	30·012	+·025	NE	25	84·9	13th ,,	65·2	16th ,,	84·2	66·8	75·6
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·960	29·981	+·028	Calm	23	86·2	13 & 16 ,,	66·5	16th ,,	85·8	68·5	77·1
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·991	29·991	+·031	Calm	6	85·6	14th ,,	66·9	16th ,,	84·9	69·1	77·0
East Bengal.	Dacca ..	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·009	29·984	+·037	Variable	50	87·1	14th ,,	69·7	10th ,,	85·7	70·9	78·3
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·982	29·993	+·036	NE	25	85·2	13th ,,	66·6	10th ,,	84·8	68·6	76·7
		Faridpur	Faridpur ...	29·997	29·992	+·025	Calm	19	86·6	13th ,,	67·9	16th ,,	84·9	69·5	77·2
		Backergunge	Barisal ..	30·018	29·976	+·026	Calm	*29	88·3	13 & 14 ,,	62·4	10th ,,	86·4	69·3	77·9
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla* ...	29·991	29·976	+·032	Calm	20	86·4	13th ,,	65·8	10th ,,	85·0	67·6	76·3
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·985	29·975	+·035	NEly	16	85·5	15 & 16 ,,	65·9	10 & 16 ,,	83·8	67·4	75·6
		Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·950	29·987	+·046	ENE & NNE	53	86·2	14th ,,	66·1	11 & 16 ,,	84·4	67·0	75·7
		South Lushai Hills ...	......												
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·858	29·999	0	SW	47	87·5	14th ,,	64·1	14th ,,	86·5	66·3	76·5
		Gaya	Gaya ..	29·667	30·011	+·016	Calm	37	90·0	11 & 16 ,,	61·7	14th ,,	89·5	64·3	76·9
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·674	29·993	—·011	SW & SSW	104	91·0	14th ,,	?	?	89·5	?	?
			Buxar ...	29·790	29·993	—·005	Calm	26	88·5	10, 13 & 14 ,,	61·4	14th ,,	88·2	63·4	75·8
			Arrah ...	29·846	29·995	+·013	Variable	22	89·4	11 & 14 ,,	59·7	14th ,,	88·9	63·1	76·1
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·849	29·990	+·016	Calm	30	88·7	14th ,,	60·6	14th ,,	87·4	64·5	76·0
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·818	30·005	+·027	ENE	60	87·2	14th ,,	62·8	10th ,,	85·2	64·7	74·9
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·861	29·999	—	ESE	20	85·7	14th ,,	65·8	16th ,,	84·8	66·4	75·6
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·877	30·002	+·013	Variable	24	85·1	13th ,,	68·0	10 & 11 ,,	84·5	68·4	76·5
	Bhagalpur...	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·867	29·985	+·011	Ely	33	89·0	11th ,,	65·1	10th ,,	87·1	66·5	76·8
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·919	30·003	+·029	E & ENE	29	86·7	13th ,,	65·3	11th ,,	85·2	65·8	75·5
		Malda	Malda ...	?	?	?	NW & SW	51	88·6	14th ,,	64·9	10th ,,	86·8	67·5	77·2
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·539	30·000	+·025	Calm	18	86·1	11th ,,	65·4	14th ,,	85·4	66·7	76·1
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ..	29·968	29·992	+·027	Calm & W	29	90·2	14th ,,	67·2	13th ,,	89·1	69·1	79·1
			False Point...	30·032	29·935	+·034	NW	92	88·5	13th ,,	65·5	13th ,,	86·1	68·6	77·4
		Balasore	Balasore ..	30·000	30·003	+·029	SW	54	89·9	12th ,,	63·7	15th ,,	88·2	66·8	77·5
		Puri ...	Puri ...	30·040	30·003	—	N	140	89·7	14th ,,	70·6	13th ,,	87·8	73·2	80·0
			Gopalpur ...	30·036	29·997	—	NNW	178	87·7	14th ,,	65·6	13 & 14 ,,	86·2	67·8	77·0
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ..	28·063	30·008	+·017	SW & S	134	84·2	14th ,,	60·8	11th ,,	83·0	62·4	72·7
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·876	29·988	+·018	Calm	119	84·4	14th ,,	59·0	16th ,,	82·9	61·5	72·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...												
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibasa ...	29·270	30·002	+·030	WNW	*23	89·6	11, 12 & 14 ,,	61·1	15th ,,	88·8	63·4	76·1

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the ... The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and ...

for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of November 1895.

					DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					Of week.				Rainfall.						
									Since 1st of month			Since 16th October 1895.			
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+4·5	73·5	86	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·23	−0·23	2·15	1·80	+0·35	Burdwan.
+4·1	72·2	81	0	Nil											
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·13	−0·13	1·68	1·43	+0·25	Birbhum.
+3·7	73·2	77	0	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·25	Nil	0·37	−0·37	2·42	1·73	+0·69	Bankura.
+5·2	73·5	77	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·20	−0·20	1·40	2·60	−1·20	Midnapore.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·09	−0·09	1·16	1·75	−0·59	Hooghly.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·25	−0·25	0·47	1·69	−1·22	Howrah.
+4·0	76·8	84	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·23	0·01	0·29	−0·28	0·94	2·61	−1·67	24-Parganas.
+4·1	74·4	87	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·25	−0·25	0·65	2·23	−1·58	Calcutta.
+4·5	75·4	82	0·9	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·26	−0·25	1·63	1·84	−0·21	Nadia.
+4·6	74·3	89	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·18	−0·17	1·12	1·53	−0·41	Murshidabad.
+3·3	75·5	90	0·6	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·19	−0·16	1·29	2·05	−0·76	Jessore.
					Nil	0·03	0·00	0·29	Nil	0·24	−0·24	0·24	2·36	−2·12	Khulna.
+4·6	75·9	86	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·17	−0·17	0·64	1·33	−0·69	Rajshahi.
+3·4	71·7	89	1·4	Nil	0·05	0·04	0·20	0·12	0·05	0·08	−0·03	0·18	0·97	−0·79	Dinajpur.
+2·0	70·5	87	3·0	0·63	0·30	Nil	2·00	0·00	0·30	0·08	+0·31	0·91	2·84	−1·93	Jalpaiguri.
+2·6	50·4	96	4·6	0·58		0·1[illegible]		0·42		0·25			1·94		Darjeeling.
—	37·9	80	4·0	0·61											
					0·01	0·03	0·00	0·18	0·01	0·03	−0·02	0·26	2·57	−2·31	Kuch Bihar.
+3·4	73·9	88	1·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·08	−0·01	0·40	1·70	−1·30	Rangpur.
+4·3	74·6	87	0	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·25	0·00	0·03	0·27	−0·24	0·29	1·85	−1·56	Bogra.
+4·1	73·1	90	1·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·19	−0·19	0·79	2·08	−1·29	Pabna.
+2·8	75·8	90	2·9	0·04	0·10	0·17	0·50	0·35	0·12	0·35	−0·23	0·87	2·31	−1·44	Dacca.
+3·0	73·4	91	0·8*	0·30	0·06	0·07	0·20	0·24	0·06	0·23	−0·17	0·22	2·18	−1·96	Mymensingh.
+3·4	75·3	90	0·9	0·14	0·35	0·01	0·67	0·23	0·35	0·17	+0·18	1·27	1·94	−0·67	Faridpur.
+3·4	76·6	88	2·6	0·03	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·53	−0·53	Nil	3·01	−3·01	Backergunge.
+1·2	75·2	94	0·7	0·02	0·27	0·03	0·50	0·31	0·52	0·33	+0·19	1·31	2·19	−0·88	Tippera.
+1·1	76·1	88	0·7	0·03	0·03	0·01	0·00	0·22	0·06	1·09	−1·03	0·12	3·73	−3·61	Noakhali.
+0·6	73·2	92	0·1	0·17	0·12	0·10	0·50	0·25	0·19	1·11	−0·92	0·19	3·99	−3·80	Chittagong.
					0·05	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·36	1·18	−0·82	0·36	3·59	−3·23	South Lushai Hills.
+5·1	73·3	75	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·09	−0·09	Nil	1·19	−1·19	Patna.
+5·4	70·3	58	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·14	−0·14	0·05	0·82	−0·77	Gaya.
?	70·1	65	0	Nil											
+4·7	71·8	66	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·11	−0·11	Nil	1·13	−1·13	Shahabad.
+5·4	70·7	81	0	Nil											
+4·9	71·3	85	0	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·04	−0·04	Nil	0·71	−0·71	Saran.
+5·5	72·2	88	1·4	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	0·31	−0·31	Champaran.
—	72·2	68	0·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·04	−0·04	0·01	0·91	−0·90	Muzaffarpur.
+4·4	72·0	88	0·7	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·02	−0·02	0·14	0·81	−0·67	Darbhanga.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·10	−0·10	0·05	1·19	−1·14	Monghyr.
+6·1	74·1	84	0·1	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·02	0·07	−0·05	0·07	1·25	−1·18	Bhagalpur.
+4·3	70·9	90	0	0·08	0·03	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·18	0·04	+0·14	0·21	1·37	−1·16	Purnea.
+4·7	73·7	67	2·0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·18	−0·18	0·16	1·34	−1·18	Malda.
+5·1	73·7	80	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·13	−0·13	0·83	1·29	−0·46	Sonthal Parganas.
+3·3	72·5	83	0	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·31	1·23	0·71	+0·52	4·24	3·53	+0·71	Cuttack.
+3·2	75·9	87	1·0	Nil											
+4·4	73·9	80	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·28	0·56	0·61	−0·05	1·68	2·36	−0·68	Balasore.
—	76·9	78	0	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·00	0·33	0·08	1·35	−1·27	4·25	5·04	−0·79	Puri.
—	73·9	80	0	Nil											
+3·5	68·2	67	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·15		0·24			0·89		Hazaribagh.
+5·4	71·0	52	0	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·15	−0·15	1·64	1·04	+0·60	Lohardaga.
				Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·23	−0·23	0·53	1·10	−0·57	Palamau
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·15	−0·15	2·16	1·15	+1·01	Manbhum.
+4·2	71·1	74	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·23	−0·22	1·89	1·49	+0·40	Singhbhum

ast ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
umbers denoting could amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal
uring the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 16th of November 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 10th.	Monday, 11th.	Tuesday, 12th.	Wednesday, 13th.	Thursday, 14th.	Friday, 15th.	Saturday, 16th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	1·40	1·66
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·27	2·51	2·15
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	2·75	2·06
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·93	1·35
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·11	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	2·00	1·77
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·88	1·83
			Rampur Hát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·17	1·68
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·25	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·04	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·32	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	2·45	1·91
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·24	2·19	1·38
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·30	2·29	1·71
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·75	2·16	1·88
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·44	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·90	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·62	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·18	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·28	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·71	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·88	5·19
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·23	0·46	2·56
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	3·13	2·09
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·14	0·57
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·62	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·89	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·44	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·97	?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·08	1·44	1·83
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	1·27	1·52
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·77	1·91
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·40	2·15
			Mohesreka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·54	1·22
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·81	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·07	0·55	0·91	5·14
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·27	0·50	2·51
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·20	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·65	2·23
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·33	1·49	1·78
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·10	0·85	1·91
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·20	0·74	2·15
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·27	1·14	2·11
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·35	1·25	1·78
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	2·07	1·31
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	1·36	2·08
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	1·63	1·58
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·20	1·35	2·42
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	..	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·32	1·61	1·46
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	1·43	1·60
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	1·10	1·43
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	1·00	1·45
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·74	1·50
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·90	1·82
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	1·07	?
			Patkabari ...										?		?		?
			Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·63	1·12	2·01
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·31	1·24	2·17
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·18	1·57	2·30
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	1·32	2·13
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·12	0·93	1·55
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·18	1·35	2·08
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·27	0·34	2·05
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·13	0·05	2·81
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·32	0·34	2·22
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
			Rampal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·91	1·51
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·73	1·88
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	0·2?	0·59
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·59	?
			Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·30	?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·40	0·87
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	1	0·25	0·12	0·25	0·12	0·31	0·67
			Raiganj ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·05	0·48
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·07	1·07
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·11	0·79
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·47	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·19	...	0·11							Nil		0·08		2·84
			Alipore Duars	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	0·03	?	0·03	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·20	?
			Debiganj ...										?		?		?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)				0·29						?		?		?
North Bengal.		Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	...	...	1·05	0·11					0·18		0·35		4·45
			Siliguri ...	0·45	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·59	0·32	1·12	0·33	1·23	0·89
			Darjeeling ...	0·42	0·01	0·05	0·07	...	...	0·03	1	0·58	0·65	0·58	0·69	0·72	4·28
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	0·18						0·20		0·21		0·53
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·05	?	0·40	?	0·40	?
			Pedong ...	0·02	...	0·05							?		?		?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...												?		?
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...										?		?		?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	0·05	1·64
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	Nil	1·73
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·01	0·04	0·01	0·09	1·49
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	0·01	1·50
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·08	1·70
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·04	2·73
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·15	0·21	1·15
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·02	1·23	1·19
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·43	2·17
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	0·30	2·33
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·20	1·81
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	0·10	Nil	0·10	0·01	0·28	1·19
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·07	1·33
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·51	2·26

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 16th of November 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 10th.	Monday, 11th.	Tuesday, 12th.	Wednesday, 13th.	Thursday, 14th.	Friday, 15th.	Saturday, 16th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·79	2·57
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	1	0·18	Nil	0·18	0·21	0·95	1·55
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·66	0·12	0·05	0·83	3·15
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	1	0·21	Nil	0·21	0·25	0·94	1·91
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·24	0·54	1·75
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·10	0·03	2·08
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1	0·30	Nil	0·30	0·26	0·51	2·44
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	2·06
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·53
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	1	0·50	?	0·50	?	0·58	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·07	1·15	1·64
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	1	0·14	0·01	0·14	0·25	0·90	2·11
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	1	0·90	Nil	0·90	0·17	1 75	2·05
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	Nil	3·25
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·43	Nil	3·06
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·53	Nil	2·93
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 0[illegible]	Nil	0·70	Nil	2·79
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·00	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·02	?	0 02	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	0·96	0·10	...	...	2	1·06	0·10	1·63	0·46	2·14	2·89
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·45	0·34	1·83	1·88
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	0 99	1·92
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	0·24	2·06
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
			Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·59	?	0·75	?
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·10	?
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·17	?	0·56	?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·03	0·01	0·07	0·67	0·00	3 52
			Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·05	1·51	0·14	3·94
			Harishpur ...										?		?		?
			Ramgunj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·09	?	1·21	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0 09	0·11	0·22	1·47	0·22	5·14
			Chittagong ...	0·04	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·14	0·09	0·14	0·74	0·14	2·81
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	0·06							?		?		?
			Satkanya ...	0·16									?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenna ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	0·11	?	0·25	?	0·25	?
			Chandpur ...										?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ..	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·36	1·18	0·36	3·59
			Bundarban ...	0·02	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	0·02	?	0·93	?	0·93	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·02	1·14
			Dinapore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	1·08
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·27
			Barh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·28
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·55
			Gaya .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·15	1·06
			Nawadah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·05	0·84
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·81
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Daudnagar..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·16	?
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·03	?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·17
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 04	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·98
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·33	Nil	1·36
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	1 24
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·91
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bussowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·18
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 04	Nil	1·11
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0 87
			Sooreepur ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 37
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Burhumoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·64
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	1·32
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·04	0·76
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·41	0·84
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·01	0·84
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·75
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·45
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·06	1·32
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0 82
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·28	?
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0 07	?
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chakai Bamdo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·32	?
			Chupreen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Gidhour ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·14	?
			Khargapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 16th of Nov. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 10th.	Monday, 11th.	Tuesday, 12th.	Wednesday, 13th.	Thursday, 14th.	Friday, 15th.	Saturday, 16th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	1·41
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	1·01
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·06	1·09
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·07	0·13	1·48
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·07	?
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·09	1·17
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·03	0·26	1·24
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·28	0·06	0·29	1·68
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	0·48	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·26	1·80
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·07	0·85
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·01	?	0·20	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	1·22
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·20	1·03
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·67	1·03
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	1·40	1·53
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·80	1·84
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·30	1·91	1·13
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·56	?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·96	?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·11	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·23	?
			Saroth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·62	?
			Barkope ...										?		?		?
			Bhagya ...										?		?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·66	?
			Burhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·27	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·24	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·32	0·59	5·00	3·42
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	0·65	0·63	4·06	2·86
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·35	0·68	3·02	3·57
			False Point ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·47	1·59	5·90	6·30
			Kendrapara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·38	0·45	2·05	3·67
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	2·10	0·29	4·27	2·42
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·21	?
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·06	?
		Balasore ...	*Akkhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·10	?	0·83	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	2·39	0·37	4·03	3·24
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·65	0·75	1·46	2·70
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·53	0·55	2·40
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·62	1·66	3·18
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	1·56	1·17
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·45	0·80	1·53
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·07	1·31	5·18	6·13
			Khurda ...										0·09		1·04		4·13
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	0·16	1·65	5·57	4·53
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·55	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·01	?	7·55	?
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	5·70	?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	4·81	?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·03	?	2·42	?
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·75	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	1·80	1·18
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	3·40	1·05
			Semtaguriah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·19		0·55
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	1·55	0·60
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·32	2·10	1·01
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·59	?
			Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Karagdcha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·73	?
			Ramgur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·07	1·35	0·90
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	1·94	1·15
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·75	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·70	?
			Tamar ...										?		?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	0·53	1·10
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·05	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·42	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	2·53	1·13
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	1·79	1·17
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·13	?
			Barahbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·33	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·65	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·74	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	1·89	1·49
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·20	?
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	?
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·60	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·80	?
			Monahorpur										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rain day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL,* FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

FINE settled weather has prevailed throughout the week, but with one very marked peculiarity in the unusually high temperature for the season of the year. The pressure arrangement, though not differing much from the normal over the province, has not shown very decidedly the features characteristic of the cold weather. This is due to the rather large pressure excess in the south of the Bay, in consequence of which the winds instead of being northerly have been either irregular or with a tendency to become southerly. In the early part of the week, when in addition to the excess in the south, there was defect in the western districts of Bengal, the wind circulation, though very light, resembled in its general features that which obtains during the south-west monsoon period; that is, directions were south or south-west in Lower Bengal, and easterly in the northern districts. The differences from the normal in pressure at that time varied from excess of ·05 inch in the south of the Bay to defect of ·07 inch in the west of Bihar. The variation in mean temperature ranged from defect of 3° in Arakan and part of East Bengal to excess of 5° in the west of Bihar.

Pressure rose slowly for some days; the defect in temperature at eastern stations almost entirely disappeared and the wind circulation in Bengal remained southerly, but over the Bay winds were northerly though light. In the middle of the week pressure fell slowly, then a brisk rise followed on the 14th, and readings were over 30 inches in the northern and western districts. Though, with the increasing pressure in the north-western districts, northerly winds became more general, temperature remained very high, and on the 14th excess in mean temperature was at many stations over 5°. The brisk rise of pressure continued on the 15th, and readings on that day varied from 30·09 inches in North Bengal to a little under 30 inches in the south-west of the Bay. As this arrangement showed a gentle gradient from north to south over the whole area, the northerly winds which hitherto had been fairly regular over the Bay set in at the inland stations also, but with very little strength. Temperature remained practically unchanged, excess averaging 5° except in East Bengal, where it was about 3°. On the 16th, the last day of the week, the pressure distribution had not changed, but temperature had increased over the western half of the province, where excess was about 6°.

Owing probably to the southerly winds in Lower Bengal, humidity was high in the eastern and northern districts. The sky was more cloudy in East and North Bengal than is usual in the middle of November, and a few light scattered showers fell chiefly in the Darjeeling hills and in parts of East Bengal. In the western districts the skies were cloudless with an entire absence of rainfall.

Pressure, as stated above, was very nearly normal over the province. At first there was a small defect, but the steady rise resulted in a moderate excess towards the end of the week. Mean pressure is in excess everywhere by small amounts varying up to ·04 inch in East Bengal.

Temperature having been high throughout the week both during the day and the night, there is a large excess in mean temperature in all districts. For the large divisions average excess varies from 2°·2 in East Bengal to 5°·1 in Bihar.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 16th November 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 16th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 16th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 16th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 16th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 16th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 16th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	85·6	89·1	+3·5	66·1	69·1	+3·0	75·9	79·1	+3·2
Calcutta	81·8	85·9	+4·1	65·0	69·1	+4·1	73·4	77·5	+4·1
Chittagong	83·4	84·4	+1·0	66·8	67·0	+0·2	75·1	75·7	+0·6
Burdwan	83·4	87·5	+4·1	64·3	69·2	+4·9	73·9	78·4	+4·5
Patna	82·6	86·5	+3·9	60·1	66·3	+6·2	71·4	76·5	+5·1
Gaya	83·7	89·5	+5·8	59·4	64·3	+4·9	71·6	76·9	+5·3
Purnea	82·7	85·2	+2·5	59·7	65·8	+6·1	71·2	75·5	+4·3
Hazaribagh	77·7	83·0	+5·3	57·8	62·4	+4·6	67·8	72·7	+4·9
Darjeeling	54·7	55·2	+0·5	41·8	46·4	+4·0	48·3	50·8	+2·5

Rainfall.—Showers fell in the Darjeeling hill districts during the greater part of the week and at a few scattered stations in East Bengal. In the other districts no rainfall occurred. The average fall in East Bengal is ·16 inch and in North Bengal ·14 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 16th of November 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	90·3	64·4	87·1	68·6	77·8	+4·2	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·20	—0·20	Nil	0·23	1·31	1·84
North Bengal	87·6	64·3	84·5	67·6	76·1	+3·6	0·14	0·02	+0·12	0·04	0·14	—0·10	0·15	0·13	0·50	1·46
East Bengal	88·3	62·4	85·0	68·6	76·8	+2·2	0·13	0·06	+0·07	0·32	0·25	+0·07	0·21	0·48	0·61	2·38
Bihar	91·0	59·7	86·8	65·6	76·2	+5·1	Nil	Nil	0	0·00	0·00	0	0·01	0·07	0·15	0·97
Orissa	90·2	63·7	87·4	69·0	78·2	+3·6	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·30	—0·30	0·61	0·79	2·94	3·05
Chota Nagpur	89·6*	59·0*	84·9*	62·4*	73·7*	+4·4*	Nil	0·03	—0·03	0·00	0·13	—0·13	Nil	0·19	1·82	0·92

* Daltongunj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 19th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 10th to 16th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32 Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	10th ...	29·977	80·0	88·3	16·7	71·6	84·0	77·5	·857	74·5	74	Nil
,, .	11th ...	·991	80·3	89·3	18·0	71·3	83·8	78·5	·905	76·3	78	Nil
,, ...	12th ...	·998	78·9	89·3	20·9	68·4	82·1	74·5	·753	70·7	69	Nil
,, ..	13th ...	30·001	78·9	89·3	20·9	68·4	83·6	73·1	·675	67·5	59	Nil
,, ...	14th ...	·026	78·3	89·1	21·7	67·4	81·6	73·8	·730	69·9	68	Nil
,, ...	15th ...	·083	79·3	88·7	18·9	69·8	78·6	75·5	·843	74·1	87	Nil
,, ...	16th ..	·089	79·1	87·5	16·9	70·6	83·1	74·7	·747	70·5	64	Nil

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	30·023
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	79·3
The extreme variation of temperature	22·1
The maximum temperature	88·8
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	71
	Inch.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th November 1895	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 18th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 10th to 16th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	10th	144·6	9·3	29·925	77·9	85·9	14·8	71·1	73·7	0·776	71·6	82	SE by E and WSW	53	Nil	Chiefly clear, △, ≡.
„	11th	144·5	9·4	·935	78·3	86·6	16·0	70·6	74·1	0·788	72·1	83	SW by W, SW and WSW.	91	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	12th	138·1	9·4	·932	76·8	86·4	17·9	68·5	72·2	0·731	69·8	81	WSW and WNW	48	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	13th	139·7	9·2	·949	76·2	86·1	18·7	67·4	70·8	0·683	67·8	77	WNW and WSW	52	„	Clear, △.
„	14th	139·0	9·2	·976	76·0	86·6	20·0	66·6	70·4	0·672	67·4	77	WNW and calm...	40	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	15th	144·2	9·5	30·036	77·3	85·7	16·4	69·3	72·1	0·719	69·4	76	Variable and calm.	40	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	16th	138·5	7·9	·029	77·7	84·4	14·0	70·4	71·9	0·705	68·8	74	S, SSW and WSW	38	„	Chiefly clear, △.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·969
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·963
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	63·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	77·4
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	77·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	75·7
The extreme variation of temperature	20·0
The maximum temperature	86·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	79
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	73
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 10th to 16th November 1895	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·29
The total fall from 1st January to 16th November 1895	39·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·14

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 17th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra, for the month of October 1895.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Miles.	86		134	48	90		177	87	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	120						
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	11·00	217·22	10·00	206·80	10·08	179·13	20·40	154·63	15·58	117·43	13·17	81·17	16·08	58·08	16·42	25·36	18·25	51·99	17·75	22·05	16·00	164·76
2nd ...	...	10·75	216·97	9·67	206·47	9·00	178·05	20·20	154·43	15·33	117·18	12·83	80·83	15·58	57·58	17·33	26·27	17·75	51·49	17·17	21·47	16·20	164·96
3rd ...	...	10·58	216·80	9·50	206·30	9·50	178·55	19·90	154·13	15·08	116·93	12·58	80·58	15·17	57·17	16·08	25·02	17·08	50·82	17·08	21·38	15·40	164·16
4th ...	...	10·25	216·47	9·33	206·13	9·00	178·05	19·50	153·73	14·92	116·77	12·75	80·75	14·83	56·83	15·67	24·61	16·75	50·49	16·42	20·72	14·60	153·36
5th ..	...	10·00	216·22	9·00	205·80	8·75	177·80	19·20	153·43	14·71	116·56	12·00	80·00	14·33	56·33	15·42	24·36	16·50	50·24	16·00	20·30	13·80	162·56
6th ...	...	10·00	216·22	9·00	205·80	8·50	177·55	18·80	153·03	14·50	116·35	12·17	80·17	14·17	56·17	15·25	24·19	16·17	49·91	15·92	20·22	15·40	164·16
7th ...	...	9·75	215·97	9·00	205·80	8·00	177·05	18·30	152·53	13·92	115·77	12·00	80·00	14·08	56·08	15·00	23·94	15·83	49·57	15·58	19·88	16·40	165·16
8th ...	...	9·58	215·80	8·83	205·63	7·92	176·97	17·80	152·03	13·58	115·43	11·75	79·75	13·92	55·92	14·67	23·61	15·50	49·24	15·50	19·80	17·60	166·36
9th ...	...	9·58	215·80	8·67	205·47	7·67	176·72	17·50	151·73	13·17	115·02	12·08	80·08	13·50	55·50	14·25	23·19	15·00	48·74	15·33	19·63	17·70	166·46
10th ...	...	9·50	215·72	8·50	205·30	7·33	176·38	17·00	151·23	12·58	114·43	11·92	79·92	13·25	55·25	14·08	23·02	14·75	48·49	13·50	17·80	16·40	165·16
11th ...	...	9·50	215·72	8·17	204·97	7·17	176·22	16·70	150·93	12·08	113·93	12·42	80·42	12·92	54·92	13·92	22·86	14·25	47·49	12·83	17·13	15·00	163·76
12th ...	...	9·50	215·72	7·83	204·63	7·00	176·05	16·20	150·43	12·08	113·93	13·08	81·08	12·58	54·58	13·67	22·61	13·67	47·41	12·42	16·72	13·80	162·56
13th ..	...	9·42	215·64	7·42	204·22	6·75	175·80	15·80	150·03	12·00	113·85	12·67	80·67	12·17	54·17	13·33	22·27	13·33	47·07	12·25	16·55	12·80	161·56
14th ...	...	9·42	215·64	7·00	203·80	6·42	175·47	15·40	149·63	11·08	112·93	12·17	80·17	11·75	53·75	13·00	21·94	13·00	46·74	12·00	16·30	11·90	160·66
15th ...	...	9·33	215·55	6·50	203·30	6·17	175·22	15·10	149·33	9·75	111·60	11·50	79·50	11·42	53·42	12·58	21·52	12·25	45·99	10·75	15·05	11·10	159·86
16th ...	...	9·25	215·47	6·25	203·05	5·92	174·97	14·70	148·93	9·58	111·43	10·92	78·92	11·00	53·00	12·25	21·19	11·50	45·24	10·67	14·97	10·50	159·26
17th ...	...	9·25	215·47	6·00	202·80	5·67	174·72	14·50	148·73	9·33	111·18	10·50	78·50	10·67	52·67	11·92	20·86	11·00	44·74	10·50	14·80	9·90	158·66
18th ...	...	9·25	215·47	5·67	202·47	5·42	174·47	14·20	148·43	9·08	110·93	10·00	78·00	10·33	52·33	11·83	20·77	10·58	44·32	10·42	14·72	9·50	158·26
19th ...	...	9·08	215·30	5·33	202·13	5·17	174·22	13·80	148·03	9·42	111·27	9·67	77·67	10·08	52·08	11·67	20·61	10·17	43·91	10·33	14·63	9·20	157·96
20th ...	...	9·08	215·30	5·00	201·80	4·92	173·97	13·80	148·03	9·25	111·10	9·25	77·25	9·83	51·83	11·50	20·44	9·50	43·24	9·42	13·72	8·60	157·36
21st ...	...	9·00	215·22	4·83	201·63	4·75	173·80	13·50	147·73	9·17	111·02	8·92	76·92	9·62	51·62	11·25	20·19	8·92	42·66	9·25	13·55	8·30	157·06
22nd ...	...	9·00	215·22	4·75	201·55	4·50	173·55	13·30	147·53	9·00	110·85	8·75	76·75	9·42	51·42	10·92	19·86	8·58	42·32	9·17	13·47	7·90	156·66
23rd ...	...	8·92	215·14	4·67	201·47	4·25	173·30	13·10	147·33	8·92	110·77	8·42	76·42	9·25	51·25	10·58	19·52	8·25	41·99	9·08	13·38	7·40	156·16
24th ...	...	8·92	215·14	4·50	201·30	4·08	173·13	12·95	147·18	8·50	110·35	8·33	76·33	9·00	51·00	10·25	19·19	7·92	41·66	9·00	13·30	7·30	156·06
25th ...	...	8·83	215·05	4·50	201·30	3·92	172·97	12·80	147·03	8·50	110·35	8·17	76·17	8·75	50·75	10·00	18·94	7·58	41·32	9·00	13·30	6·00	154·76
26th ...	...	8·83	215·05	4·42	201·22	3·67	172·72	12·50	146·73	8·17	110·02	8·08	76·08	8·54	50·54	9·67	18·61	7·33	41·07	8·83	13·13	6·70	155·46
27th ...	...	8·50	214·72	4·25	201·05	3·50	172·55	12·40	146·63	8·00	109·85	8·00	76·00	8·37	50·37	9·33	18·27	7·08	40·82	7·67	11·97	6·60	155·36
28th ...	...	8·25	214·47	4·08	200·88	3·25	172·30	12·30	146·53	7·92	109·77	7·83	75·83	8·12	50·12	9·08	18·02	6·83	40·57	5·75	10·05	6·70	155·46
29th ...	...	8·00	214·22	3·92	200·72	3·17	172·22	12·10	146·33	7·67	109·52	7·75	75·75	7·92	49·93	8·92	17·86	6·58	40·32	5·67	9·97	6·90	155·66
30th ...	...	7·75	213·97	3·83	200·63	3·17	172·22	11·90	146·13	7·58	109·43	7·58	75·58	7·71	49·71	8·83	17·77	6·33	40·07	5·67	9·97	7·20	155·96
31st ..	...	7·50	213·72	3·75	200·55	3·08	172·13	11·80	146·03	7·58	109·43	7·42	75·42	7·46	49·46	8·75	17·69	6·08	39·82	5·42	9·72	7·60	156·36

CALCUTTA,
The 18th November 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 16th November 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 16th November 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 17th November 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	520	83,950	1,365	281	55,755	944
Jute	700	2,30,875	4,012	442	1,82,335	3,016
Firewood	122	83,450	1,238	191	1,10,125	1,666
Other articles	845	2,20,124	3,525	1,022	1,91,250	3,093
Total ...	2,187	6,18,399	10,140	2,036	5,39,465	8,719

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th November 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*323,915	*3,89,511 2 0	35,73,118 20	7,68,330 10 0	15,941 10 0	11,73,783 0 0	80,634	139,325	219,959
Or per mile of railway	......	229 4 7	......	452 4 6	9 6 2	690 15 3	......	......	......
For previous 17 6/7 weeks of half-year	†5,183,944	†54,76,709 6 0	‡5,19,15,982 30	‡1,02,93,197 6 0	§2,87,050 5 0	1,60,56,957 1 0	‖1,418,778¼	‖2,038,842½	3,457,620¾
Total for 18 6/7 weeks ...	5,507,889	58,66,220 8 0	5,54,89,101 10	1,10,61,528 0 0	3,02,991 15 0	1,72,30,740 7 0	1,439,412¼	2,178,167½	3,077,579¾
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	282,067	3,46,729 7 6	25,98,389 30	6,15,242 2 5	17,101 8 9	9,79,073 2 8	77,880	112,793	190,673
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	208 6 8	......	369 13 2	10 4 6	588 8 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 19 weeks of previous year ...	5,334,205½	54,98,514 5 1	5,20,63,994 30	1,09,36,204 8 7	3,15,706 10 2	1,67,50,425 7 10	1,448,583	2,095,740	3,544,323

* The increase is chiefly in outward traffic principally from stations on the B. District.
† Added No. of passengers 6,213 and deducted Rs. 12,796 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th September 1895.
‡ Ditto Mds. 4,71,204 and deducted „ 22,070
§ Ditto „ 2,894
‖ Miles 2,722 deducted from Coaching and 860¾ added to Merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 28th September to 26th October 1895.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th November 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,030	5,196 0 0	11,925 20	556 12 0	13 0 0	5,765 12 0	1,137	68	1,205
Or per mile of railway	......	233 11 10	......	25 0 9	0 9 4	259 5 11	......	......	......
For previous 17 6/7 weeks of half-year	*356,615	*83,551 13 0	†1,03,252 20	†4,288 15 0	‡206 0 0	88,046 12 0	20,211	957	21,168
Total for 18 6/7 weeks ...	377,645	88,747 13 0	1,15,178 0	4,845 11 0	219 0 0	93,812 8 0	21,348	1,025	22,373
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,748	4,838 7 1	14,815 30	533 7 0	9 8 0	5,381 0 1	1,110	78	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	217 10 6	......	23 15 11	0 6 10	242 1 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 19 weeks of previous year ...	353,575½	83,950 1 0	1,63,908 0	6,622 7 0	176 5 8	90,748 13 3	21,262	1,377	22,639

* Added number of passengers 1,648 and Rs. 238 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th September 1895.
† Deducted maunds 275 and „ 28
‡ Added „ 4

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 9th November 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*21,316	*21,111 1 0	1,00,465 30	13,718 1 0	46 0 0	34,905 2 0	6,869	3,912	10,781
Or per mile of railway	......	130 12 9	......	85 2 11	0 4 7	216 4 3	......	......	......
For previous 17½ weeks of half-year	†352,545	†2,89,509 15 0	‡14,31,225 10	‡1,68,995 1 0	§788 0 0	4,59,263 0 0	118,141	60,222	178,363
Total for 18½ weeks ...	373,861	3,10,621 0 0	15,31,691 0	1,82,713 2 0	834 0 0	4,94,168 2 0	125,010	64,134	189,144
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,574½	17,838 11 11	70,692 30	9,970 5 0	72 11 6	27,887 12 5	6,584	2,971	9,555
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	110 8 5	......	61 13 0	0 7 2	172 12 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 19 weeks of previous year ...	312,305	2,83,780 11 9	12,47,985 6	1,67,831 6 8	1,132 10 9	4,52,713 13 2	115,220	62,453	177,673

* The increase is in outward traffic from Delhi, Umballa and Kalka.
† Added number of passengers 616 and deducted Rs. 1 3 }
‡ Deducted maunds 1,194 and added „ 896 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 21st and 28th September 1895.
§ Added „ 71 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th November 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	333,330	1,16,150 0 0	10,98,440 0	2,60,060 0 0	13,650 0 0	3,89,860 0 0	33,200	42,766	75,966
Or per mile of railway	410	143 0 0	1,345 0	320 0 0	2 0 0	†465 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	3,315,077	15,52,171 0 0	1,60,22,993 0	35,17,568 0 0	2,48,783 0 0	*53,18,522 0 0	529,763	635,842	1,165,605
Total for 19 weeks ...	3,648,407	16,68,321 0 0	1,71,16,433 0	37,77,628 0 0	2,62,433 0 0	57,08,382 0 0	562,963	678,608	1,241,571
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	217,029	1,10,926 0 0	10,83,117 0	2,14,315 0 0	17,820 0 0	3,13,109 0 0	33,137	42,876	76,013
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	267	136 0 0	1,332 0	264 0 0	2 0 0	402 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,290,620	15,31,044 0 0	1,72,82,638 0	35,99,392 0 0	3,41,374 0 0	54,71,720 0 0	548,430	694,584	1,243,023

* Audited up to 21st September 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th November 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	42,240	12,610 0 0	1,09,820 0	9,560 0 0	180 0 0	22,350 0 0	4,200	2,928	7,128
Or per mile of railway . .	338	101 0 0	879 0	76 0 0	2 0 0	179 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 18 weeks of half-year*	567,942	1,93,180 0 0	14,36,460 0	1,40,555 0 0	3,848 0 0	3,37,583 0 0	67,362	52,358	119,720
Total for 19 weeks ...	610,182	2,05,790 0 0	15,46,280 0	1,50,115 0 0	4,028 0 0	3,59,933 0 0	71,562	55,286	126,848
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,635	11,880 0 0	56,084 0	4,464 0 0	208 0 0	16,532 0 0	3,739	2,080	5,819
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	301	95 0 0	449 0	35 0 0	2 0 0	132 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	562,024	1,81,656 0 0	10,93,832 0	1,02,835 0 0	4,194 0 0	2,88,735 0 0	70,584	43,867	114,451

* Audited up to 21st September 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 9th November 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,460	7,760 0 0	67,200 0	6,170 0 0	90 0 0	14,020 0 0	2,200	2,164	4,364
Or per mile of railway	238	90 0 0	781 0	72 0 0	1 0 0	163 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	362,257	1,21,409 0 0	6,25,036 0	48,490 0 0	4,206 0 0	*1,74,105 0 0	42,882	17,042	59,924
Total for 19 weeks ...	382,717	1,29,169 0 0	6,92,236 0	54,660 0 0	4,296 0 0	1,88,125 0 0	45,082	19,206	64,288
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,582	7,030 0 0	61,984 0	6,238 0 0	100 0 0	13,008 0 0	2,262	2,186	4,448
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	263	89 0 0	721 0	72 0 0	1 0 0	162 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	256,729	1,19,829 0 0	5,46,318 0	46,787 0 0	3,845 0 0	1,70,161 0 0	40,741	23,806	64,547

* Audited up to 21st September 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 9th November 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	168,270	(a) 74,670	3,64,370	(b) 52,690	(c) 16,370	1,43,120	18,977	16,157	35,134
Or per mile of railway	222·58	98·77	481·97	65·90	21·66	189·33	... ..	......	......
For previous 17⅞ weeks of half-year (d)	1,784,140	6,98,922	44,22,176	5,95,173	1,57,914	14,52,000	275,579	271,864	547,443
Total for 18⅞ weeks ...	1,952,410	7,73,592	47,86,546	6,47,263	1,74,284	15,95,130	294,556	288,021	582,577
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	109,193	48,348	2,72,488	35,898	9,214	93,460	15,832	15,293	31,125
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	144·44	63·95	360·43	47·48	12·19	123·62	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,834,639	7,00313	57,87,659	7,18,963	1,76,105	15,95,381	293,587	282,976	576,563

(a) Increase is due to Sonepore and Ajodhya melas.
(b) Increase is due to brisker traffic on the Tirhut Section.
(c) Increase in "Steam boat earnings" is due to increase in coaching and goods traffic.
(d) Includes audited figures up to week ending 14th September 1895.

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No. 38 of 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 18, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 11*th September* 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 258T.G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1894-95, for general information.

2. The following passages in the Report contain the expression of Mr. Nolan's views on some important points, to which His Honour desires to call the attention of officers:—

Paragraph 5.—Mr. Nolan's condemnation of the theory that it is no part of the business of a Magistrate to discover the truth of a case which he is trying: it may be presumed that he means "otherwise than by recording the depositions of witnesses."

Paragraph 16.—The remarks of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri on the material condition of the people.

Paragraph 21.—The advantage to the tea planting industry in the Western Duars of the absence of a Labour Law.

Paragraphs 39 *and* 40.—The working of the Regular Police and the Village Chaukidars.

Paragraph 65.—The good effect of the system of rent receipts prescribed by the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Paragraph 68.—The relations between landlords and tenants.

Paragraph 100.—The importance of adequate expenditure on the maintenance of ferries.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the head-quarters of the Rangpur district were not inspected during the year. In other respects the amount of touring was sufficient.

4. The Annual General Administration Report is not the place for a currency discussion, but His Honour thinks it right to observe that he does not share Mr. Nolan's views, expressed in paragraphs 19 and 25 of the Report, as to the rise which has taken place of late years in the prices of agricultural produce being due to the fall in the gold-price of silver.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

INDEX.

No. 1021Rct., dated Darjeeling, the 26th June 1895.

From—P. NOLAN, Esq., Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1894-95.

I.—CHARGE.

(a) Division.

2. I was in charge of the Division during the year, except that Mr. H. C. Williams officiated for me during my absence for three months on privilege leave.

(b) Districts.

3. The subjoined statement gives the names of the officers who were in charge of the districts of the Division during the year under report:—

Districts.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3
Rajshahi ...	Mr. J. C. Price	From 1st April to 9th December 1894.
	" E. H. C. Walsh ...	" 10th December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Dinajpur ...	" A. C. Tute	" 1st April to 18th June 1894.
	" B. K. Mullick ...	" 19th June 1894 to 11th January 1895.
	" C. A. Samuells ...	" 12th January to 2nd March 1895.
	" L. Palit	" 3rd to 31st March 1895.
Jalpaiguri ...	Lt.-Col. H. Boileau ...	" 1st to 11th April 1894.
	Mr. R. H. Renny ...	" 12th April to 4th September and from 3rd October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	" D. Sunder	" 5th September to 2nd October 1894.
Darjeeling ...	" R. T. Greer ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Rangpur ...	" E. B. Harris ...	" 1st April to 23rd July and from 25th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	" F. N. Fischer ...	" 24th July to 24th October 1894.
Bogra ...	" A. E. Harward ...	" 1st to 9th April 1894.
	" H. G. W. Herron	" 10th April to 3rd August 1894.
	" C. A. Bell	" 4th August to 22nd December 1894.
	" U. C. Batavyal ...	" 23rd December 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Pabna ...	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb.	" 1st April to 25th June 1894.
	Mr. H. E. Ransom ...	" 26th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.

(c) Subdivisions.

4. The statement below gives the names of the officers who were in charge of subdivisions in the several districts during the year 1894-95:—

Districts.	Subdivisions.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	Nator	Babu Jnandra Nath Lahiri ...	From 1st April to 11th November 1894.
		Mr. S. C. Mukerjee ...	" 12th November 1894 to 31st March 1895
	Naugaon ...	Babu Ganendra Nath Pal ...	" 1st April to 29th July 1894.
		" Gossain Dass Dutt ...	" 30th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Dinajpur ...	Thakurgaon ...	" Purna Chandra Gupta	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Jalpaiguri ...	Alipur ...	" Nibaran Chandra Ghattak.	Ditto ditto
Darjeeling ...	Kurseong ...	Mr. L. F. Morshead ...	" 1st April 1894 to 22nd March 1895.
		" P. T. Rebello ...	" 23rd to 31st March 1895.
	Siliguri ...	" P. T. Rebello ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Rangpur ...	Kurigram ...	Babu Jagat Chandra Bose ...	Ditto ditto.
	Nilphamari ...	" Akshoy Kumar Bose ...	Ditto ditto.
	Gaibandha ...	" Jogendra Nath Banerjee	" 1st April to 9th June 1894.
		" Ashutosh Bhattacharjee	" 10th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Pabna ...	Sirajganj ...	Mr. C. A. Bell ...	" 1st April to 30th July 1894.
		Babu Charu Chandra Chatterjee.	" 31st July to 15th August 1894.
		" Sarat Chandra Das ...	" 16th August to 11th November 1894.
		Mr. H. D. deM. Carey ...	" 12th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) Commissioner's tours.

5. The commencement of the official year found me at Bogra, finishing my inspection of that district. The work there proved so unsatisfactory, owing to the bad health of the Collector, that I had to induce him to make an immediate application for furlough. During the hot weather I also spent some time in making arrangements preliminary to the resettlement of the Terai. The Lieutenant-Governor arrived on the spot at the end of April, and reviewed the work done. During the rainy season I inspected Rajshahi, Pabna, and Kurseong. In Rampur Boalia I had to enquire into the circumstances under which certain policemen had fired on rioters during the Muharram procession. I concurred in the finding of the District Magistrate, that the constables had great provocation, but that they had acted against orders, for which they were punished. My report included suggestions on which Government framed rules as to the carriage of large sticks by members of the crowds which assemble on such occasions, and for the better control of the armed police. The Rajshahi offices I found in good order, under the experienced management of Mr. Price. From records examined at Pabna, I came to the conclusion that serious crime is investigated with less than the usual care in that district. I warned the police against being content with searching houses and obtaining confessions without ascertaining all the circumstances necessary to elucidate the whole facts of the case. I also took special notice of an instance in which a Deputy Magistrate discharged six prisoners accused on their own confession of murdering an old man in his bed without, as it seemed to me, taking suitable measures to ascertain what had occurred, with a view to their punishment, if they were guilty, and in the event of their innocence, to the exposure of the means by which false confessions were obtained. Pabna is a head-quarters of the theory that it is no part of the business of the Magistrate to discover the truth. In October I made a short tour to Gantak in Sikkim. On the way I inspected Kalimpong tahsil, where several important questions were pending, as to the re-assessment of ground rents in the bazar, the prohibition of subletting to Europeans, and the defence of the Government raiyats against usury. The crop in the hills had proved a bumper, and the people were generally prosperous. Trade had been affected by the prohibition on the part of the Tibetans of the export of tea and salt from their country: this at first created discontent among the Sikkim people, who have been accustomed to take their supplies from that source, but I think the result has on the whole been beneficial. Darjeeling tea sells at eight annas the seer in Gantak, and though at this price the quality is poor, it is better than that of the Chinese brick tea at one rupee the seer. English salt is also cheaper than that which comes from Tibet, and there is no real difference in quality. The command of the Tibetans over the market rested, therefore, merely on the habit of consumers, which had made them prefer a particular flavour. In so far as the prohibition has weakened that habit, it has been economical to the purchasers, has been favourable to English producers, and in regard to salt has benefited the revenue. The example of the upper classes in Sikkim may affect the Tibetans with whom they are closely connected. I found the members of the State Council drinking Darjeeling tea. I met General Lance on the march, and with him and Mr. White arranged the local suggestions for the demarcation of the Tibet frontier which is now being carried out. I arranged for the transfer of the Raja's second son from Tumlong to Darjeeling; his education was being conducted very suitably with reference to his present position as an avatar destined to the management of a monastery, but was not such as to qualify him for the *gaddi* to which he may succeed. I found that the settlement of the land had been concluded in 67 out of a total of 86 villages; of the remaining 19, ten are unsuited for such operations by reason of their remote and inaccessible position.

Mr. Williams, who acted as Commissioner during my absence from the 13th November to the same date in February, first inspected Dinajpur, with the subdivision of Thakurgaon. Of the former town he observed that "the management of the municipality reflects great credit on all concerned, and is a contrast to most about Calcutta." He then visited the Kalimpong mela, an interesting annual gathering of hill folk, which the missionaries there have organised for several years. Afterwards he inspected the district of Bogra, with

its important settlement at Jaipur, and the neighbouring subdivision of Naugaon. He returned to Jalpaiguri by Dinajpur, inspecting the south of that district. In January he inspected the Nator office and Alipur, and he was present at the payment of the subsidy to Bhutan at Buxa, and visited the Sonthal colony, which he found in a flourishing condition. In February he inspected the Nilphamari subdivision. After I resumed charge, I remained for some time at head-quarters, to hear appeals and deal with the current work; then I made a tour in the Duars, where I had the honour of receiving the Lieutenant-Governor. The total number of days spent on tour by me was 54, and by Mr. Williams 60, making in all 114 days. The district of Rangpur, except Nilphamari subdivision, and Sirajganj, escaped inspection, all other stations and subdivisions being duly visited. Mr. Williams had arranged with me to take them in his tour, but for some reason was unable to do so.

(b) Tours of District Officers.

6. The statement below shows the period spent on tour by each District Officer:—

Districts.	Officers.	Period spent on tour. Months.	Days.	Remarks. Months.	Days.
1	2	3	4	5	
Rajshahi ...	J. C. Price, Esq.	2	8	3	13
	E. H. G. Walsh, Esq. ...	1	5		
Dinajpur ...	A. C. Tute, Esq.	...	...	3	1
	B. K. Mullick, Esq. ..	1	11		
	C. A. Samuells, Esq. ...	1	14		
	L. N. Palit, Esq.	...	6		
Jalpaiguri ...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau	...	...	3	20
	R. H. Renny, Esq. ...	3	20		
	D. Sunder, Esq.	...	...		
Darjeeling ...	R. T. Greer, Esq.	4	...		
Rangpur ...	E. B. Harris, Esq. ...	4	1	4	3
	F. N. Fischer, Esq. ...	...	2		
Bogra ...	A. E. Harward, Esq. ...	...	...	3	17
	H. G. W. Herron, Esq. ...	...	...		
	C. A. Bell, Esq.	1	20		
	U. C. Batavyal, Esq. ...	1	27		
Pabna ...	Kumar Gopendra Krishna Deb ...	...	6	3	8
	H. E. Ransom, Esq. ...	3	2		

The tour of the District Officers exceeded the limit prescribed by Government. They inspected subdivisional offices, jails, dispensaries, police-stations, schools, municipalities, sub-registry offices, the working of the Chaukidari Act, visited the roads, ganja golas, pounds, ferries, Government estates, and enquired into the state of crops and the condition of people in the interior. Both Messrs. Price and Walsh of Rajshahi, while inspecting the Municipal office at Nator, devoted their special care to the sanitation of that town, which is still unsatisfactory. Mr. Renny visited every part of his district. Mr. Greer had to deal with the extensive settlement proceedings in the Terai. Mr. Ransom visited all the settlement and batwara works in progress, and also Government and resumed estates under khas management. Mr. Batavyal, of Bogra, inspected the settlement work of the Jaipur Government estates, made selections of village panchayats, and tested income-tax assessments, and took up several bad livelihood cases. I am fully satisfied with the work done by the District Officers on their tours, and am convinced that their inspections were so conducted as to be of the greatest public benefit.

(c) Tours of Joint and Assistant Magistrates.

7. The following table shows the periods spent on tour by Joint and Assistant Magistrates:—

DISTRICTS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.
		Months.	Days.	
1	2	3	4	5
Jalpaiguri ...	J. T. Rankin, Esq., Assistant Magistrate.	3	17	
Darjeeling ...	H. G. W. Herron, Esq , Joint-Magistrate.	...	...	Employed for 5 days only.

Mr. Rankin was placed in charge of the territorial subdivision in the Duars, where, besides trying cases, he inspected roads, markets and ferries. Mr. Herron was too short a time at Darjeeling to be out on tour.

(d) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

8. The following statement shows the period spent on tour by the Subdivisional Officers:—

SUBDIVISIONS.	Officers.	PERIOD SPENT ON TOUR.		REMARKS.	
		Months.	Days.		
1	2	3	4	5	
				Months.	Days.
Nator ...	Babu Jnandra Nath Lahiri ...	1	27	3	21
	Mr. S. C. Mukerjee ...	1	24		
Naugaon ...	Babu Ganendra Nath Pal ...	...	23	3	5
	" Gossain Das Dutt ...	2	12		
Thakurgaon ..	" Purna Chandra Gupta ...	3	26		
Alipur ...	" Nibaran Chandra Ghatak	3	12		
Kurseong ...	L. F. Morshead, Esq. ...	3	18		
Siliguri ...	P. T. Rebello, Esq. ...	4	29		
Kurigram ...	Babu Jagat Chandra Bose ...	3	11		
Gaibandha ...	" Jogendra Nath Bidyabhushan.	...	9	3	2
	" Ashutosh Bhattacharjee ...	2	23		
Nilphamari ...	" Okhoy Coomar Bose ...	3	10		
Sirajganj ...	C. A. Bell, Esq. ...	...	22	3	1
	Babu Sarat Chandra Das ...	...	11		
	H. D. deM. Carey, Esq. ...	1	28		

The Subdivisional Officers also made tours in excess of the prescribed limit. They inspected police-stations, schools, dispensaries, outstills, pounds, ferries, Government estates, fairs, &c., and examined chaukidari accounts, lists of panchayats, and income-tax assessments, besides attending to their usual criminal works. Mr. Morshead, of Kurseong, supervised the khanapuri work and demarcation of boundary of jotes in the Terai. I have arranged with District Officers that the subdivisional tours may be so conducted as to produce some actual good, with as little interruption as possible to the judicial business. I do not, however, profess to be satisfied with the result. I am inclined to think that if in the case of Deputy Collectors in charge of subdiv sions the minimum length of the tour was made two months instead of three, the latter limit being retained as a maximum, a considerable saving

would be effected in travelling allowance, without any loss in efficiency. Such is the universal opinion among the residents of the subdivisions, who fail to see anything but an interruption to the regular course of justice in prolonged tours. The present system was introduced for European officers, generally young members of the Civil Service, who had to make themselves acquainted with the people, and took with pleasure to camp work. In applying it to Hindu officials of experience, some modification appears desirable.

(e) Inspection of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries.

9. The table below shows the number of inspections of district and subdivisional offices and treasuries made by the Commissioner and District Officers during the year:—

Districts.	District and sub-divisional offices and treasuries.	Inspection of district and sub-divisional offices made by—		Inspection of treasuries and sub-treasuries made by—	
		Commissioner.	Collector.	Commissioner.	Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1	2	1	2
	Nator ...	1	2	1	2
	Naugaon ...	1	2	1	2
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur ...	2	2	1	2
	Thakurgaon ...	1	2	1	1
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	1	1	(A)	2
	Alipur ...	1	2	1	2
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling ...	1	2	1	2
	Kurseong ...	1	2	...	3
Rangpur ...	Rangpur ...	...	2	...	1
	Gaibandha ...	...	3	...	3
	Nilphamari ...	1	2	1	2
	Kurigram ...	...	2	...	2
Bogra ...	Bogra ...	1	2	1	1
Pabna ...	Pabna ...	1	2	1	2
	Sirajganj ...	...	2	...	2

(A) Inspected on 1st April 1895.

As required by the rules, all the District Officers inspected their own and subdivisional offices, treasuries and sub-treasuries twice during the year, with the exception of those of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. The Collector of Dinajpur has furnished no explanation as to the failure to inspect the Thakurgaon sub-treasury twice during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that Mr. Sunder was in charge of the district in September 1894: he did not make the half-yearly inspection of offices in that month. The district treasury of Rangpur was not inspected in the first half-year owing to the ill-health of Mr. Fischer. Mr. Batavyal states that on account of kist days and great pressure of work in the treasury, he had to postpone his inspection till the 1st of April 1895.

The result of the inspection was on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Harris of Rangpur, Mr. Walsh of Rajshahi, and Mr. Batavyal of Bogra, made specially good reports.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

(a) Weather.

10. The following table shows the rainfall of the year in the different districts:—

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.	
	Average of last two years 1892-93 and 1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Rajshahi	59·96	55·14
Dinajpur	77·03	72·43
Jalpaiguri	159·00	147·03
Darjeeling	133·07	117·88
Rangpur	89·38	63 10
Bogra	70 83	69·85
Pabna	71·80	61·93

It will be observed that the fall was below normal, but not in any very marked degree. The deficiency was most marked in Rangpur. The distribution of rain during the monsoon season was as follows:—

Month.	Rainfall in the Rajshahi Division.	
	Normal.	Actual in 1894-95.
1	2	3
January	8·42	6·42
June	17·61	13·46
July	16·89	14·19
August	14·14	17·12
September	12 88	15·53
October	4·57	7·39
1st November to 15th ...	·16	1·51

The figures show that the monsoon commenced mildly, but ended otherwise. There was no rain in the cold weather, which diminished the outturn of rabi.

(b) Crops.

11. The following table shows the outturn of the staple crops, as estimated by the District Officers:—

Crop.	Outturn in annas.
Rice ... Autumn crop	11·3
Rice ... Winter "	13·3
Jute	13·4
Tobacco	12·3
Sugarcane	13·07
Pulses	11·9
Silk	9·0
Tea	13·7

The average outturn being 16 annas, it would appear from these figures that the harvest was deficient in regard to every crop. As intimated in previous reports, I quite discredit the returns and all those submitted to the Government

of Bengal on the subject. According to the fixed custom of the country, 16 annas means not an average crop, but a bumper, and this standard is so established that the officers who compile our figures use it without knowing that they do so. We will never attain approximate correctness in Bengal districts until we go back to the language of the people in this respect; it can be translated in my office or in that of the Director of Agriculture, to suit the official standard for India generally. In my opinion the harvest as a whole was very little, if at all, below the average.

In illustration of the method on which the returns are sometimes prepared, I may take those embodied in the Pabna report. The Collector writes:—"Both the paddy crops resulted in good harvests, the aman specially so, and rice was cheaper at the end of last year than it had been for a long time. Large stocks have been laid in, and with brisk trade, profits will be in proportion. The cultivating class generally were happy and contented, and labourers as a rule well off." Yet his figures show this specially good crop of *aman* as below the average, being 15 annas only; the bhadoi crop as bad, 11 annas; the boro rice as very bad, 7 annas; and of the remaining crops none exceed 14 annas. Here it is evident that, without knowing it, he had used the anna system in the popular, as distinguished from the official, sense, taking 16 annas to express the largest possible yield. This being understood, his report becomes intelligible.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

12. The following table shows the mortality of the year in the several districts of the Division as compared with the preceding year:—

Names of the prevailing diseases or other causes.	Rajshahi.				Dinajpur.				Jalpaiguri.				Darjeeling.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cholera ...	5,875	3,728	4·07	2·8	700	2,420	0·44	1·56	163	241	0·33	·35	31	18	0·13	·08
Small-pox ...	123	1	0·09	·008	11	83		·05	..	4	...	·005	1	2	0·004	·008
Fever	46,533	40,591	35·0	31·06	45,763	53,580	29·41	34·41	19,158	23,065	29·11	33·85	6,088	6,468	27·12	28·98
Bowel-complaints.	61	40	0·04	·05	118	116	0·07	·07	406	740	0·59	1·08	1,166	1,369	5·22	6·13
Injuries ...	4,315 (Injuries and Other causes)	4,117	3·28	3·1	597	575	0·38	·37	160	156	0·23	·22	97	71	0·43	·31
Other causes ...					3,013	3,221	1·93	2·07	643	1,057	0·94	1·55	1,643	1,717	7·35	7·68
Total ...	56,386	48,677	42·93	37·06	50,202	59,963	32·26	38·54	20,530	26,263	30·13	37·08	8,996	9,645	40·28	43·19
Ratio per cent. of the number of out-door patients to population.	......	......	3·02	3·3	......	......	1·7	1·7	......	......	3·04	2·92	......	......	11·35	12·10

Names of the prevailing diseases or other causes.	Rangpur.				Bogra.				Pabna.				Total.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
Cholera ...	856	923	0·41	·45	2,161	629	2·64	·77	7,395	3,005	5·42	2·30	16,661	10,973	2·07	1·4
Small-pox ...	11	78	0·01	·04	132	224	0·16	·27	321	40	0·23	·03	598	432	0·07	·05
Fever ...	53,030	63,687	26·11	30·79	17,584	17,682	21·50	21·57	34,084	34,360	25·02	35·24	223,110	239,442	27·52	29·86
Bowel-complaints.	87	82	0·042	·04	62	62	0·10	·08	257	236	0·18	0·17	2,177	2,645	0·27	·33
Injuries ...	404	416	0·20	·20	512	394	0·62	·48	471	485	0·34	·36	2,241	2,096	0·27	·26
Other causes ...	3,524	3,825	1·70	1·85	3,616	2,913	4·42	3·56	2,166	1,886	1·58	1·39	18,920	18,736	2·35	2·34
Total ...	58,812	68,910	28·47	33·36	24,087	21,854	29·46	26·73	44,694	40,012	32·80	29·30	263,707	274,324	32·88	34·21
Ratio per cent. of the number of out-door patients to population.	......	......	2·68	3·68	......	......	3·09	3·09	......	......	1·65	1·6	......	......	2·68	3·0

I attach but little value to the classification of deaths in this table. We know from jail and other statistics that bowel diseases are amongst the most

common causes of mortality, but very few entries appear under that head. "I think," writes the Civil Surgeon of Bogra, "a good many bowel-complaints are returned as cholera, while nearly every skin eruption is registered as small-pox." The general tendency is to describe all deaths as due to fever, unless the reason for assigning another character to the sickness is very strong indeed.

The registration is further defective as it omits a great number of deaths. The real death-rate is very much higher than that reported. I find, however, that the omissions are very uniform one year with another, and do not greatly affect such conclusions as can be drawn from the reported figures as to the comparative prevalence of fatal diseases at various periods. In the Darjeeling Terai an improvement was effected this year by the appointment of chaukidars for the first time, and in Jalpaiguri by such appointments being made for tea gardens. Elsewhere, I find no change in the efficiency of registration.

The number of reported deaths in the Division in 1894 was 34·21 per mille, against 32·88 in the preceding year. In 1893 there was an increase in reported mortality in Rajshahi, Bogra, and Pabna, the southern districts, in which there was excessive rainfall. The health was better in the districts of Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, and the health of the Darjeeling district underwent little change. In 1894 just the reverse was the case. The health was better in the three southern districts, where the rainfall was about normal, worse in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Rangpur, and the portion of Darjeeling situated in the plains. The whole of this country forms a Terai between the Himalayas and the comparatively elevated clay formation called the Barind; it is very unhealthy at all times, and was specially so this year. Malarious fever is the prevailing disease; every one suffers from it more or less, and it leaves the people in a feeble state, liable to die from any other sickness. Cholera frequently visits the tract; indeed, it may be considered as endemic. As to the reason why the Terai should be so unhealthy, the reports received contain some conjectures. The Magistrate of Dinajpur, Mr. Palit, writes that the range of temperature is very great, as high as 49°F. in the month, and as much in the 24 hours. This sudden and severe change has, he thinks, a very bad influence. I have no doubt that in the malarious region the chill which comes on with the evening is very fatal, particularly if it is not kept off by warm clothing—a matter as to which the natives, even when in good circumstances, are generally indifferent. Mr. Harris considers that the increased mortality from fever in Rangpur was probably caused by an unusual amount of rainfall in the months of October and November. The death-rate in the portion of the Terai situated in Darjeeling was 67·95 per mille, against 58·39 in 1893. Mr. Greer has recorded the following observations:—

"A great increase appears in the mortality in this tract, the rate having doubled during the past five years. Admitting that greater correctness in the collection of statistics may be accountable for a share in the increase, the figures are sufficiently high to call for serious notice. Local opinion fails to furnish any satisfactory explanation. In the course of my enquiries on the subject, I have been informed by some that the existence of jungle is the prevailing cause, while others assert that clearances have favoured the spread of fever by removing shelter and leaving the inhabitants exposed to the cold winds from ravines or hill streams. It is alleged that a large number of deaths is due to *kalazar*, and also that influenza has weakened the constitution of the inhabitants. The subject deserves attention. The establishment of one or two dispensaries can do little in the face of these mortuary returns. The cause should be ascertained by experts."

The question is a very old one, and relates to all countries of the Terai character, that is to say, situated at the foot of the Himalayas and interspersed with forest. I think that much of the evil must be attributed to the jungle in Jalpaiguri. The effect of clearances for tea gardens has been very salutary, and I never heard of these causing injury by removing shelter. I thought that everyone was agreed that the higher and less sheltered the situation the better, while land shut in by forest, where the malaria collects with little disturbance, is specially unhealthy. Excessive rainfall is generally accompanied by a corresponding increase in the death-rate. The large range of temperature must also contribute to the unfavourabl result, and there are probably other causes with which we are imperfectly acquainted.

(a) Accidental and sudden deaths.

13. The figures showing total number of accidental and sudden deaths in 1894 were as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Total figures for 1893.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	224	295	464	983	845	
Dinajpur	191	187	328	706	739	
Jalpaiguri	93	53	94	240	244	
Darjeeling	46	17	16	79	104	
Rangpur	154	155	298	607	681	
Bogra	83	139	199	421	494	
Pabna	142	213	400	755	687	
Total ..	933	1,959	1,799	3,791	3,794	

(b) Vaccine operations in the districts.

14. The following table shows statistics regarding vaccination in 1894-95 and the previous year in the several districts, exclusive of the operations in the municipalities, the statistics of which are given in the next table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of thanas in which the operations were carried on.		Number of the villages in which the operations were carried on.		Number of persons vaccinated.		Successful.		Unsuccessful.		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	13	13	1,870	2,000	36,690	43,170	36,093	42,988	197	182	173 unknown.
Dinajpur	16	16	2,791	4,217	41,455	51,736	41,197	51,251	133	312	
Jalpaiguri	8	8	(a)	(a)	15,392	16,696	15,124	15,829	268	867	(a) The Civil Medical Officer has not furnished figures.
Darjeeling	4	4	There are no villages		15,143	19,258	14,922	18,796	99	409	53 unknown.
Rangpur	16	16	1,637	1,751	45,092	55,474	44,992	55,294	100	180	
Bogra	9	9	1,053	1,284	18,371	22,811	18,308	22,745	47	50	16 ditto.
Pabna	10	8	1,345	1,044	43,768	44,055	43,408	43,614	360	441	
Total ...	76	74	8,696	10,296	216,111	253,200	214,644	250,517	1,204	2,441	242 unknown.

(c) Vaccine operations in municipalities.

15. The following table shows the statistics regarding vaccination in municipalities in 1894-95 and the previous year:—

DISTRICTS.	Name of Municipality.	NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED.		SUCCESSFUL.		UNSUCCESSFUL.		REMARKS.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	701	1,720	667	1,540	34	180	
	Nator	114	159	114	159	...	...	
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	351	573	314	509	9	64	
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	300	442	250	330	50	112	
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1,602	2,172	1,599	2,007	3	165	
	Kurseong	262	1,210	213	1,048	14	162	
Rangpur	Rangpur	646	402	641	444	25	18	4 unknown.
Bogra	Bogra	321	280	319	263	2	18	10 ditto.
	Sherpur	126	221	124	197	2	14	
Pabna	Pabna	525	574	503	429	22	145	
	Sirajganj	761	1,020	738	923	23	97	
	Total ...	5,729	8,833	5,482	7,849	184	970	14 unknown.

The figures indicate a satisfactory increase in the number of operations. The Collector of Bogra observes that "owing to the prevalence of small-pox in the eastern parts of the district, a good deal of attention was paid to vaccinate all unprotected persons in the affected areas; and vaccination was carried on as a protective measure with some vigour. There was no serious opposition to

vaccination in any part of the district; that is to say, opposition of a character which did not yield to persuasion, though obstruction and passive resistance was reported from several villages. It is remarkable that the eastern tracts of the district are more liable to small-pox than western tracts."

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

16. In my report of last year I described the normal state of the people in the four regions into which this Division is naturally divided—the Himalayan, the Terai, the Barind, and the Gangetic. There was no marked change in 1894-95. The crops were not quite so good, and the price of rice was lower; it follows that the cultivators' profits were less, though still very fair. The labourers gained something by the comparative cheapness of their staple food. On the other hand, there was a great deal of sickness. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling comments on the indebtedness of the raiyats of Kalimpong—a subject on which he has written much, but has not supplied any definite statistics which I can quote with advantage. Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, writes:—

"During the last cold season I visited every part of the district, and made enquiries into the material condition of the people, and on all sides I found unmistakeable signs of prosperity and contentment. In some parts I observed houses with corrugated iron roofs, and neatly made mat walls; these in most instances were the residences of jotedars and other denominations of tenure-holders. Such houses are not to be seen in the Government estates only, but also in the native zamindaris. Again, nearly all the people are well clothed, and notwithstanding that this is a fever-stricken district, yet the bodies of a very large majority of the people are well nourished; this is evidence to show that they get plenty to eat. Lastly, it is next to impossible to get a man of the district to work: high wages are no inducement to them. The tea planter has to import his labour from Darjeeling or Chota Nagpur, and the District Engineer has to bring down coolies from Bihar, and to employ natives of Nepal. The Subdivisional Officer of Alipur Duars tells me that so prosperous are the people in some parts of his subdivision that they actually import labour from Kuch Bihar and the neighbouring British districts to till their fields and to reap their crops. The people generally do not indulge in luxuries, in eating and drinking. What they cultivate in the way of crops and rear in the way of meat is sufficient to supply their wants, and they are contented and happy. When visiting the Jalpaiguri town in early morning, it is not an uncommon sight to see people having *chota hazri*, consisting of tea and *roti*, and the same sight may be seen in other bazars in the district. These surely are all signs of prosperity, and point to the material condition of the people being satisfactory."

I have also observed the good physical condition of the people in Jalpaiguri, particularly of the children, who are very numerous. The climate does not seem to affect the appearance of the cultivators, as it does in Dinajpur. They are generally colonists reclaiming new land, showing the hopefulness and prosperity we associate with that position; but many of them have a hard struggle against the jungle and its denizens.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

17. The emigration from this Division is not great, and generally escapes the notice of District Officers. The Collector of Rangpur curtly states that "no emigration took place from this district," from which observation I infer that he has overlooked the figures given by me from the census returns in the annual report of last year. In Darjeeling there is a certain amount of recruiting for military purposes, which elicits attention, because the planters object to it, as interfering with

(a) Emigration.

their labour supply. The Deputy Commissioner has given the following figures:—

Regiment for which recruited.	Castes of Recruits.					Total.
	Mangars.	Gurungs.	Limbus.	Rais.	Others (Chatris, Sunuwars, Saneasis, Sarkis, Kamis, Damais).	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1st Burma Rifles	2	6	26	18	......	52
Lushai Police Battalion ...	2	1	...	...	7	10
Naga Hills ditto	2	9	...	...	19	30
North Lushai ditto	8	8	45	52	8	121
Mogon ditto	18	11	56	32	7	124
Myit Kyana ditto	6	9	31	57	24	127
Arakan ditto	6	6	1	8	5	26
Chindwai ditto	...	4	...	1	7	12
Lakimpur ditto	2	4	5	6	18	35
Total for 1894-95 ...	46	58	164	174	95	537
Total for 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	......	351

All these men were recruited from Nepal, excepting 31 from Sikkim.

18. In last year's report I gave the census figures as to immigration.

(b) Immigration.

The only new information on the subject is contained in the following passage from the report of the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri, who has evidently paid due attention to the movement:—

"As to immigration, this continues on a larger scale than ever, not only in regard to the importation of labour for the tea estates, but also in regard to the movements of the agricultural classes from the neighbouring districts, notably from Kuch Bihar, an independent native State, who come in search of land. In the census report of 1891 it is stated that out of a total district population of 681,352 persons, 148,527, or 21 per cent., are immigrants, of whom the tea gardens have absorbed about 90,000. When the above was written, there were 177 tea gardens with 35,607 acres of land under plant (mature and immature), but now there are 193 gardens with 43,133 acres under plant. Mr. O'Donnel writes:—'On an average each garden gives employment to a thousand people, including the wives and children of the labourers.' My enquiries also show this to be the case. This, then, will bring the tea garden population, all of which are immigrants, up to 193,000. In 1891 it was found that in the Damdim and Mainaguri tea tracts, the population had risen from 9,431 in 1881 to 173,556, or, in other words, had increased by 164,125; my figures show that within the last four years there has been a further increase of 28,875. This increase, however, is not confined to the Damdim and Mainaguri tracts, but to the whole of the northern part of the district lying between the Tista and Sankos rivers, for tea gardens have been and are being opened out all along the north of the district. As regards the increase in the non-tea tracts, I find that in the decade 1881—91, the increase was 42,830, of whom 505 came from Dinajpur, 10,101 from Rangpur, and 32,224 from Kuch Bihar. That the tide has not ceased to flow yet is to be gathered from the fact that during the year of report 669 applications were received for leases of arable lands for ordinary cultivation. The applications are for jotes.

There have no doubt, therefore, been numerous chukanidar immigrants of whom we cannot gauge the number until census time."

I may observe that relatively to the large number empoyed in tea, as estimated by Mr. Renny, the emigration from Darjeeling for military service is not large.

VII.—PRICE OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

(a) Prices of food.
(b) Prices of labour.

19. The price of food, which had been excessively high in the two previous years, continued to be so in 1894-95, except as regards the principal article of consumption—common rice. The cost of the latter fell greatly towards the end of the year; in Rajshahi, for instance, during the second fortnight in March, the rate was 17 seers the rupee, against 14 seers, the average of the two previous years. Before the fall in the value of silver, the usual price in that district was 23 seers the rupee. Wages remained almost unchanged, the only alteration in the returns being a reduction in the daily wages of gharamis in Dinajpur from five annas three pies to five annas, of common masons from five annas four pies to five annas; and in Rangpur a rise of wages for common carpenters from five annas four pies to eight annas, of superior carpenters from ten annas eight pies to twelve annas eight pies, of women from an anna and-a-half to three annas, and of boys from one anna to two annas. The enhancement in Rangpur is important; but I doubt whether it has been accurately observed. The Collector, who supplies the figures, writes in his report that "there is little variation in wages." Throughout the Division generally coolies get four annas a day, except in Rajshahi, where they receive three annas and three pies only.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

(a) Manufactures.

20. As reported last year, the manufactured articles used in the Division are for the most part imported, the equivalent being given in rice, jute and other agricultural products. The so-called local manufactures, where they are of importance, consist merely in the preparation of certain crops for the market, and may be considered agricultural processes. Those which relate to tea, indigo and cinchona are in the hands of Europeans. I doubt if in any part of the world a population of eight millions could be found who manufacture so little as the inhabitants of the Rajshahi Division. They import nearly all their clothing, all their metal work, their salt, and most of their domestic utensils.

The production of indigo is almost limited to Rajshahi, the districts of Pabna, Dinajpur, and Rangpur giving only a few maunds. The outturn of the Division this year was 931 maunds, against 600 in 1893 and 410 in 1892. The season was favourable.

The yield of manufactured silk in Rajshahi, the only silk-producing district in this Division, was 129,290lbs., against 141,406lbs. in the previous year, showing a slight decrease of 12,116lbs. The factory managers report that the year 1894 was a bad one for silk cultivation.

The outturn of jute hand presses in Jalpaiguri and Sirajganj was respectively 43,932 bales and 148,007 bales, and that of the Sirajganj Jute Mill worked by steam, was 8,700 tons. Endi cloth (coarse silk) is manufactured in small quantities for home consumption in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. Molasses are manufactured in all the districts. They are largely exported from Rajshahi. Sugar is made in the Thakurgaon subdivision of the Dinajpur district, and at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri. Gunnies are prepared in almost all the districts and at the Sirajganj Jute Mills on an extensive scale, and exported to Calcutta. Cotton cloth is manufactured in Pabna by hand-looms, but the products of this industry are gradually being replaced by European piece-goods of fine textures which sell at lower rates. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured at Budhpara and Kalam within the Nator subdivision, at Gomnati in the Nilphamari subdivision, at Pachagar in Jalpaiguri, and in the district of Pabna. They are exported to other districts after meeting the local demand. Sitalpati mats are made in Bogra and Pabna.

Sataranjis (carpets) are made in Rangpur and are in great demand throughout Bengal. Beer and porter are brewed in Darjeeling.

21. The number of tea gardens in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, the area under cultivation in acres, gross yield in pounds, and the average yield per acre from mature plants, are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of gardens.			AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN ACRES.						Gross yield in pounds.			Average yield per acre from mature plants.		
				Mature plants.			Immature plants.								
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Jalpaiguri	183	184	193	27,980	33,322	35,386	10,603	9,633	7,717	18,278,628	18,524,210	19,155,205	653·2	555·9	541·3
Darjeeling	184	184	177	40,618	54,308	53,368	5,820	5,304	16,670	10,581,601	11,145,074	11,313,492	200·5	205·2	211·9
Total ..	367	368	370	68,598	87,630	88,754	16,423	14,937	24,417	28,860,229	29,669,284	30,468,697	420·7	338·5	343 3

The cultivation of tea possesses a special value, inasmuch as it does not develop, like that of jute, by displacing other crops, but by the reclamation of the jungle which renders the Terai region so malarious. The number of persons returned as employed increased during the year from 66,412 to 74,724, but the population really engaged on the work in some form as indicated by the census is much greater; the area on which the plant grows increased from 102,567 to 113,171 acres. There were 134 applications for new grants in Jalpaiguri, against 15 of the previous year; of these 39 were sanctioned. The outturn in 1894 was fair, and prices good. I give the following figures taken from the *Planters' Gazette* of the 15th June, as illustrating the large profits made by Duars gardens:—

Name of Company.	Dividend for 1894.
Carron	30 per cent.
Chalouni	30 "
Ellenbarie	30 "
Good Hope	25 "
Hope	50 "
Haldibari	7 "
Matelli	17½ "
Monabari	12½ "

Four other gardens are mentioned in the statement, but their dividend for the year had not been declared. It is sometimes said that tea cannot be cultivated at a profit with imported workmen unless penal contract laws are maintained. Without this check, it is alleged, the coolies will desert, leaving the employer to bear the loss of the money spent on bringing them from their homes. In the Duars all labour is imported, and there is no labour law. The figures quoted indicate the result. I do not deny that great inconvenience is felt by managers and their assistants for want of the coercive powers which are exercised elsewhere—inconvenience so considerable as to explain the representations made from time to time in favour of introducing the Assam system in whole or in part; but there are advantages on the other side which render free labour more profitable, though it gives greater trouble. The coolies prefer going to the free districts; their recruitment is therefore less costly, and they work with a better will. For the shareholder, or proprietor, I have no doubt that the Duars system is the best, as it is for the labourer.

22. The following statement shows the condition of cinchona cultivation in Darjeeling during the year of report and previous years:—

DISTRICT.		Number of plants.			Gross yield in pounds.			Profit.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-9
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
eling ...	Government Plantation ...	4,087,650	4,426,000	3,927,500	304,390	425,010	500,534	Rs. 3,171	Not available.	Not av. able.
	Private ditto ...	1,270,470	200,000	90,500	154,842	8,000	77,148	Not available.	Ditto.	Ditt
	Total ...	5,358,120	4,626,000	4,018,000	459,232	433,010	577,682	3,171	.....	......

Two of the private plantations have not furnished figures for column 4; hence the marked decrease in the number of plants.

(b) Mines.

23. No mine was worked during the year. Appendix V is therefore blank.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

(a) Exports.
(b) Imports.

24. The trade of the Division is mainly with Calcutta, the port at which our agricultural products are exchanged for European goods. The chief article of export is jute, of which we send more than six-and-a-half million maunds, against less than two million maunds of all other commodities taken together. The fibre must bring over two crores of rupees a year into the Division, the land revenue being half a crore, and the rental, according to the road cess valuation, a crore and-a-half. Tea is in point of value the second export; tobacco and rice are also of great importance. The chief imports are piece-goods, salt and gunny bags. The ordinary raiyat is clothed in English cotton and eats English salt; in return he gives a part of his jute, and has nearly enough left from the price of that fibre to pay his rent. The following tables show the trade of the Division with Calcutta as registered in that city and published in the gazette. I may observe that these returns are never used by local officers in Bengal, as far as I am aware, though they readily supply more information than can be gleaned from any other source even at the cost of much labour.

Exports to Calcutta.

Districts.	Food-grains. Rice and paddy. Rice.		Paddy.		Total in rice.		Wheat.		Gram and pulses.		Other-food grains.		Total.		Fibrous products. Jute raw.		Gunny bags.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	No.
Rajshahi ...	42,796	44,735	215	800	42,930	*45,235	6,867	2,092	50,873	34,732	439	327	1,01,109	82,386	4,74,656	6,27,657	10,040	5,69
Dinajpur ...	3,31,790	3,22,26	575	450	3,32,250	3,22,555	1,010	1,545	5,200	960	...	93	3,38,550	3,25,153	2,04,089	2,45,727	954,132	772,14
Jalpaiguri ...	13,885	...	..	...	13,885	...	...	...	249	...	...	...	14,114	...	5,46,274	5,10,288	1,339,695	2,080,68
Darjeeling ...	3,999	. .	...	...	3,999	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3,999	4	18,862	20,180	514,805	393,55
Rangpur ...	3,723	1,721		...	3,723	1,721	2,285	200	..	29		...	6,008	1,950	17,76,065	19,38,330	385,105	233,20
Bogra ...	1,66,928	99,799	1,515	. .	1,57,875	99,799		...	16	31	327	...	1,68,218	99,832	1,28,506	2,35,111	11,025	11,34
Pabna ...	5,120	2,011	..	...	5,120	2,011	6,085	778	8,428	15,325	293	...	19,926	18,114	35,73,081	33,68,923	7,802,565	1,901,66
Total ...	5,68,241	4,70,534	2,305	1,259	5,69,782	4,71,321	16,247	4,615	64,830	51,083	1,059	420	6,51,924	5,27,439	67,22,133	69,46,211	11,017,367	5,398,27
Increase ...	......		......		......		... ..		.... .		......		......		2,24,078		.... .	
Decrease ...	97,707		1,046		98,461		11,632		13,753		639		1,24,485		......		5,619,091	
Percentage of increase.	......		......		......		......		.... .		......		......		3·3		......	
Percentage of decrease.	17·2		45·4		17·3		71·6		21·2		60·3		19·1		.. .		51·0	

* One maund of paddy=25 seers of rice.

Districts.	Oilseed. Linseed.		Mustard seed.		Tea, Indian.		Cotton, raw.		Silk, raw.		Sugar. Refined.		Unrefined.		Tobacco. Unmanufactured.		Manufactured.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Md
Rajshahi ...	32,021	22,588	3,712	167	...	95	18	...	4,966	4,761	...	591	323	376	4	661	2	[illegible]
Dinajpur ...	2,501	3,797	8,389	...	...	...	58	..	1,289	..	...	...	4	...	284	1,718	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	120	165	1,75,544	2,05,088	...	.	...	...	...	...	8	...	5,550	12,388	...	...
Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	1,58,921	1,67,807	3		..	...	...	...	...	1	1,202	19,629	...	...
Rangpur ...	25	26	9,242	829	617	815	15,089	7,367	...	...	...	...	...	38	2,42,233	2,15,744	...	...
Bogra ...	1,035	1,275	10,915	1,983	...	...	167	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	-	2,746	...	...
Pabna ...	23,864	21,741	1,04,307	39,891	...	78	27	...	61	...	...	...	...	40	11,714	11,938	...	...
Total ...	59,506	49,427	1,36,775	43,035	3,35,082	3,73,383	15,362	7,374	6,316	4,761	...	591	337	455	2,60,996	2,64,824	2	
Increase ...	......		......		38,301		......		......		591		118		3,828		1	
Decrease ...	10,079		93,740		......		7,988		1,555		......		......		......		......	
Percentage of increase.	......		.. ...		11·4		......		......		......		35·0		1·5		50·0	
Percentage of decrease.	16·9		68·5		......		51·9		24·5		......		......		......		.....	

Districts.	Total in maunds.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Total in number.		Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	1893.	1894.					1893.	1894.				
	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
Rajshahi ...	6,16,892	7,39,585	1,22,693	...	19·9	...	10,040	5,690	...	4,350	...	43·3
Dinajpur ...	5,55,039	5,76,567	20,028	...	3·7	...	954,132	772,146	...	181,987	...	19·07
Jalpaiguri ...	7,41,619	7,27,924	...	13,695	...	1·8	1,339,695	2,080,680	740,985	...	55·3	...
Darjeeling ...	1,82,987	2,07,621	24,634	...	13·5	...	514,805	393,555	...	121,250	...	23·6
Rangpur ...	20,49,279	21,64,599	1,15,320	...	5·6	...	385,105	233,205	...	151,900	...	39·4
Bogra ...	3,09,411	3,40,954	31,543	...	10·2	...	11,025	11,340	315	...	2·9	...
Pabna ...	37,33,070	34,60,725	...	2,72,345	...	7·3	7,802,565	1,901,661	...	5,900,904	...	75·6
Total ...	81,89,197	82,17,975	3,14,818	2,86,040	...	...	11,017,367	5,398,276	741,300	6,360,391	...	...
Increase ...	......		28,778	..	......		......		...	...	......	
Decrease ...	......		...	...	......		......		...	5,619,091	......	
Percentage of increase.	......		0·4	...	......		......		...	...	......	
Percentage of decrease.	......		...	...	......		......		...	51·0	......	

Imports from Calcutta.

[..]RICTS.	COTTON PIECE-GOODS. European. 1893.	European. 1894.	Indian. 1893.	Indian. 1894.	COTTON TWIST. European. 1893.	European. 1894.	Indian. 1893.	Indian. 1894.	Salt. 1893.	Salt. 1894.	Gunny bags. 1893.	Gunny bags. 1894.	Kerosine oil. 1893.	Kerosine oil. 1894.	Total in Rupees. 1893.	Total in Rupees. 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Nos.	Nos.	Mds.	Mds.		
[..]ahi ...	24,48,244	10,10,107	......	6,048	2,520	1,376	432	2,269	151,494	1,97,963	126,530	89,940	18,970	6,665	24,48,244	10,16,155
[..]pur ..	14,86,652	11,39,413	...	......	1,555	86	192	2,784	1,20,867	1,37,496	120,037	195,775	24,242	9,098	14,86,652	11,39,413
[..]iguri...	16,89,159	11,09,868	......	......	2,381	......	530	3,554	1,02,093	1,07,873	11,242	35,840	20,820	28,478	16,89,159	11,09,868
[..]eling	11,31,275	13,28,943	... ..	7,268	2,252	1,111	466	2,774	70,645	68,941	15,419	41,513	16,970	21,512	11,31,275	13,31,211
[..]pur ...	40,30,083	29,30,921	.....	1,962	4,633	180	1,069	4,933	1,80,763	2,16,746	40,379	58,775	29,657	30,903	40,30,083	29,41,883
[..] ...	20,44,182	17,53,508	324	1,944	1,365	46	102	1,669	77,979	99,060	187,660	253,750	21,175	4,053	20,44,806	17,55,452
[..] ...	21,59,600	19,24,517	......	1,146	3,722	3,519	100	578	3,74,793	4,55,396	76,592	59,035	99,544	85,600	21,59,600	19,25,663
[..]al ...	1,49,89,495	1,21,06,277	324	13,368	18,428	6,268	2,891	18,561	10,78,024	12,74,475	577,859	734,628	220,387	1,87,779	1,49,89,819	1,21,19,645
[..]ase ...	......		13,044		......		15,670		1,95,851		156,769		......		......	
[..]ase ...	28,83,218		....		12,160		......		......		......		38,608		......	
[..]ntage [..]crease.	......		4,025·9		......		542·03		18·2		27·1		......		......	
[..]ntage [..]crease.	19·2		.....		65·9		......		.....		.....		17·05		......	

[..]RICTS.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Total in maunds. 1893.	Total in maunds. 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.	Total in number. 1893.	Total in number. 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of increase.	Percentage of decrease.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
[..]hi ...	......	532,089	.....	21·7	1,68,416	2,08,273	39,857	......	23·7	.....	126,530	89,940	......	36,590	......	28·9
[..]ur ...	......	347,239	... ..	23·4	1,46,856	1,50,364	3,508	......	2·4	......	120,037	195,775	75,738	......	63·09	......
[..]uri...	......	579,291	......	34·3	1,25,853	1,39,905	14,072	......	11·2	... ..	11,242	35,840	24,598	.. ...	218·8	......
[..]ling...	199,936	...	17·7	... .	90,343	94,338	4,005	......	4·4	......	15,419	41,513	26,094	......	169·2	... ..
[..]ur ...	......	1,088,200	......	27·0	2,16,112	2,52,712	36,600	......	16·9	......	40,379	58,775	18,396	.. ...	45·6	.. ...
...	.....	289,354	......	14·2	1,00,621	1,36,398	35,777	......	35·6	......	187,660	253,750	26,090	......	13·9	......
...	......	233,937	.	10·8	4,78,159	5,45,093	66,934	......	13·9	.....	76,592	59,035	......	17,557	......	22·9
[..]l ...	199,936	3,070,110	..	......	13,26,330	15,27,083	2,00,753	......	... .	......	577,850	734,628	170,916	54,147	......	.. ...
[..]se ...	......	......	. ...	. ..	......		2,00,753	.. ...	.. ...	......	......		156,769	......	......	......
[..]se ...	......	2,870,174	.	.. ...	. ....		......	......	......	... .	......		......	......	......	......
[..]tage [..]rease.	......	.... .	.. ...	.....	.. ...		15·1	......	......	......	......		27·1	......	......	......
[..]tage [..]rease.	......	10·1	......	. ....	......		......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......

25. The decline in the import of the principal commodity—European piece-goods—is very remarkable. These were valued at Rs. 2,20,71,666 in 1892, at Rs. 1,49,89,495 in 1893, and at Rs. 1,21,06,277 in 1894. The falling ing off is common to all the districts, except Darjeeling, where the circumstances are altogether exceptional, and I am therefore unable to attribute it to the supply having come otherwise than from Calcutta. No less significant is the reduction in the importation of kerosine oil, an article the use of which is supposed to be growing more common every day. I have always been disposed to regard the consumption of these commodities as an index to the prosperity of the people, but I find that in Rajshahi, where the decrease is most marked, the crops were better this year than they were last. Indian piece-goods were not imported last year, except a nominal quantity to Bogra: in 1894 they made an appearance in some force, but not so as to fill in any appreciable degree the great void left by the shrinking of the trade in English goods. I notice also a great increase in the importation of Indian cotton twist, which has almost supplanted the English article. More than one District Officer has adopted the view I hazarded last year, that imports have been checked by the continued fall in exchange—a result which should follow according to the accepted theory on this point. The import of salt has increased largely, but it fell last year by nearly the same amount. I believe the consumption is pretty steady, and that variations are due to the exigencies of trade. The rice exports diminished, but not to any great extent—a fact which agrees with the reports of crop outturns. In the

Rajshahi district only do these indicate an improvement on last year's results, and in it there has been an increase in rice exports. Wheat, gram, and other food-grains are so little exported that the decline in regard to them needs no explanation; the partial failure of the oilseed crops accounts for the falling off under that head. There was a slight increase in the jute exports, though the crop was distinctly inferior to that of last year; this I attribute to a larger area having been sown, and to the accumulation of stocks. The jute crop being gathered in the autumn, its amount affects the exports, not only of the calendar year in which it is cut, but of the next also. The export of tea was 3,35,082 maunds in 1893, and rose to 3,73,383 maunds in 1894, the increase being due to the gradual expansion of this prosperous industry. The cotton exports are really from the Garo Hills, though shipped at river stations in Rangpur: I observe a great decline in exportation. The silk produce of Rajshahi has varied very little from that of last year, which was much better than that of 1892. The trade in tobacco centres in Rangpur, from which the exports were a little less than in 1893; on the other hand, there is evidence that cultivation for export is spreading to Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra. The total imports were 15,27,083 maunds, against 13,26,330 maunds last year; the exports were 82,17,975 maunds, against 81,89,197 maunds. It is well known that in these parts the down traffic is much heavier than the up, and that it is also more valuable; the balance is the commercial tribute of an outlying tract to the industrial centre.

(c) Sirajganj steamer service.

26. The total quantity and value of the articles carried upwards and downwards by this service during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

	Quantity.		Value.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Export ...	24,86,703	28,63,910	1,72,35,047	1,30,66,631
Import ...	7,72,430	5,07,083	36,26,028	28,20,108

I am not in a position to explain the decrease, except in so far as it is attributable to the discontinuance of work during a portion of the year by the Sirajganj Jute Company.

The statement given below shows in detail the import and export trade of Sirajganj and other marts of the Pabna district carried by the Sirajganj steamer service:—

ARTICLES.	SIRAJGANJ.								OTHER MARTS.
	Imports.				Exports.				
	1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Coal	1,69,373	80,436	58	89	...	...	...	...	The small import of coal is due to the Jute Company, Limited, having stopped work for the greater portion of the year.
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	1,470	
Twist and yarn—									
(1).—European— (a) In bales ... ... (b) In boxes	3,826	1,53,040	3,395	1,33,240	...	...	...	...	In general, variations in these statistics must be accounted for to a large extent by the fact that the bulk of the trade is carried in country boats of which no reliable statistics exist. The Steamer Companies who have supplied the figures have not been able to offer any other explanation of the variation.
Piece-goods—									
2.—European— (a) In bales ... ... (b) In boxes	20,272	8,19,616	15,070	4,21,960	...	...	...	...	
Dyes and tans— 1.—Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grains—									
1.—Wheat	...	...	...	...	740	1,865	...	...	
2.—Rice	5,068	20,272	2,036	11,744	45,534	1,70,680	64,790	1,96,445	
3.—Joar and bajra	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	
4.—Gram	2,973	35,946	...	...	1,000	4,000	661	1,652	
5.—Pulses	1,248	5,036	3,609	19,648	3,400	11,900	9,468	18,936	
6.—Others (jira)	...	...	...	...	87	54	...	...	
Hides and skins—									
(a) Dressed	...	...	...	...	630	15,750	...	...	
(b) Undressed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,202	30,050	

Articles.	Sirajganj.								Other Marts.
	Imports.				Exports.				
	1893.		1894.		1893.		1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	
Jute—									
1.—Raw	2,000	13,000	4,700	23,500	21,69,307	1,41,00,496	22,00,078	1,19,54,865	
2.—Gunny bags and cloths	1,774	18,240	...	...	2,28,811	27,32,142	59,156	6,90,174	
ac—									
1.—Stick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Shell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Metals—									
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Iron	10,990	44,860	14,777	59,108	...	...	...	...	
3.—Tin	6,698	80,376	7,872	94,464	...	...	...	...	
4.—Others (brassware) ...	2,331	93,240	2,759	1,10,360	22	100	75	375	
Oilseeds—									
1.—Linseed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Mustard and rape ...	...	...	...	..	11,900	47,600	5,883	22,532	
3.—Til or jinjili	...	...	...	...	700	2,800	...	...	
4.—Castor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5.—Poppy	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	
6.—Others	79,970	3,39,898	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Provisions—									
1.—Ghee	290	11,600	357	14,280	...	...	...	...	
2.—Salt	2,38,823	9,38,092	2,97,049	11,22,946	...	...	240	600	
Silk, raw—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Piece-goods—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sugar—									
1.—Undrained	8,714	70,112	8,280	66,353	300	2,700	1,010	9,090	
2.—Drained	2,366	23,660	3,604	36,040	...	...	...	...	
Tea—									
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2.—Indian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco	112	1,008	...	...	12,569	1,13,121	11,817	93,515	
All other articles of merchandise.	2,06,560	8,75,691	1,42,017	7,15,436	11,737	31,830	8,488	46,927	
Grand Total ...	7,72,430	36,25,023	5,07,083	28,20,108	24,86,703	1,72,35,047	23,63,910	1,30,66,631	

27. The registration of trade with Bhutan continued to be carried on at the three stations of Buxa, Hantupara, and Ambari. The following figures show the value of the import and export:—

(d) Trade with Bhutan.

	1893.	1894.
	Rs.	Rs.
Import	1,36,424	1,27,352
Export	1,32,470	94,384

There was decrease in the value of import and export to the extent of 6·8 and 28·7 per cent. respectively, compared with the preceding year. The Deputy Commissioner considers that the disputes in Bhutan, in its relation with Tibet, may have had something to do with the matter. The imports are generally of staples, not specified in the returns, except as "other articles of merchandise." Cotton in bales is the chief export.

The details of the traffic are given in the following statement:—

ARTICLES.	Total imported through the different registering stations from Bhutan.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total exported through the different registering stations to Bhutan.		Increase.	Decrease.	Value of total imports.	Value of total exports.
	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.			1894.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
									Rs.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton piece-goods—										
1.—European—										
(a)—In bales ... Value	...	...	...	...	39,189	28,822	...	10,367	...	28,822
Dyes and tans—										
1.—Indigo ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Vermilion ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Manjista ... ,,	39	40	1	...	...	...	...	...	253	...
Grains—										
1.—Wheat ... ... ,,	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	71	...
2.—Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	....	...	6,209	4,608	...	1,611	...	18,688
3.—Jowar and bajra ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Gram ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac—										
1.—Stick ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—										
1.—Copper (unwrought). ,,	...	...	...	...	93	82	...	11	...	2,945
2.—Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	832	809	...	23	...	4,405
Provisions—										
1.—Ghee ... ... ,,	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	106	...
2.—Butter ... ... ,,	97	56	...	41	...	...	...	...	1,240	...
Salt ... ... ,,	13	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	102	...
Silk piece-goods—										
1.—Foreign ... ... Value	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar—										
Undrained ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	637	598	...	39	...	4,126
Tea—										
1.—Foreign ... ... ,,	29	25	...	4	...	...	...	...	1,332	...
Tobacco ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,446	1,788	342	...	...	9,953
All other articles of merchandise. No. ...	491	300	...	191	...	...	...	...	9,043	...
Mds.	1,839	3,039	1,200	...	3,215	2,930	...	285	25,428	11,311
Value	1,16,079	89,777	...	26,302	14,221	14,184	...	87	89,777	14,134
Total ... No. ...	491	300	...	191	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mds.	2,024	3,202	1,178	...	12,432	10,805	...	1,627	...	...
Value	1,16,079	89,777	...	26,302	53,410	42,956	...	10,454	1,27,352	94,984
Figures for 1893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,36,424	1,32,470

28. No change was made during the year in the system of registering trade carried on with the ajdoining States of Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal. The following table gives an abstract of the import and export trade of the three States in question:—

(c) Trade with Tibet, Sikkim, and Nepal.

NAME OF STATE.	IMPORTS.						Exports.						REMARKS.
	In number.		In rupees.		In maunds.		In number.		In rupees.		In maunds.		
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Tibet	6	...	4,217	5,840	18,299	24,847	30	72	1,49,541	1,91,000	3,562	5,515	(a) Revised figure.
Sikkim	4,194	6,211	8,904	5,669	52,553	98,635	713	488	45,496	79,453	(a)32,844	26,791	
Nepal	4,906	7,446	26,771	64,747	10,796	13,526	...	...	1,11,023	94,575	3,540	4,902	
Total ...	9,106	13,657	39,892	76,256	81,648	137,008	743	560	3,06,130	3,65,028	(a)39,946	37,208	
Increase in 1894 ...	4,551		36,373		55,360		......		58,898		......		
Decrease in 1894 ...	......		......		......		183		......		2,738		
Percentage of increase	49·9		91·2		67·8		......		19·2		......		
Percentage of decrease	......		......		......		24·6		......		6·8		

Taking the three States together, there was increase in import under all the heads and increase in export under the head of articles estimated in rupee value, and decrease under the two heads.

29. The details of the import and export trade are given in the following statement:—

ARTICLES.	TOTAL IMPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGISTERING STATIONS FROM—										TOTAL EXPORTED THROUGH THE DIFFERENT REGISTERING STATIONS TO—									
	Tibet.		Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total imports.		Increase.	Decrease.	Tibet.		Sikkim.		Nepal.		Total exports.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Coal ... ... Mds.	...	...	4,815	1,701	...	2,639	45	4,340	...	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	...	...	...	241	...	...	...	241	241	...	...	...	...	...	139	60	139	69	...	70
Cotton twist and yarn—																				
1.—European ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	170	6,200	1,386	1,260	1,255	7,602	2,811	...	4,791
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	17	...	46	...	5,836	3,091	450	1,970	6,332	5,061	...	1,271
Cotton piece-goods—																				
1.—European—																				
(a) In bales ... ... Rs. (b) In boxes ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86,025	1,21,218	34,780	65,636	68,921	71,382	1,89,726	2,58,231	68,505	...
2.—Indian—																				
(a) In bales ... ... ,, (b) In boxes ... ... ,,	...	...	3,672	4,167	9,705	20,600	13,377	24,767	11,190	...	...	...	2,874	6,771	15,950	22,145	18,824	28,916	10,092	...
Dyes and tans—																				
1.—Indigo ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	141	...	...	...	4	98	145	47	...
Grain—																				
1.—Wheat ... ... ,,	426	...	...	4	...	...	426	4	...	422	273	933	161	36	...	5	434	974	540	...
2.—Rice ... ... ,,	...	...	1,596	554	1,023	1,125	2,799	1,679	...	1,120	202	319	12,579	11,900	...	...	12,781	12,219	...	562
3.—Jowar and bajra ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Gram ... ... ,, 5.—Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	8,017	20,031	2,991	2,295	11,008	22,326	11,318	...	230	575	106	55	...	...	336	630	294	...
6.—Others ... ... ,,	...	...	37,902	75, 9	4,853	5,176	42,755	80,695	37,940	...	16	...	1,099	...	...	...	(a) 1,115	...	...	1,115
Hides and skins—																				
1.—Hides of cattle— (a) Dressed ... No. (b) Undressed ... ,,	6	...	4,194	6,211	4,900	7,446	9,106	13,657	4,551	...	30	...	713	...	...	...	743	...	...	743
Jute—																				
1.—Raw ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Gunny bags and cloths ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	488	...	...	...	560	560	...
Lac.—																				
1.—Stick ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Shell ... ... ,,	16	37	...	...	...	6	22	37	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals—																				
1.—Copper, unwrought ,,	...	...	36	94	56	6	92	100	8	...	211	510	119	148	70	225	400	883	483	...
2.—Iron ... ... ,,	...	...	131	2	156	154	287	156	...	131	624	318	892	467	272	336	1,788	1,121	...	667
3.—Tin ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Others ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	169	169	...	83	102	...	...	307	881	390	483	93	...
Oilseeds—																				
1.—Linseed ... ... ,,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Mustard and rape ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ... ,,	...	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.—Castor ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.—Others ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions—																				
1.—Ghee ... ... ,,	...	14	37	294	1,079	1,416	1,116	1,724	608	...	22	...	17	1	97	...	136	1	...	135
2.—Salt ... ... ,,	1	2	5	...	117	108	123	110	...	13	...	...	4,146	6,836	194	200	4,340	7,036	2,696	...
Silk, raw—																				
1.—Foreign ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods—																				
1.—Foreign ... ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	414	1,475	...	...	...	...	414	1,475	1,061	...	1,838	2,195	...	...	...	...	1,838	2,195	357	...
Sugar—																				
1.—Drained ... ... Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	89	...	42	...	1	6	132	126	...
2.—Undrained ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	4	8	4	8	4	...	79	51	195	685	365	...	639	736	97	...
Tea—																				
1.—Foreign ... ... ,,	37	29	...	...	...	191	37	220	183	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	7	...
2.—Indian ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	331	...	331	...	...	331	...	...	2	5	...	...	2	5	3	...
Tobacco ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,530	2,307	1,492	2,132	386	453	3,408	4,892	1,484	...
Wool, raw ... ... ,,	17,819	24,764	1	178	...	239	17,820	25,181	7,361	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...
Wool, manufactured ... Rs.	3,171	4,095	486	75	17,066	20,525	20,723	24,695	3,972	...	35,997	41,213	6,095	4,580	...	85	42,942	45,878	2,936	...
All other articles of merchandise. No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise. Rs.	632	270	4,546	1,427	...	23,622	5,178	25,319	20,141	...	25,681	26,379	847	2,466	20,222	963	52,750	29,808	...	22,942
All other articles of merchandise. Mds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ... No.	6	...	4,194	6,211	4,906	7,446	9,106	13,657	4,551	...	30	72	713	488	...	...	743	560	560	743
Total ... Rs.	4,217	5,840	8,904	5,609	26,771	64,747	39,892	76,256	36,364	...	1,49,541	1,91,000	45,496 (a)	79,453	1,11,023	94,575	3,06,130	3,65,028	81,840	22,942
Total ... Mds.	18,299	24,847	52,553	98,635	10,796	13,576	81,648	1,37,008	57,865	2,505	3,563	5,515	32,844	26,791	3,540	4,902	(a) 39,946	37,208	5,878	3,611

(a) Revised figures.

The trade with Tibet has special interest, as it has been recently the subject of a convention with China. It may be convenient to bring together the figures showing the value of exports and imports during each year of the last decade:—

YEAR.	Value of imports.	Value of exports.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86 ...	3,72,735	2,45,714	
1886-87 ...	2,18,143	3,40,462	
1887-88 ...	1,90,427	1,74,799	
1888-89 ...	3,168	4,181	
1889-90 ...	1,49,275	1,34,085	
1890-91 ...	1,80,893	1,99,788	
1891-92 ...	6,18,146	2,03,131	
1892-93 ...	3,51,519	2,29,117	
1893-94 ...	3,58,799	3,31,613	
1894-95 ...	7,01,348	4,47,802	

It will be observed that the traffic almost ceased in 1888-89, owing to political complications. It has since revived, and shows a tendency to increase beyond the dimensions it attained before the disturbance. The opening of the Yatung, in Tibet, as a mart has as yet had no influence, as traders have not settled there, but the establishment of a permanent route over the Jeylup pass has probably had a great effect.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

30. Five sub-registry offices were opened during the year—one at Birganj in Dinajpur, two in Rangpur, and two in Bogra. The police-station Hemtabad in Dinajpur was converted into an outpost, and Raiganj made the head-quarters of the thana. The outpost at Ghoraghat, which was abolished on the recommendation of the Police Committee, was during the latter part of the year ordered by Government to be re-opened. The outposts Madhupur in thana Shariakandi in Bogra, Ataikula, Handyal, Khetupara, and Pangasi in Pabna were abolished. The boundaries of the Sadar and Alipur subdivisions in Jalpaiguri were revised owing to the appointment of a Territorial Subdivisional Officer in the district. Nine villages of thana Mathura in Pabna were transferred to Faridpur and included in the area of the Goalando thana. The Munsifi at Shazadpur was transferred to Sirajganj.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

31. No special statistical enquiries of any importance were undertaken during the year.

32. The following statement shows the number of births and deaths registered in the several municipalities in the Division:—

Name of District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of births registered.		Number of deaths registered.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia ...	725	507	761	661
	Nator	239	233	449	302
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	214	201	382	597
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	261	208	246	327
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	289	370	214	274
	Kurseong	93	126	141	125
Rangpur	Rangpur	240	194	424	378
Bogra	Bogra	161	147	241	222
	Sherpur	82	74	178	118
Pabna	Pabna	376	264	387	252
	Sirajganj	637	582	652	424
	Total ...	3,317	2,906	4,075	3,680

There has been an increase in the number of both births and deaths registered in Darjeeling, an increase of births in Kurseong, and an increase of deaths in Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. The other municipalities show a decrease in both births and deaths. Generally speaking, there has been a decrease in both births and deaths registered in the municipalities during the year under report. The decrease in the number of births registered is apparently due to careless registration. The decline in the death-rate may be real.

There were 16 prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 in Dinajpur for neglect to register births and deaths, and fines amounting to Rs. 96-8 were imposed. There were 24 prosecutions in Darjeeling and 9 in Pabna, the amount of fines realized was Rs. 11-4 and Rs. 12-8 respectively. Out of 24 prosecutions in the Darjeeling Municipality, 17 persons were convicted.

The number of births registered in rural areas in the several districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894-95 and the previous year is shown in the table given below:—

Districts.	Births registered in rural areas.		Population of rural areas.	Births registered per mille.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi	52,225	43,667	1,282,744	40·7	34·0	
Dinajpur	66,510	51,387	1,543,631	43 07	33·3	
Jalpaiguri	25,905	20,736	671,670	38 5	30·8	
Darjeeling	3,489	5,855	205,647	16·9	28·4	
Rangpur	81,002	65,955	2,041,248	39·6	32·3	
Bogra	(a)28,789	25,020	806,973	35·6	31·	
Pabna	(a)53,207	41,302	(b)1,321,470	41·22	31·3	
Total ...	311,127	253,922	7,873,383	33·7	32·3	

(a) These figures are for calendar year.
(b) The population decreased owing to the transfer of some villages from the district of Pabna to that of Faridpur.

Nowhere has the number of births registered reached what is supposed to be the normal rate, 47·8 per mille.

It is reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, Mr. Greer, that a decided improvement has taken place in the registration of deaths since the introduction of the Chaukidari Act in the Terai, the number reported being 44·9 per mille, against 40·28 in 1893. The Act is not applicable in the hills where managers of tea gardens and khas mahal mandals perform the necessary duties. The

system works satisfactorily. The reports of deaths submitted by the officers of the Vaccination Department are sent for verification to the police, and any reported omission is tested by local enquiries.

33. The only model farm in the Division is at Mynaguri in the district of Jalpaiguri. It comprises an area of 13 bighas 12¼ cottahs. The lands are divided into plots for different kinds of crops. Among the new staples, the Naini Tal potatoes and some English vegetables were sown. The potatoes were of smaller size than those of the previous year. Indigenous crops were also cultivated, but their outturn was below the average, owing to rain at the sowing season. Sugarcane cultivation was also tried in 1 bigha 4 cottahs 12 chitaks of land, and the yield of molasses was 22 maunds 6 seers 4 chitaks. As this crop is rare in the Duars, it attracted the notice of many of the jotedars, some of whom have commenced its cultivation. Plantains of good quality and fruit trees have also been planted. The farm is closely supervised by the officers of the Agricultural Department. The income derived from the farm was Rs. 392-7-3 and the expenditure incurred was Rs. 500.

Model farms and gardens.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

34. There were 34½ Judicial officers in the Division (as calculated for official purposes' against 37¼ in the preceding year. These officers disposed of 58,464 suits, ordinary and Small Cause Court, and examined 79,688 witnesses, *i.e.*, disposed of 1,694·6 suits, and examined 2,309·8 witnesses per officer, against 1,570·3 suits and 2,106 witnesses per officer in the preceding year.

The number of suits and miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of and witnesses examined by each class of officer will be seen from the following statement:—

	Number of officers.	Number of suits disposed of (ordinary and Small Cause Court).	Number of miscellaneous (judicial) cases disposed of.	Number of execution cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total examined.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Judges ...	4	26	799	26	522	14·4	
Subordinate and Small Cause Judges.	4¾	4,424	255	2,[illegible]	7,009	8·4	
Munsifs ...	25¾	54,014	3,104	29,290	72,157	9·1	

Of the 26 cases disposed of by the Judges, 16 were contested. Thus, each District Judge disposed of, on an average, 4 contested cases during the year. Taking 233 as the number of Civil Court working days in the year, the number of witnesses examined by each Judge on each working day of the year was ·55, against ·7 on each working day in the preceding year.

The 4¾ Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges disposed of 4,424 suits, of which 735 were contested, and examined 7,009 witnesses. Thus each officer of this class disposed of 3·99 suits, of which ·7 was contested, and examined 6·3 witnesses on each working day of the year, against 3·7 suits, of which ·6 was contested, and 5·7 witnesses on each working day in the preceding year.

The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 8·4 against 7·2. There were 25¾ Munsifs in the Division during the year, against 27 in the preceding year, who disposed of 54,014 suits, of which 10,440 were contested, against 53,134 suits, of which 9,069 were contested, and 72,157 witnesses against 69,465. Thus each Munsif disposed of 9 suits, of which 1·7 were contested, and examined 12·03 witnesses on each working day of the year, against 8·5 suits, of which 1·4 were contested, and 11.1 witnesses on each working day in the preceding year.

The ratio of witnesses detained over two days per cent. of witnesses examined was 9·1 against 10·4, and the ratio per cent. of suits pending on December 31st, 1894, to total disposed of was 15·1, against 14·8 in the preceding year.

Thus, on the whole, a smaller number of Munsifs has done more work than a larger number of officers did in the preceding year.

35. The following statement compares the work of the year 1894 with that of 1893:—

Districts.	Year.	Number of officers in the district.	Number of suits disposed of.			Increase.	Decrease.	Suits in columns 4 and 5 how disposed of.		Classes of suits in columns 4 and 5.			Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of ordinary and Small Cause suits pending on 31st December to total disposed of.	Number of suits disposed of per Munsif.
			Ordinary.	Small Cause Court.	Total.			Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money.	Rent.	Title.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Rajshahi ...	1894	2¾	3 662	2,339	6,001	419	...	847	5,154	4,061	1,650	290	5,853	7·4	16·6	2,182·2
	1893	3½	3,551	2,031	5,582	......	...	775	4,807	3,680	1,586	316	7,832	11·9	15·8	17·17
Dinajpur ...	1894	4¾	10,322	1,452	11,774	1,156	...	2,254	9,520	5,237	5,639	898	19,890	4·6	18·8	2,478·7
	1893	5	9,647	971	10,618	......	...	1,579	9,039	4,825	5,171	622	14,005	7·6	12·7	2,120
Jalpaiguri ..	1894	2	1,134	1,365	2,499	......	59	664	1,835	2,212	......	287	2,489	7·9	12·6	1,249·5
	1893	2	1,389	1,169	2,558	......	...	515	2,043	2,322	......	236	3,347	23·8	17·9	1,279
Darjeeling ...	1894	3	397	(a)	397	24	...	80	317	381	......	16	399	6·3	9·6	132·3
	1893	2½	148	225	373	......	...	50	323	364	......	9	326	3·9	9·9	151
Rangpur ...	1894	7¼	12,[illegible]84	4,937	17,381	......	346	3,518	13,863	7,302	8,806	1,213	22,808	13·9	11·5	2,397·4
	1893	8	13,158	4,569	17,727	......	...	3,254	14,473	7,396	9,354	977	22,424	13·2	11·4	2,215
Bogra ...	1894	2	2,834	2,696	5,530	......	253	967	4,563	3,461	1,592	477	5,496	15·73	15·11	2,765
	1893	2	2,970	2 813	5,783	......	...	881	4,902	3,655	1,808	320	5,793	14·0	14·6	2,891·5
Pabna ..	1894	4	4,214	6,218	10,432	......	61	2,110	8,322	7,302	2,079	1,051	15,213	6·49	22·74	2,608
	1893	4½	4,614	5,879	10,493	......	...	2,015	8,478	7,411	2,209	873	15,738	4·2	22·1	2,468·9
Total for 1894		25¾	34,947	19,067	54,014	1,599	719	10,440	43,574	29,956	19,826	4,282	72,157	9·1	15·1	2,097·6
Total for 1893		27	35,477	17,657	53,134	......	...	9,069	44,065	29,653	20,128	3,353	60,465	10·4	14·8	1,967·9

(a) The power under the Small Cause Court Act which the present Joint-Magistrate of Kurseong exercised in his capacity as Munsif was withdrawn.

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined decreased in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Jajpaiguri—very considerably in the last-named district—and increased in the remaining districts of the Division. The lowest ratio was in Dinajpur (4·6) and highest in Bogra (15·7).

As in the preceding year, the number of suits disposed of by each Munsif was highest in Bogra (2,765), Pabna occupying the second place (2,608). Excluding Darjeeling. Jalpaiguri occupies the last place (1,249·5 suits).

The following statement shows the ratio per cent. of suits disposed of in each district to total disposed of in the Division and the proportion of suits disposed of to population during 1894:—

Districts.	Population.	Number of suits disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of cases disposed of to total number of cases disposed of in the Division.	Proportion of suits disposed of to population.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Suit. Persons.	
Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	6,001	11·1	1 to 218	
Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	11,774	21·8	1 „ 132	
Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	2,499	4 6	1 „ 271	Exclusive of rent suits which are tried by Deputy Collectors under Act X of 1859.
Darjeeling ...	223,314	397	·8	1 „ 562	
Rangpur ...	2,065,464	17,381	32·1	1 „ 118	
Bogra ...	817,494	5,530	10·3	1 „ 148	
Pabna ...	1,361,223	10,432	19·3	1 „ 130	
Total ...	8,018,018	54,014	100·	1 „ 148	

From these figures it clearly appears that Rangpur is the district in the Division in which most litigation occurs, Pabna occupying the second place. Turning to columns 11, 12 and 13 of the table at the commencement of this paragraph, it is observed that rent and money suits in the Division were almost as numerous this year as last, and there is no substantial variation to be explained. Even when the districts are considered separately, the differences are small.

As indicating the extent to which the people are in debt to the money-lenders, the Munsif of Thakurgaon notes that "the number of money suits is nearly equal to that of rent suits, and that the value of the money suits—Rs. 58,398—is so much larger than that of the rent suits—Rs. 35,588." He remarks on the reluctance of the mahajans as a class to produce their account books in Court and the consequent temptation to debtors to deny their just debts.

In Darjeeling money suits are rare, and show no marked signs of increasing in number, though the Deputy Commissioner finds that debt is very prevalent. There were 381 such suits in 1894, against 364 in the previous year, being 1 suit in 586 of the population; in the neighbouring district of Jalpaiguri the proportion is 1 in 308 of the population. This is remarkable, as criminal cases are proportionately far more numerous in Darjeeling than in other districts. Title suits increased from 3,353 in 1893 to 4,232 in 1894. The title suits are increasing: the probable reason being, according to Mr. Steinberg, Judge of Rangpur, the classification of mortgage suits under this head. It will be several years yet before this change has produced its full effect.

Mr. Bradbury, Judge of Pabna, attributes the increase of title suits as well as the decrease of other suits observed in his district and Bogra to the goodness of the harvest. He writes:—"for the first time during my incumbency of this Judgeship the lateness of the inundation saved the *aus* or summer paddy in Pabna, and that has been followed by a plentiful ingathering of *aman* or winter paddy. Finally, the present cold-weather crops of both districts as a whole promise well. Thus the outlook for producer, consumer and rent receiver was throughout 1894 infinitely more satisfactory than it had been for some years, and the result, as might have been expected, was a substantial decline of institutions in 1894. A fat year succeeded a series of lean years, and the indebted multitude were able either to satisfy their debts or make such payments on account as stayed recourse by creditors to the Court.

"Accordingly the decrease is solely of suits for rent and petty debts. The same amelioration of income and prospects which alleviated the indebtedness of the humbler population facilitated the assertion by those better off of real or imaginary rights to land and what not. In years of scarcity the luxury of litigation is of necessity foregone. A revival, however ephemeral, of prosperity affords the means of appealing to the law; hence the extraordinary rise of the class of title and other suits from the 1,414 of 1893 to the 1,578 of 1894, every court save those of the Munsifs of Pabna contributing thereto. These figures alone attest the improved condition of the general population, for the plaintiffs of the bulk of suits of the kind under consideration belong to the middle or lower class."

The average ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 65·3 against 59·8. It was 69·3 in Dinajpur and 56·5 in Bogra.

The rent suits disposed of by the two Deputy Commissioners and the Deputy Collectors under them are shown in the following table:—

Districts.		Number of officers.	Number of rent cases disposed of.	How disposed of. Contested.	Withdrawn.	*Ex-parte* and default and otherwise.	Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of cases pending to cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined.	Number of cases disposed of per officer.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Jalpaiguri ...	1894 ...	2½	2,443	429	35	1,079	455	18·6	3,747	·5	977·2
	1893 ...	3½	2,965	410	19	2,536	315	10·6	4,825	·6	847·1
Darjeeling ...	1894 ...	1	18	5	......	13	4	22·2	51	......	18·
	1893 ...	1½	22	4	1	17	5	22·7	69	30·2	14·6
District total ...	1894 ...	3½	2,461	434	35	1,092	459	17·8	3,798	·5	703·1
	1893 ...	5	2,987	414	20	2,553	320	10·7	4,894	1·1	597·4

It will be observed that in Jalpaiguri the rent cases are counted by thousands, and with the civil suits occupy a great proportion of the Deputy Collectors' time. In Darjeeling, work of this kind is trifling; there were only five contested suits during the year. The percentage of cases pending at the end of the year, 17·8, is larger than it was in 1893, but does not seem to me very excessive; in rent suits it is generally desirable to give the defendant time to collect his evidence. In no branch of litigation is the tendency greater to use the courts for improper purposes. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained more than two days to total examined was ·5 in Jalpaiguri, and nil in Darjeeling. I found on inspection that the work was done with great regularity in this respect, as the figures indicate a result very different from what I observed three years ago.

Under the Duars Act of 1869, the Deputy Collectors try all suits connected with land in the part of Jalpaiguri east of the Tista.

The work disposed of is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.		Number of officers.	Number of suits disposed of.	How disposed of.		Classes of suits.			Number of miscellaneous (judicial) cases disposed of.	Number of execution cases disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.
				Contested.	Otherwise disposed of.	Money or movables.	Rent.	Title.				
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Jalpaiguri Sadar subdivision.	1894 ...	1½	95	37	58	8	69	18	......	39	226	......
	1893 ...	1½	133	56	77	21	92	20	......	......	250	4·8
Alipur subdivision	1894 ...	1½	159	40	119	4	117	38	16	51	169	1·18
	1893 ...	2	95	29	66	......	77	18	......	......	104	3·8
Total for the district	1894 ...	3	254	77	177	12	186	56	16	90	395	·5
	1893 ...	3½	228	85	143	21	169	38	......	......	354	4·5

The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total examined was much better than in the previous year, and may be considered very satisfactory. The percentage of suits pending at the end of the year to suits disposed of was 13·4, against 20·1 in 1893—a variation in the direction opposite to that noticed in regard to rent suits, and almost equal in degree. The one may be set off against the other.

There were 61 rent appeals in Jalpaiguri, of which 37 were confirmed, 3 modified, 14 reversed, and 7 were otherwise disposed of. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 60·66, against 66·7 in 1893. There were 8 such appeals in Darjeeling, in all of which the decisions of the lower courts were reversed. There were altogether 40 appeals under the Bhutan Duars Act, of which 17 were confirmed, 1 modified, 13 reversed, and 9 otherwise disposed of. The ratio per cent. of number of appeals confirmed to total disposed of was 42·5, against 58·5 in 1893. The proportion of reversals is very large, and may fairly be quoted as evidence that the Deputy Collectors, who come to us without experience of civil work, and seldom remain long enough to learn very much, do not make good Judges. The appeals are nearly all from Deputy Collectors to Deputy Commissioners; I had as Commissioner to hear 6 appeals under the Bhutan Duars Act from the Deputy Commissioner's orders, in 5 of which the original decision was upheld, and as many under the Rent Law, in all of which the decisions were upheld.

XIII.—CRIME.

36. The following statement shows the crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in each district during the year 1894, as compared with the year 1893:—

Districts.	Cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.	
	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi	2,485	2,278	......	207	1,799	1,722	......	77	4,284	4,000
Dinajpur	2,412	2,544	132	......	1,745	1,674	......	71	4,157	4,218
Jalpaiguri	1,451	1,549	98	......	933	990	57	......	2,384	2,539
Darjeeling	1,570	1,356	......	214	964	992	28	......	2,534	2,348
Rangpur	2,668	3,052	384	......	3,085	2,709	......	376	5,753	5,761
Bogra	1,515	1,983	468	......	1,368	1,529	161	......	2,883	3,512
Pabna	1,995	1,796	......	199	1,988	2,226	238	......	3,983	4,022
Total ...	14,096	14,558	462	......	11,882	11,842	......	40	25,978	26,400

The figures show but little variation from those of last year; there was a slight increase in cognizable and still slighter decrease in non-cognizable crime. The general result is an increase of 422 cases over last year's total of 25,978, or less than 2 per cent.—an amount proportionate to the annual growth of the population.

37. The subjoined statement shows the number of offences reported under each class during the years 1893 and 1894 in the Division:—

Cases.	Cognizable.		Non-cognizable.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5
Abetment	2	...	...	...
I.—Offences against public tranquillity ...	337	375	835	818
II.—Serious offences against the person ...	568	608	1	6
III.— Ditto ditto property ...	3,496	3,877	315	291
IV.—Minor offences against the person ...	345	392	5,278	4,660
V.— Ditto ditto property ...	5,945	6,620	1,024	1,232
Total of cases I to V ...	10,693	11,872	7,453	7,007
VI.—Other offences	3,257	2,534	2,283	2,762
Special laws	146	152	2,146	2,073
Total ...	14,096	14,558	11,882	11,842

There has been an increase of more than 10 per cent. in offences against public tranquillity and offences against property. The former is due to land disputes in Rajshahi, and the latter may, perhaps, be attributed, at least in some degree, to better reporting. The decrease is in offences against special laws; prosecutions under the Arms and Excise Acts having been exceptionally numerous in 1893.

The total number of non-cognizable cases was 11,842, against 11,882 in 1893, showing a decrease of 40 cases only.

The fluctuations under classes IV and V, Minor offences against person and property, were great; the former shows a decrease of 618 cases, chiefly owing to the falling off of assault cases in Rangpur and Pabna, and the latter an increase of 208 cases, chiefly owing to the increase of cases of this class in Rajshahi and Rangpur.

38. The following statement shows the proportion of crime to population in the several districts :—

DISTRICTS.	Total cognizable cases.	Population to each cognizable case.	Total non-cognizable cases.	Population to each non-cognizable case.	Total of both cognizable and non-cognizable cases.	Population to each case.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi	2,278	576	1,722	762	4,000	328	
Dinajpur	2,544	611	1,674	924	4,218	368	
Jalpaiguri	1,549	430	990	658	2,539	268	
Darjeeling	1,356	164	992	225	2,348	95	
Rangpur	3,052	676	2,709	762	5,761	358	
Bogra	1,983	412	1,529	534	3,512	141	
Pabna	1,796	757	2,226	611	4,022	335	
Total ...	14,558	550	11,842	667	26,400	308	

The high ratio of crime to population in Darjeeling is due to the special character of the district, a hill tract, where Magistrates are numerous, and every petty infraction of the rights of property, or of rules made for the public convenience, watched with special care. Even under these conditions, however, I think that the prosecution of one person in ninety-five each year is excessive, when we allow for the number of persons who, by reason of age, sex or remoteness, are but little exposed to legal proceedings. In Bogra there is a great deal of crime and litigation, probably because of the inferior administration of that district, the standard of efficiency in which has for a considerable time been below that attained in the rest of the Division. I am surprised to find that the proportion of cognizable cases is lowest in Pabna, where the conditions, except as to administration, are very similar to those which prevail in Bogra.

XIV.—POLICE.

39. The following statement shows the working of the police in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Class of offence.	Cases enquired into by the Police during the year.		False cases.		True cases.		Percentage of false cases to those enquired into.		Cases disposed of by the Magistrates during the year.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rajshahi	I to V	1,162	1,173	123	109	1,039	1,064	10·5	9·3	363	420
	VI	787	408	2	2	785	406	·2	·4	783	393
	Total ...	1,949	1,581	125	111	1,824	1,470	6·4	7·0	1,146	813
Dinajpur	I—V	1,149	1,155	141	145	1,008	1,010	12·2	12·5	398	357
	VI	186	242	2	2	184	240	1·0	·8	185	218
	Total ...	1,335	1,397	143	147	1,192	1,250	10·7	10·5	583	575
Jalpaiguri ...	I to V	781	796	49	71	732	725	6·2	8·9	345	296
	VI	218	355	...	.	218	355	...	...	208	355
	Total ...	999	1,151	49	71	950	1,080	4·9	6·1	553	651
Darjeeling	I to V	675	617	21	22	654	595	3·1	3·5	386	340
	VI	666	570	2	..	664	570	·3	...	631	547
	Total ...	1,341	1,187	23	22	1,318	1,165	1·7	1·8	1,017	887
Rangpur	I to V	1,643	1,949	192	157	1,451	1,792	11·6	8·0	604	601
	VI	332	297	4	...	328	297	1·2	...	317	295
	Total ...	1,975	2,246	196	157	1,779	2,089	9·9	6·9	921	896
Bogra	I to V	939	1,069	105	132	834	937	11·1	12·3	315	250
	VI	121	101	...	1	121	100	...	·9	119	99
	Total ...	1,060	1,170	105	133	955	1,037	9·9	11·3	434	349
Pabna	I to V	939	938	50	101	889	837	5·3	10·7	343	312
	VI	463	269	...	3	463	266	...	1·1	455	267
	Total ...	1,402	1,207	50	104	1,352	1,103	3·5	8·6	798	579
DIVISIONAL TOTAL	I to V	7,288	7,697	681	737	6,607	6,960	9·3	9·5	2,754	2,576
	VI	2,773	2,242	10	8	2,763	2,234	·3	·3	2,698	2,174
	Total ...	10,061	9,939	691	745	9,370	9,194	6·8	7·5	5,452	4,750

Districts.	Cases ending in conviction.		Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.		Persons— Brought to trial.		Persons— Convicted.		Persons— Acquitted.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.		Remarks.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Rajshahi	254 752	305 377	69·9 96·0	72·6 95·9	802 834	1,071 448	389 792	528 412	365 42	516 22	48·5 94·9	49·2 94·9	
Total ...	1,006	682	87·7	83·8	1,636	1,519	1,181	940	407	538	72·1	61·8	
Dinajpur	311 181	258 216	78·1 97·8	72·3 99·0	1,201 406	1,036 388	781 353	551 349	390 53	413 23	65·0 86·9	53·1 89·9	
Total ...	492	474	84·3	82·4	1,607	1,424	1,134	900	443	436	70·5	63·2	
Jalpaiguri	257 191	198 337	74·4 91·8	66·8 94·9	1,008 304	841 468	506 251	398 416	472 40	402 42	50·1 82·5	47·3 88·8	
Total ...	448	535	81·0	82·1	1,312	1,309	757	814	512	444	57·6	62·1	
Darjeeling	308 593	294 524	79·7 93·9	86·4 95·7	689 880	568 708	470 797	415 659	198 76	138 44	68·2 90·5	73·0 93·0	
Total ...	901	818	88·5	92·2	1,569	1,276	1,267	1,074	274	182	80·7	84·1	
Rangpur	393 295	406 260	65·0 93·0	67·5 88·1	1,452 512	1,568 410	765 444	703 332	636 62	778 65	52·6 86·7	44·8 80·9	
Total ...	688	666	74·7	74·3	1,964	1,978	1,209	1,035	698	843	61·5	52·3	
Bogra	206 105	149 88	65·3 88·2	59·6 88·8	1,123 206	974 193	419 166	370 158	648 25	574 35	37·3 80·5	37·9 81·8	
Total ...	311	237	71·6	67·9	1,329	1,167	585	528	673	609	44·0	50·9	
Pabna	262 402	218 241	76·3 88·3	69·8 92·3	1,045 582	1,073 312	556 508	454 276	390 70	571 34	53·2 87·2	42·3 88·4	
Total ...	664	459	83·2	79·2	1,627	1,385	1,064	730	460	605	65·3	52·7	
Divisional Total...	1,991 2,5 9	1,828 2,043	72·2 93·3	70·9 93·9	7,320 3,724	7,131 2,927	3,886 3,3.1	3,419 2,602	3,099 368	3,392 265	53·0 88·9	47·9 88·9	
Total ...	4,510	3,871	82·7	81·4	11,044	10,085	7,197	6,021	3,467	3,657	65·1	59·8	

The number of cases investigated by the police was 9,939, against 10,061 in 1893. Of this number 7·5 per cent. were returned as false. I attach little value to the proportion of such returns, as it varies with the practice of each Magistrate. The degree of evidence necessary for conviction, and that required before the complainant can be punished for perjury, are established, but in regard to the large number of cases which are of such a doubtful character that action can be taken against neither party, there is no standard to regulate the decision whether they are to be entered as true or as false. One Magistrate requires, before excluding them from his returns, a degree of certainty as to their falsehood which to another appears quite superfluous.

Of the cases and persons under classes I to V disposed of by the Magistrates, 70·9 and 47·9 per cent. respectively were convicted, against 72·2 and 53 per cent. in the preceding year. The proportion of convictions was highest in Darjeeling, and, as usual, it was lowest in Bogra.

The subjoined table compares the number of serious charges instituted against police officers during 1893 and 1894 :—

Districts.	Torture Cases.		Extortion Cases.		Embezzlement Cases.		Total.		Remarks.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajshahi	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	
Dinajpur	2	...	20	12	...	...	22	12	
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bogra	1	...	7	8	...	...	8	8	
Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	5	...	29	20	...	...	34	20	

It is satisfactory to observe that no cases of torture or embezzlement were instituted against police officers, and that there were no charges of any kind in Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, or Pabna. In Dinajpur extortion cases were formerly very common, and very badly investigated. The present District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Tucker, has been active in his enquiries, with the usual result, that such charges have diminished in number. I could not get Mr. Fasson, District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, to make prompt personal enquiry as to such charges, and his neglect gave occasion for their continuance in Bogra. In regard to such offences everything depends on the activity of the District Superintendent, and I do not think that the change in the Police Code, diminishing his responsibility in the matter to some extent, has worked well. Where he is ready at once to examine into the truth of every complaint, his subordinates will not dare to extort money, nor will bad characters care to risk prompt exposure by bringing false accusations. I am aware, however, that improvement in this direction requires considerable time. The habit of making illicit profits is not easily broken when once formed, nor is that of attacking the police by wrongful accusations.

I think that the police were well managed during the year in Dinajpur by Mr. Tucker, in Jalpaiguri by Mr. Gouldsbury, and in Darjeeling by Mr. Birch. The other districts did fairly well, except Bogra. In it there has recently been a change both of the District Magistrate and of the District Superintendent, so that the officers now in charge are not responsible for the results.

The Village Chaukidari Act.

40. Chaukidars were appointed for the first time throughout the Terai, in supersession of a special system of patrol police, remunerated by grants of land which proved unsuccessful. Mr. Greer, the Deputy Commissioner of the district, reports that a great improvement has been effected by this measure. In Bogra the work of appointing new panchayats when the office of those formerly named had elapsed, had been neglected. It was, on orders passed by me when inspecting, taken actively in hand during the year, and has now been completed. The force is now paid with fair regularity, but I cannot say that the most is made of it for purposes of prevention and detection. There is a tendency to ignore the fact that a village police works best when in sympathy with the villagers, to punish too often and to reward too little. It is a general complaint after each dacoity that the chaukidar did not do his duty. On the other hand, I may mention a report received this month of excellent conduct on the part of a chaukidar in Jalpaiguri. He noticed the absence of a bad character one night, and arranged with the panchayat, aided by some neighbours, to examine the man as he returned in the morning. The suspected person had, in fact, been engaged in a dacoity ; he was seized as he re-entered his village with his share of the spoils, confessed, and named his accomplices, ten of whom were arrested with a considerable amount of the plunder. This is what might occur frequently if the panchayats could be made to value their position, and take an interest in their work. My experience is that the degree to which they do so depends very much on the consideration with which they are treated.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

41. There were 48 Stipendiary Magistrates in the districts of this Division during the year, against 48½ (as we count them) in the previous year. These officers disposed of 9,112 criminal cases of all kinds with 14,187 persons and examined 38,755 witnesses, against 10,819 cases with 15,181 persons and 42,665 witnesses in the previous year. The average number of cases disposed of per officer and the average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of were 179·4 and 4·5, against 223·07 and 3·9 respectively. From these figures it appears that each Stipendiary Magistrate heard somewhat less than three witnesses on the average working day, and disposed of one person accused. He heard little more than half of one case per day. In the face of such figures I have never been able to accept the statement that frequent adjournments, or inconveniently late hours, are necessary on account of the heavy burden of magisterial work.

There were 36 Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly during the year, against 37 in the preceding year. These Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 2,987 criminal cases of all kinds with 3,631 persons and examined 8,077 witnesses, against 2,763 cases with 3,410 persons and 7,302 witnesses in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the criminal work disposed of by the Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates exclusive of cases under class VI in the several districts of the Division during 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons disposed of.	Number convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number remaining under trial at close of year.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 9 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Number of decisions confirmed in appeal.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
							STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.									
Rajshahi	8½	1,180	86	1,632	819	813	61	5,942	95	1·5	99	63	63·6	138·8	5·0	
Dinajpur	7	1,400	40	1,831	1,028	803	45	5,103	332	6·5	112	68	60·7	200	3·6	
Jalpaiguri	7	654	24	1,028	490	511	25	3,483	48	1·3	101	79	78·2	93·4	5·3	
Darjeeling	4½	534	4	764	482	282	4	1,848	62	3·3	27	25	92·5	113	3·4	
Rangpur	8	1,362	49	2,058	1,018	1,028	91	5,900	496	8·4	152	123	80·9	170·2	4·3	
Bogra	4½	724	9	1,111	537	574	22	4,799	522	10·8	79	59	74·6	152·1	6·6	
Pabna	8	1,306	42	1,888	988	900	57	7,383	318	4·3	237	141	59·4	225·7	5·6	
Total ...	48	7,160	204	10,312	5,362	4,911	305	34,458	1,873	5·4	807	558	69·1	149·1	4·8	
							HONORARY MAGISTRATES.									
Rajshahi	3	71	4	87	50	37	4	331	7	2·1	13	6	46·1	23·6	4·6	
Dinajpur	2½	118	13	149	39	110	16	385	11	2·8	6	2	33·3	47·2	3·2	
Jalpaiguri	3	162	5	268	116	111	10	810	...	...	12	10	83·3	54	5	
Darjeeling	11	619	3	842	609	241	6	1,384	20	1·4	11	11	100	56·2	2·2	Two died
Rangpur	11½	761	29	824	298	526	38	2,551	266	10·4	34	25	73·5	67·1	3·3	
Bogra	2	291	2	368	93	275	4	906	153	16·8	37	25	67·5	145·5	3·1	
Pabna	3	301	10	325	142	183	14	634	89	13·0	2	...	..	100·3	2·1	
Total ...	35½	2,323	56	2,863	1,367	1,483	91	7,001	446	6·3	115	79	68·6	64·7	3·0	

It appears that each Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of half a case of classes I to V and disposed two and-a-half witnesses on each working day of the year in such cases. The average number of cases disposed of per officer was over 100 in all the districts except Jalpaiguri, where the officers, in addition to the criminal work, try cases under Act X of 1859 and Act XVI of 1869. The largest number is returned by Pabna, where the average exceeds 225. Of the 10,312 persons disposed of, 5,362, or 51·9 per cent., were convicted. The best results were obtained in Darjeeling, 63 per cent., and worst in Bogra, 48·3 per cent. The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 4·8. The number was largest, as it always is, in Bogra, and smallest in Darjeeling, the figures being 6·6 and 3·4, respectively. The ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to the total number examined was 5·4. The percentage was highest in Bogra (10·8) and lowest in Jalpaiguri (1·3). I found that Mr. Renny, the Deputy Commissioner, exercised a very salutary influence over subordinate courts in regard to their punctuality in examining witnesses. Out of 807 appeals decided by Magistrates and District Judges in the Division, decisions were confirmed in 558 or 69·1 per cent. of cases. The result was best in Darjeeling and worst in Pabna, the figures being 92·5 and 59·4 respectively. The number of cases under classes I to V disposed of by Honorary Magistrates and that of witnesses examined were 2,323 and 7,001, respectively. The average number of cases disposed of was highest in Bogra (145·5) and lowest in Rajshahi (23·6). Of the 2,863 persons disposed of, 1,367, or 47·7 per cent, were convicted. The best results were obtained in Darjeeling (71·1) and the worst in Bogra (25·3).

The average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of was 3·8. The highest average is returned by Jalpaiguri and the lowest by Pabna, the figures being 5 and 2·1, respectively. None of the witnesses examined by the Benches in Jalpaiguri were detained over two days. The ratio exceeded 10 in respect to three districts—Rangpur, Bogra, and Pabna—while it was below three in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling. The ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal was 68·6. The result was best in Darjeeling. The ratio exceeded 60 per cent. in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra. The results in the remaining districts were not good.

Remands.

42. The remands in A form cases in the several districts are shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Class of Magistrate.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed. Once.	Twice.	Three times.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	Number pending at close of year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi	Stipendiary	510	213	145	91	36	16	8	1	...	...	·19
	Honorary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	510	213	145	91	36	16	8	1	...	...	·19
Dinajpur	Stipendiary	446	141	117	65	38	33	18	13	10	11	5·2
	Honorary	19	5	2	1	3	...	2	2	3	1	27·7
	Total ...	465	146	119	66	41	33	20	15	13	12	6·1
Jalpaiguri	Stipendiary	305	111	89	44	27	10	7	3	2	12	1·7
	Honorary	57	5	11	13	11	5	5	2	1	4	5·6
	Total ...	362	116	100	57	38	15	12	5	3	16	2·3
Darjeeling	Stipendiary	322	199	63	31	13	10	3	2	1	...	·9
	Honorary	130	84	23	14	7	...	1	...	1	...	·7
	Total ...	452	283	86	45	20	10	4	2	2	...	·8
Rangpur	Stipendiary	736	146	163	120	100	58	49	15	45	40	8·6
	Honorary	14	3	1	5	1	1	1	1	...	1	7·6
	Total ...	750	149	164	125	101	59	50	16	45	41	8·6
Bogra	Stipendiary	461	62	90	64	74	80	40	17	28	6	9·8
	Honorary	5	...	..	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	40·
	Total ...	466	62	90	65	76	80	40	18	29	6	10·2
Pabna	Stipendiary	344	133	70	59	38	14	17	2	3	8	1·4
	Honorary	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ..	344	133	70	59	38	14	17	2	3	8	1·4
Divisional	Stipendiary	3,124	1,005	737	474	326	221	142	53	89	77	4·6
	Honorary	225	97	37	34	24	6	9	6	6	6	5·4
	GRAND TOTAL 1894 ...	3,349	1,102	774	508	350	227	151	59	95	83	4·7
	Stipendiary	3,501	1,327	836	592	278	175	85	46	73	89	3·4
	Honorary	231	91	52	50	12	9	6	4	2	5	2·6
	GRAND TOTAL 1893 ...	3,732	1,418	888	642	290	184	91	50	75	94	3·4

NOTE.—The Rangpur figures of this table do not agree with the figures of the corresponding table of the Crime Report, because the District Officer excluded the A Form pending at the end of 1893 from the table of the Crime Report.

The ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A cases disposed of was 4·7, against 3·4 in the preceding year. Darjeeling shows a great improvement during the year, the figures being ·8, against 3·5 of the preceding year. Bogra returned 10·2 against 12·5. The ratios in Dinajpur and Rangpur were 6·1 and 8·6, against 2·9 and 2·8, respectively. In the district of Rajshahi there has been a sustained improvement in the promptitude with which cases are tried, as also to some degree in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. I know of no reason why the same result could not have been obtained elsewhere. Dinajpur and Rangpur are the districts which have fallen off. The Honorary Magistrates in Dinajpur and Bogra seem to have been specially dilatory.

Cases in which European British subjects were accused.

43. There were two cases in Rajshahi during the year in which European British subjects were involved; one of assault, which was compromised, one of nuisance in which the accused was fined. There were three cases in Jalpaiguri. The first was under section 186, Indian Penal Code, obstructing a public servant in the discharge of his duties; the second was under section 323, Indian Penal Code, voluntarily causing hurt; and the third was under section 19, Act XI of 1878 (Arms Act), exporting a gun without a license. Conviction was obtained in the first and third cases, while the second was compromised. None of the accused claimed to be tried by jury. The following table shows the details of the trial of European British subjects during the year in Darjeeling:—

Description of offence.	Total number brought to trial.		Total disposed of.		Pending.		Persons how disposed of.				
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(1) Offences affecting the public health, &c. (Chapter XIV).	2	3	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
(2) Offences affecting the human body (Chapter XVI).	5	5	5	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
(3) Criminal misappropriation of property.	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
(4) Mischief	2	2	2	2	...	..	1	1	...	...	2
(5) Theft	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
(6) Offences under special and local laws.	2	2	2	2	..	..	1	1	...	...	2
Total for 1894 ...	13	14	13	14		...	7	7	...	...	14
Total for 1893 ...	15	15	15	15	...	...	4	11	...	...	15

Bad livelihood cases.

44. The subjoined table shows the bad livelihood cases during the year 1894:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.	Number of cases in which conviction followed	Number of cases in which acquittal followed.	Longest period from date on which process issued to conclusion of case.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Days.	
Rajshahi	16	7	...	58	9 cases pending.
Dinajpur	38	18	...	60	20 " "
Jalpaiguri ...	15	8	6	58	1 case pending.
Darjeeling ...	9	9	...	60	
Rangpur	37	27	6	160	4 cases pending.
Bogra	43	31	9	142	1 absconded. 1 proceedings dropped. 1 struck off.
Pabna	93	59	16	300	18 cases pending.
Total for 1894 ...	251	159	37	...	
Total for 1893 ...	260	191	58	..	

The result of bad livelihood cases was satisfactory in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, and Darjeeling.

Result of Sessions trials.

45. The following statement shows the results of the Sessions trials in the several districts:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	Number committed during the year.	Total number for disposal.	Number disposed of.	Number in which conviction obtained	Number of cases in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	Number of cases otherwise disposed of.	Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to total cases disposed of.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rajshahi ...	13	22	35	33	26	1	6	1(a)	81·2	
Dinajpur ...	1	16	17	13	8	...	5	...	61·5	
Jalpaiguri ...	1(b)	8	9	9	5	...	4	...	55·5	
Darjeeling ...	1	8	9	7	5	...	2	...	71·4	
Rangpur ...	6(c)	33	39	38	26	2	12	...	68·4	
Bogra ...	...	18	18	18	10	...	7	1	55·5	
Pabna ...	4	16	20	19	13	...	6	...	68·4	
Total for 1894 ...	26	121	147	137	93	3	42	2	68·4	
Total for 1893 ...	19	165	184	155	1 5	7	40	...	74·1	

(a) Transferred to Pabna under orders of the High Court.
(b) Revised figure.
(c) Out of the 10 cases that were pending at the end of 1893, four cases were transferred to Dinajpur in 1893.

The proportion of convictions is lower than in 1893. It was best in Rajshahi, where the percentage of cases ending in conviction to total cases disposed of was 81·2, and it was worst in Jalpaiguri and Bogra, where the percentage fell off from 90 and 75 to 55·5 and 55·5 respectively.

Criminal fines.

46. The subjoined table shows the demand, collections, and remissions of criminal fines during the year 1894:—

DISTRICTS.	Demand of the year, including balance of the previous year.		Collection.		Remission, &c.		Balance outstanding at the end of the year.		Percentage of collections on net demand (columns 4 and 5 on columns 2—6 and 3—7, respectively).		REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Rajshahi ...	15,935	16,704	8,459	9,694	1,121	580	6,355	6,430	57·1	60·1	
Dinajpur ...	17,437	17,226	13,181	11,612	1,337	1,589	2,919	(a)7,533	72·2	74·2	(a) Correct figures arrived at by verification from the fine register. It is reported that the mistake occurred before 1888.
Jalpaiguri ...	17,047	14,269	6,497	7,004	3,141	142	7,409	7,123	46·6	49·5	
Darjeeling ..	13,270	9,051	8,365	5,958	2,028	2,482	2,877	518	73·5	91·1	
Rangpur ...	16,860	18,524	11,591	13,104	1,227	1,097	4,042	(b)5,728	74·1	77·6	(b) The difference of Rs 5 is due to the fact that the process fees realised as cost was not added to the amount of fines imposed. It was added as distinct item to the amount of fine realised under Accountant-General, Bengal's circular No. 113T.—M. of 1893.
Bogra ...	14,957	18,152	8,904	11,577	695	1,221	5,358	5,354	62·4	68·3	
Pabna ...	16,440	18,393	10,625	11,354	385	2,515	5,310	4,524	66·1	71·5	
Total ...	1,11,946	1,12,319	67,622	70,333	9,934	10,226	34,390	35,273	66·2	68·6	

The percentage of collections on net demand shows improvement in all the districts, but the results cannot be considered satisfactory, especially in Jalpaiguri, where the collections are still below 50 per cent. The amount of remissions was highest in Darjeeling, being 27·4 per cent.

Attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

47. The following abstract statement shows the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates:—

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates actually attended.	NUMBER OF TIMES THE HONORARY MAGISTRATES WERE ABSENT— With leave.	Without leave.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Rajshahi ...	Sadar ...	167	106	14	47	61
	Nator ...	397	171	...	226	226
	Naugaon ...	117	110	7	...	7
	Total ...	681	387	21	273	294
Dinajpur ...	Sadar ...	258	(a)149	80	47	127
	Raiganj ...	117	87	30	...	30
	Total ...	375	236	110	47	157
Jalpaiguri ...	Sadar ...	706	541	96	69	165
Darjeeling ...	Sadar ...	326	310	13	3	16
	Kurseong ...	102	63	33	6	39
	Total ...	428	373	46	9	55
Rangpur ...	Sadar ...	406	322	76	36	112
	Gaibandha ...	393	271	5	150	155
	Kurigram ...	43	34	2	7	9
	Nilphamari ...	410	309	64	37	101
	Total ...	1,252	(b)936	147	230	377
Bogra ...	Sadar ...	333	(b)1,004	...	52	52
Pabna ...	Sadar ...	240	201	...	39	39
	Sirajganj ...	416	234	3	179	182
	Total ...	656	435	3	218	221
	Divisional total for 1894 ...	4,431	3,912	423	898	1,321
	Divisional total for 1893 ...	4,350	3,603	324	924	1,248

(a) One Honorary Magistrate attended 18 times more than he was asked to attend.
(b) Certain Honorary Magistrates attended several times more than they were asked to attend.

I have noticed with much pleasure the good work done by Mr. Sutherland, Barrister-at-law, and the Honorary Magistrates of Darjeeling. And in some remote places the appointment of benches offers the only means of doing justice on the spot. But I am not in favour of transferring trials from professional to Honorary Magistrates where the services of the former are available. I have found that judicial business is best transacted by those who are trained to it and being paid to do it have no excuse for neglect. The economy of employing private gentlemen without remuneration is a consideration of consequence, and it is well to encourage those willing to take a part in the administration, but the primary object is that justice should be done.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

48. The number of deeds registered during the year rose from 98,742 to 105,885, showing an increase of 7,143, as will be seen from the following statement. The increase is normal, being proportionate to the progress of the Division during a good year in wealth and population:—

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS REGISTERED DURING—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Rajshahi	6,454	5,788
Dinajpur	19,709	20,803
Jalpaiguri	5,019	5,113
Darjeeling	509	571
Rangpur	29,967	34,400
Bogra	18,226	20,946
Pabna	18,858	18,264
Total ...	98,742	105,885

A charge was brought against the clerks of the Naugaon Sub-Registry Office, in the district of Rajshahi, for demanding excessive fees; it is reported that they have been dismissed, and that the conduct of the Sub-Registrar is under enquiry.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS THE LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

49. The current demand of land revenue was Rs. 51,75,095, and there was at the beginning of the year an arrear of Rs. 88,068; the collections amounted to Rs. 51,97,905, and the arrears were reduced to Rs. 61,276. In the previous year also the collections had exceeded the current demand, reducing the arrears from Rs. 1,10,340 to the sum indicated above. The result may be regarded as satisfactory. The road cess collections were also in excess of the current demand, being Rs. 9,57,869, against a current demand of Rs. 9,45,390, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 74,406 at the close of the year.

There was an increase of Rs. 16,430 in the current demand of land revenue, obtained almost entirely from temporarily-settled estates and estates held under direct management. To this increase Jalpaiguri contributed Rs. 13,267 gained by settlement of lands under tea lease rules, by progressive rate of rents under those rules, by renewal of time-expired leases, by settlement of jalkar mahals, and by the general settlement of the Western Duars. The current demand of cesses was Rs. 9,45,390, against Rs. 9,24,376 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 21,014. This increase is due chiefly to revaluations.

With a total demand of Rs. 49,421 (current Rs. 47,005 and arrear Rs. 2,416) on account of zamindari dák cess, the collections were Rs. 48,383. Here, again, the outstanding balance was reduced.

Collections.

50. The following table shows the percentage of current collections on current demands and the percentage of arrear collections on arrear demands under each class in each district:—

Districts.		Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.		Class II.—Temporarily-settled estates. (a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		Class III.—Estates directly managed. (a) Those managed for proprietors.		(b) Those owned by Government as proprietor.		Remarks.
		Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	Current.	Arrear.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rajshahi ...	1894-95	99·14	100	100	......	97·50	......	99·53	......	86·01	95·83	87·21	91·48	
	1893-94	99·64	100	100	100	100	......	100	......	65·37	92·30	83·69	78·38	
Dinajpur ...	1894-95	99·8	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	100	100	100	100	
	1893-94	99·7	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	66·6	......	91·4	100	
Jalpaiguri ...	1894-95	99·97	......	100	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	92·37	94·95	
	1893-94	100	100	100	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	90·08	88·30	
Darjeeling ...	1894-95	52·60	......	......	......	......	......	100	......	......	......	97·65	99·84	
	1893-94	52·60	......	......	......	......	......	100	100	......	......	99·09	95·30	
Rangpur ...	1894-95	99·97	100	100	......	96·58	100	78·23	100	......	......	100	......	
	1893-94	99·12	100	100	100	21·99	100	77·16	......	......	......	61·90	......	
Bogra ...	1894-95	98·81	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	91·16	96·57	
	1893-94	96·9	100	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	87·12	95·70	
Pabna ...	1894-95	99·8	100	100	100	90·6	91·2	90·3	100	54·6	63·3	67·4	48	
	1893-94	99·8	100	99·1	100	96·4	89·7	90·5	100	68·9	95	62·1	93·1	

The percentage of collections in permanently-settled estates was above the prescribed standard in all districts except Darjeeling and Bogra. In the former the apparent deficiency is due to a peculiar arrangement, which costs us several explanations every year. A sum of Rs. 474 has been allowed for life to the heirs of the late Chebu Lama, and by order of the Board it is shown in the accounts as a revenue demand remitted. In Bogra the balance was Rs. 5,291, of which Rs. 5,209 were realized after the close of the year. Revenue in that district is largely paid by transfer receipts, which are sometimes realized too late. In Pabna the collections on private estates temporarily settled with farmers did not reach the prescribed standard. In that district successive Collectors have been much too easy with these middlemen, who should be taught punctuality, or eliminated altogether from our revenue system. The short collections in Rangpur on Government estates temporarily settled with farmers were due to the non-realization of the small sum of Rs. 32. The low percentage in Pabna is open to the comment I have made as regards private estates. In estates directly managed for proprietors, and in those owned by Government as proprietors, the percentages of collections were not up to the mark in Rajshahi and Pabna. The short collections in the former district were partly due to the failure of the kalai and mulberry crops in some estates. The short collections in Pabna were principally due to the non-realization of rents from the raiyats of the estate Namzad Bahir Char. This land is under settlement, and the local authorities have not been able to come to an understanding with the raiyats as to the new rental. Until the point is decided, a difficulty is felt in making any realizations. The figures for Jalpaiguri have not been explained. The results were considerably better than in the previous year. The percentages of collections in Government estates managed direct were low in Darjeeling and Bogra. The falling off in Darjeeling is trifling, and needs no explanation. The deficiency in Bogra is due to the fact that Rs. 1,608 collected during the year by the manager of the Jaipur Government estates was not credited to the year's accounts 78 treasury. The collections on these estates were satisfactory in Dina— 5,40,702 Rangpur, where the demands were collected in full.

OPERATION OF THE SALE LAWS.

51. The following table shows the number of sales and exemptions from sales in the several districts during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	SALES.				Exemption from sales.	Sales annulled.	REMARKS.
	Whole estate.	Shares.	Rights and interests.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajshahi ...	......	7	......	7	61	......	...
Dinajpur ...	1	2	......	3	19	......	...
Jalpaiguri ...	......	1	......	1	1	......	...
Darjeeling ...	......	......	......	......	11	......	...
Rangpur ...	3	2	......	5	18	......	...
Bogra ...	1	......	......	1	62	......	...
Pabna ...	4	1	......	5	180	......	...
Total for 1894-95 ...	9	13	......	22	352	......	...
Total for 1893-94 ...	21	11	......	32	378	2	...

The defaults resulting in sales were as usual due to disputes among sharers or the unprofitable nature of the estates. It appears that the Act was worked with moderation.

52. Altogether 15 regular settlements were effected during the year.

Settlements.

In Rajshahi the settlements of char Titamari and diara Shibnagar were concluded under the old Regulations. The former was hitherto unassessed, and the revision of the rent-roll of the latter was found necessary on account of the expiration of the farming lease. The operations resulted in an increase of Rs. 301 in the revenue, chiefly on account of improvement in the quality of the soil through fluvial action and extension of cultivation. In Jalpaiguri two tea estates, the term of the preliminary leases of which had expired, were resettled. The settlement of the Western Duars, which was commenced in 1889 and conducted by a special officer under the provisions of the Bhutan Duars Act, XVI of 1869, was concluded, and the final report submitted during the year. The settlements of the Alipur and Falakata tahsils have since been confirmed. The settlements of the other three tahsils were confirmed during the previous year. An increase of Rs. 1,40,902, or 60·2 per cent., was gained over the revenue of Rs. 2,33,999 paid under the previous settlement. The enhanced revenue has been collected with as much facility as the old, and no general objection has been made to the increase. The resettlement of the West Tista Khas Mahal in Darjeeling, which was concluded during the year, resulted in an increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,683. The other estate settled in this district is a plot of forest land. A cadastral survey in connection with the resettlement of Terai jotes, containing an area of 271 square miles, was undertaken during the year under the supervision of Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the Bengal Survey Party, Nos. 2 and 8, and 229 square miles were surveyed during the season commencing from the 8th December 1894 to the 5th March 1895. Munshi Panch Cowrie Biswas, who was appointed Assistant Settlement Officer to carry out demarcation and khanapuri work, completed khanapuri as regards 100 square miles. The marks deliminating the jotes have disappeared in places by the encroachments of the rivers Balason, Mechi, and Mahananda, and boundary disputes accordingly arose. The total expenditure of the operations amounted to Rs. 19,289-13. In Rangpur a fishery was settled for five years and resumed estate with the head raiyat for ten years. The survey of the Jaipur Government estate in Bogra w[illegible]cess, [illegible]menced by a professional party acting without a Settlement Officer, was reduc[illegible]y 1893, and finished in September 1894. Khanapuri was [illegible] in the [illegible] the year under report, and attestation of about 12 s[illegible] [illegible]5. The work is backward. A Settlement Officer cou[illegible] [illegible]ipur and [illegible] the 9th of February 1894, when

the khanapuri was almost completed, and he returned to general duty on the 16th August 1894. He took leave before the next field season and was transferred to other work. His successor, Babu Sarat Chander Das, arrived on the 29th of November 1894, and had to commence attestation without the advantage of communicating with the officers whose work he had to attest. He found many defects in the khanapuri, much of which had to be done once again. Up to the end of March 1895 the existing rents and the status of 1,465 tenants were recorded after final attestation, but some of the entries will probably require further revision. There were 78 boundary disputes, of which 23 were disposed of by the Settlement Officer during the year. The cost of survey to the end of the year was Rs. 12,625-4 and that of settlement Rs. 4,912-2-3. Seven regular settlements were effected in Pabna, of which five were settlements of resumed estates and two of Government estates. Of the five resumed estates, four were settled with proprietors and one farmed out. The two Government estates are fisheries.

Estates held under direct management.

53. The following table will show the state of collections from these estates during the year:—

Districts.	Number of estates.			Total demand, arrear and current.	Total collections, arrear and current.	Total remissions, arrear and current.	Total balances.	Percentage of collections on demand.			Remarks.
	Belonging to Government.	Belonging to private individuals.	Total.					Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Rajshahi	21	11	32	10,330	9,066	125	1,139	91·55	87·14	87·70	
Dinajpur	11	2	13	483	483	......	......	100	100	100	
Jalpaiguri	5	......	5	4,20,563	3,89,398	604	30,561	94·35	92·40	92·58	
Darjeeling	22	......	22	1,11,373	1,08,770	1,565	1,038	99·84	97·65	97·66	
Rangpur	3	......	3	26	26	......	......	100	100	100	
Bogra	8	......	8	46,098	43,322	12	3,764	96·57	91·16	91·80	
Pabna	28	22	50	19,668	11,519	1,190	6,959	60·28	58·0	58·5	
Total for 1894-95 ...	98	35	133	6,08,541	5,61,584	3,496	43,461	91·8	91·2	92·3	
Total for 1893-94 ...	97	33	130	6,26,083	5,67,510	2,975	55,598	89·4	90·8	90·4	

The collections were satisfactory in Dinajpur and Rangpur.

Agency and the mode of management.

54. There has been no change in the agency and mode of management.

Cost of management.

55. The following table shows the cost of management in the several districts:—

Districts.	Revenue demand of estates for which the expenditure in column 3 was incurred.	Cost of management, including contingencies.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	8,862	398	4·47
Dinajpur ...	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri ...	3,75,945	17,238	4·5
Darjeeling ...	1,10,745	9,385	8·4
Rangpur ...	......	......	......
Bogra ...	40,610	5,460	13·4
Pabna ...	15,116	1,462	9·67
Total for 1894-95 ...	5,51,278	33,943	6·1
Total for 1893-94 ...	5,40,702	33,489	6·1

The high cost in Bogra is due to the fact that a special officer is retained for the management of the Jaipur estate in that district.

Condition of raiyats, desertions, &c.

56. The condition of raiyats in Government estates is very like that of their neighbours on private lands, differing only in this, that as their rents are more permanently fixed, they are, on the whole, more prosperous. Like the surrounding raiyats, they are cheerful and fairly well off in the hills; they make money in the Terai country, though suffering in many parts from sickness; are free from poverty, but very ignorant in the Barind; are occasionally badly off in the Gangetic districts, and feel the pressure of population, while in other respects having a life very much to their taste. The only attribute they enjoy in common is security of tenure at a fair rent, and since the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it is shared in some measure by the whole country. The prosperity of the Duars is due to the fact that it is a country newly conquered and reclaimed where population has not yet attained its limits.

Miscellaneous and sanitary improvements.

57. The following statement shows the expenditure from the grant for the management of, and miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvements in, Government estates during the year:—

Division.	Districts.	Amount expended from— 7½ per cent. Management proper.	Amount expended from— 7½ per cent. Miscellaneous improvements (including agricultural improvements and experiments).	Amount expended from— 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Grant for agricultural public works.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	398	......	22	344	
	Dinajpur ...	......	......	......	......	
	Jalpaiguri ...	17,238	11,118	6,152	990	
	Darjeeling ...	9,385	5,000	......	......	
	Rangpur ...	......	......	......	......	
	Bogra ...	5,460	266	808	......	
	Pabna ...	1,462	111	68	......	
	Total ...	33,943	16,495	7,050	1,334	

Details of the expenditure shown in columns 4, 5 and 6 of the foregoing statement are given in the following table:—

Districts.	Amount expended— In digging tanks and sinking wells.	In drainage and irrigation.	In planting trees.	On drains and embankments.	On roads.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi ...	344	......	......	......	......	22	300
Dinajpur ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jalpaiguri ...	3,786	1,757	......	......	4,953	7,764	18,260
Darjeeling ...	......	......	......	......	5,000	......	5,000
Rangpur ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bogra ...	808	......	22	......	144	100	1,074
Pabna ...	68	......	......	......	......	111	179
Total ...	5,006	1,757	22	......	10,097	7,997	24,879

The greater part of the Rs. 5,006 devoted to water-works was expended on making 88 Raniganj pipe wells in the Duars—a very useful work where good drinking water is hard to get. Rupees 1,757 were spent in Jalpaiguri on dams on the Dhurdhura, Bhutki, and Barabisha rivers, repairing a channel at Chukchuka and some roadside drains. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Renny, reports that "by the construction of the bunds much improvement has been effected in bringing lands under cultivation which would have otherwise remained fallow. By clearing roadside drains the Alipur civil station has been better drained." Tree planting, I regret to see, was neglected except in Bogra; this is a matter I commend to the attention of all Collectors and tahsildars. The expenditure on road making was confined to Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, new districts, where the work is much needed. The Darjeeling assignment of Rs. 5,000 was all paid as a contribution for the construction of an important bridge at Matigara on the Balasan river in the Terai. This may be suitable for once, but in general I prefer to see the grant used for various local works on the different estates rather than appropriated bodily for some one Government construction which is being mainly made out of other funds. In regard to expenditure under the head of miscellaneous improvements, I may observe that Rs. 2,250 were spent on the construction of record-rooms in the three tahsils. Besides what is shown in the preceding statement, a sum of Rs. 11,534 was spent during the year from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund on the construction of Hospital Assistant's quarters at Kalimpong, improvements of hats and bazars, the maintenance of roads, maintenance of the dispensary at Siliguri, and contribution to primary education.

Roads and communications.

58. The following table shows the amount expended in original works and repairs of the roads in different districts:—

Districts.	Construction of—		Maintenance and repairs of—		Total.	Remarks.
	Main roads and bridges.	Village roads.	Main roads.	Village roads.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Jalpaiguri ...	30,498	6,189	15,330	1,080	(a)53,097	
Darjeeling ...	800	...	5,965	...	(b)6,765	
Bogra ...	144	...	...	...	(c)144	
Total ...	31,442	6,189	21,295	1,080	60,006	

(a) and (c) Inclusive of the amount shown in the second table at the commencement of paragraph 57.
(b) Exclusive of the amount shown in the second table at the commencement of paragraph 57.

Cultivation of new staples.

59. Several experiments were tried during the year, that which produced the most favourable result being the sowing of the Naini Tal potato seed. This succeeded in Rajshahi and in the Alipur subdivision of Jalpaiguri, while it failed at Mainaguri.

Agricultural improvements, implements, machinery, &c.

60. No agricultural implements were tried during the year of report.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.

61. The number of certificates issued during the year, exclusive of those received "from other districts," was somewhat less than that in the preceding year, being 6,220 against 6,835. The number of disposals by satisfaction of claim was greater than that of the preceding year by 881, and the number pending at the close of the year shows a decrease by 220. The realizations were much better, showing an increase of Rs. 60,840 over those of the preceding

year, and were generally made before sale of property, only Rs. 5,267 having been recovered by the latter method or arrest. The results are therefore, on the whole, very satisfactory.

Land acquisition.

62. There was no work of special importance in this department. The number of cases instituted and disposed of during the year was 17 and 11, against 6 and 9, respectively, in the previous year. The number pending at the close of the year was 28, against 22 in the previous year.

Partition.

63. Fifteen partition cases were instituted during the year, and 13 were disposed of, against 6 and 8, respectively, in the previous year: 52 cases are pending. I find great difficulty in securing continuous attention to this form of business. Partition cases are long, and the residence of officials in this Division is very short; as soon as a Collector or Deputy Collector has got the butwaras in hand, he seems to be invariably transferred. I have, however, noticed an improvement in recent years.

Registration of land mutations.

64. There were 1,793 instituted during the year, 1,800 were disposed of, and 480 remained pending. The instructions contained in the Board's circular order No. 3 of September 1891, dispensing with the necessity of recording evidence of possession in uncontested land registration cases, have been duly observed. The change has continued to work satisfactorily. It leads to the more speedy disposal of cases, and saves much expense to the applicants. It has not yet given rise to any fraudulent registration. The registers prescribed by the Act are generally in fair order.

Working of the Tenancy Act.

65. The importance of the use of the elaborate rent receipts prescribed by the Act is now universally known to the raiyats, and the forms have come into general use. This provision of the Bengal Tenancy Act has proved most successful: it has constructed a record of rights for the province on automatic principles.

66. The following statement shows details as to some operations under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885:—

Division.	Districts.	Transfer of tenures. (a) Voluntary, section 12(3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13(2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraising of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvement, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, under section 90.	Applications by Collector for appointment of common manager, under section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under chapter X.	Applications made for the survey and record of private proprietor's lands, under chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by the order of a Court, section 158.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	137	6	16	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.
	Dinajpur	67	...	1	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpaiguri ..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	...	..
	Darjeeling	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	237	1	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	55	5	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	..	...	...
	Pabna	115	214	4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	.
	Total for 1894-95..	611	226	22	...	1	..	...	4	..	...	3	...	..
	Total for 1893-94 .	660	282	4	...	..	1	...	10	...	..	2	...	...

Three settlements under the Bengal Tenancy Act were completed during the year—of Lot Latijhari, a Ward's estate in Dinajpur; Char Pachakola, the property of Government; and Latuabari, a private estate in Pabna. There are 14 such settlements in progress. I have found the procedure of ordering a survey and record of rights to be made very effective for settling land disputes which, if left to be fought out, go on for generations. The objection to using the system more extensively is that most of the competent officers who can be spared for such work are engaged on the great settlements of Bihar and Orissa. When this agency is set free, I hope for great good to Bengal in the adoption of a more active policy where the relations between landlord and tenant are disturbed. The local officers cannot be got to do the work, and those at present sent on special duty are seldom fit to do it.

Landlords' fees.

67. Under sections 12 and 13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, a sum of Rs. 1,044 was deposited as landlords' fees, against Rs. 1,262 in the previous year. The amounts accepted and refused by landlords were Rs. 301 and Rs. 669, against Rs. 244 and Rs. 966, respectively, in the preceding year. The figures indicate that the zamindars are somewhat less disinclined than they were to accept their fees, also that the raiyats' desire to pay has a little slackened. Rejection is still, however, the rule, acceptance the exception. The alleged object of the refusals is the fear of creating evidence that the holding is of the privileged character for which the fees are payable; it is not improbable that the hope of getting more than the legal fee by private arrangement is the real motive.

Relation between landlords and tenants.

68. The relation between landlords and tenants were on the whole peaceful and satisfactory during the year, though there were exceptions, some of which I note. In the Naugaon subdivision a complaint was made that the Chaudhuri zamindars of Kasimpur had the crops of their raiyats plundered for resisting a demand for enhanced rent. The charge was proved fully and certain persons convicted. In Rangpur the survey and settlement of Padamshar, where the relation between landlords and tenants had been very strained, has been effective in restoring peace. It is reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Gaibandha that "the zamindar of Bamandanga, Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Choudhuri, has become very unpopular on account of his vagaries and his shabby treatment of his tenants. His method of putting down his raiyats is said to be by letting loose his elephants, of which he possesses 12, without mahuts in charge of them, to wander through the crops and destroy them." The Collector says that steps have been taken to stop this procedure. It was a case of this kind, observed by me on tour, that led to the orders for settling rents in Padamshar. I should have thought it easy to deal with, so long as the zamindar confined himself to the use of an engine of oppression as conspicuous as an elephant. The Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj writes:—"Most of the landlords keep large number of peons and sardars, very few are in undisputed possession of their estates, and collections are commonly made at least by show of force. Landlords are undoubtedly in a difficult position, and I think the raiyats can hold their own as a rule, but there are some serious disputes current between landlords and raiyats at present, and a few gross acts of oppression have undoubtedly occurred." I believe that the agrarian disputes in Sirajganj, which have been carried on for half a century and originally suggested the procedure for settlement now embodied in the Bengal Tenancy Act, could all be reconciled if certain portions of the subdivision were dealt with under the Act. But, as I have said, the opportunity for action in this direction will arise when the only agency fit to conduct it is set free.

Training of young officers in survey and settlement work.

69. In Darjeeling Mr. L. F. Morshead made certain preliminary enquiries in connection with the resettlement of the Terai jotes. In Pabna Mr. C. A. Bell, late Subdivisional Officer of Sirajganj, acted as Settlement and Revenue Officer of the private estate Uday Krishtopur Digur and Aminpur, and in addition as Settlement Officer in connection with settlements under Regulations of the petty estates. Mr. Carey, the present Subdivisional Officer, also acted as Settlement and Revenue Officer of estate Char Aminpur in addition to the settlement work of the petty estates under the Regulations.

Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors.

70. I desire to record no remarks under this head.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

71. There were eight estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year. Babu Kunja Mohan Maitra, ward of the Talanda estate in Rajshahi, is being educated in the 4th class of the Rajshahi Collegiate School. The progress made by him in his studies is unsatisfactory. He has not obtained his annual class promotion this year. Both the wards of the Maldwar estate in Dinajpur have obtained their class remove in the school. Burdhankuti ward,

Babu Chandrakeshore Roy, has given up his studies and does not attend school. He is being taught now zamindari business at home by a tutor. The Rahamatpur ward was in good health and made progress in studies. He has been promoted from the 5th to the 4th class of the Hare School, Calcutta. The Tepa ward has also done well. He obtained his class remove from the 4th to the 3rd class of the Hare School, Calcutta. The progress made by the Hazrahati ward was unsatisfactory. Arrangements are being made to remove him from Rajshahi to Rangpur, and place him under the 2nd teacher of the local zilla school, who has been appointed guardian tutor of the ward. The survey and settlement of Lot Latijhari of the Maldwar ward's estate in Dinajpur, taken in hand in 1893, were completed during the year. The rental has increased from Rs. 3,750 to Rs. 4,520. The demand of the Wards' estates in the Division was Rs. 3,15,925 current and Rs. 2,10,609 arrear, making in all Rs. 5,26,534; the collections were Rs. 3,11,926, the remissions Rs. 11,501, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,03,107. The result is so far fair that the collections almost equalled the current demand, and that the arrears were reduced, though by very little only. Nothing is more difficult than to get a manager to apply for leave to write off a demand irrecoverable, even when, as is usually the case, it represents a sum that never was due—something entered in the account on the old zamindari princple of making the rent seem as large as may be. He finds that to obtain the remission costs trouble, and he does not see that it can benefit the ward; moreover, it is contrary to custom. It is for this reason mainly that the considerable arrears remain on the accounts year after year. The collections indicate different defects in the season as retarding realizations.

XIX.—EXCISE.

72. The following statement shows the excise revenue in the several districts of this Division during the year 1894-95:—

ISTRICTS.	Country spirit.		Tari.		Pachwai.		Rum, &c.		Charas, &c.		Ganja and bhang.		Opium.		Druggists' licenses.		Miscellaneous.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-9
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
hahi ...	38,329	38,089	1,207	1,440	1,034	1,619	1,424	1,620	2,554	2,786	40,271	53,232	33,441	32,496	79	144	213	151	1,1
ajpur .	45,594	53,164	1,747	1,861	4,551	4,965	1,682	2,196	2,172	3,262	35,873	39,301	47,657	40,163	227	186	74	37	1,3
aiguri ...	1,11,328	1,15,032	..	...	...	...	2,355	2,878	413	401	33,097	38,522	9,811	9,535	...	...	52	40	1,57
eeling . .	1,17,671	1,24,290	...	.	25,395	27,030	14,560	15,384	420	420	10,427	9,64'	5,884	5,394	18	12	265	185	1,74
gpur ...	33,822	35,229	69	168	197	193	3,613	3,411	106	256	54,307	57,482	87,324	85,821	1	1	55	60	1,7
ra ...	22,360	27,567	426	407	558	1,361	858	948	402	564	26,180	26,304	21,318	20,533	9	1	62	288	7
na ...	33,229	37,087	168	227	214	212	1,630	1,713	1,080	1,682	51,215	51,974	18,246	17,470	9	35	59	95	1,0
Total ...	4,02,333	4,30,458	3,617	4,103	31,949	35,380	26,122	28,100	7,777	9,371	2,51,970	2,71,547	2,23,681	2,20,412	343	349	780	806	9,4

The statement shows a moderate increase in the receipts under every head except opium, the demand for which remains almost unchanged. The steady growth of the excise I attribute to the same cause as that of the stamp revenue—the normal development of a year during which the people were fairly prosperous, in a country progressing both in population and wealth. Exclusive of the cost price of opium, it amounted to Rs. 51,954, or 5·5 per cent. To ascertain the increase due to greater consumption in this Division, it is necessary to exclude also the figures as to ganja, a drug we produce rather than use; calculated thus, the excise revenue was Rs. 6,96,602 in 1893-94 and Rs. 7,28,979 in 1894-95, showing an improvement of Rs. 32,377, or 4·6 per cent.

The increase is mainly under the head of country spirit and ganja, which account for Rs. 28,125 and Rs. 19,577 respectively, and is on account of better settlement.

There were 123,421 gallons of country spirit consumed during the year, against 113,908 of the previous year, showing an increase of 9,513 gallons. The consumption of ganja and opium was 442 and 183 maunds, against 462 and 190 maunds, respectively, in the preceding year.

The rate per head of the population of the total excise revenue was as follows in the several districts:—

	As.	P.
Rajshahi	1	7
Dinajpur	1	7
Jalpaiguri	3	9
Darjeeling	13	0
Rangpur	1	5
Bogra	1	6
Pabna	1	3

The consumption of country spirits is highest in Darjeeling, and of opium in Rangpur, as was the case in the preceding year.

73. The area cultivated with ganja decreased from 3,295 bighas to 2,011, the number of raiyats growing the drug from 2,879 to 1,842, the produce from 9,755 maunds to 3,235. The figures indicate a bad season, caused by excessive rain at the commencement of the season, and the appearance of the red spider later on. The quantity of ganja exported from the producing and storing station at Naugaon was 5,456 maunds 28 seers 2 chitaks, against 7,434 maunds 1 seer 1 chitak in the preceding year. Its distribution was as follows:—

	Mds.	s.	c.
Bengal	4,627	6	14
Orissa	96	37	4
Assam	596	35	12
Kuch Bihar	62	12	8
North-Western Provinces ...	73	15	12
Total ...	5,456	28	2

The export to the North-Western Provinces has steadily increased. The duty on ganja sent there was Rs. 18,214. This sum was paid at the Naugaon sub-treasury under a rule which seems contrary to the economic principle that taxation should not be levied until the latest moment possible. In the case of Assam the more convenient system is adopted of realising the duty in the consuming districts. The rate of duty during the year remained unchanged; 58 persons were licensed to act as ganja brokers, against 70 in the previous year. There were 14 prosecutions for offences against the Ganja Act: 10 for illegal possession, 3 failing to account for stock, and 1 for illegal sale. Of these cases 13 ended in conviction.

XX.—STAMPS.

74. The subjoined table shows the stamp revenue during the year 1894-1895:—

Districts.	Court-fees.	Copies.	Non-judicial adhesive.	Receipt.	Non-judicial impressed.	General.	Court papers.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	1,91,121	10,273	6	3,185	42,640	2,379	2,880	2,52,484	
Dinajpur	1,68,057	7,602	21	6,118	74,810	3,384	3,727	2,63,719	
Jalpaiguri	76,042	4,533	52	4,232	30,183	1,290	1,530	1,17,862	
Darjeeling	18,715	795	21	5,109	7,548	228	255	32,671	
Rangpur	2,02,873	15,263	10	5,526	1,13,271	3,433	6,375	4,06,751	
Bogra	88,540	5,274	...	1,656	44,862	1,160	2,229	1,43,721	
Pabna	1,93,042	11,719	4	3,209	67,871	4,726	3,772	2,84,343	
Total for 1894-95 ...	9,98,390	55,459	114	29,035	3,81,185	16,600	20,768	15,01,551	
Total for 1893-94 ...	9,51,318	54,780	147	27,765	3,71,928	21,268	20,772	14,47,977	

The year under report brings in an increased stamp revenue of Rs. 53,574, or 3·8 per cent. over the receipts of the preceding year. The increase is mainly in court-fee stamps, which account for Rs. 47,072. The steady growth of the revenue is due to the progress of the country in population and wealth. Compared with the previous year, it appears that the proportion of revenue to population is stationary in the case of both non-judicial and court-fee stamps in all the districts except Rajshahi, Darjeeling, and Bogra. Rajshahi shows a proportion of ·1 against ·09 in the case of court-fee stamps. Bogra shows a proportion of ·06 against ·05 in the case of non-judicial stamps, and Darjeeling a proportion of ·05 and ·08 against ·06 and ·1 in the case of both the stamps respectively. The divisional average for non-judicial and court-fee stamps is ·05 and ·1, respectively, as was in the preceding year. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realized by Civil Courts under section 34 of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, was 242, against 275 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 33. The amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 1,510, against Rs. 2,043 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 533. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were levied by Collectors under section 37 was 299 against 306, showing a decrease of 7 cases, and the amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 2,428 against Rs. 2,587, showing a decrease of Rs. 159. Two cases occurred in Rajshahi in which duty and penalty to the amount of Rs. 46 were realized during the year under sections 19E and 19G of the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870. The number of prosecutions instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act was 126 against 118, the number of persons brought to trial was 160 against 109, the number of convictions was 141 against 90, the amount of fines imposed was Rs. 812-8 against Rs. 460, and the amount disbursed as rewards was Rs. 187-8 against Rs. 124 in the preceding year.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

75. The general result of income-tax operations is summarised in the following abstract:—

YEARS.	Number of persons assessed.	Demand (tax).	Collections.	Percentage of collections to demand.	Distress warrant.	Penalties.	Expenditure.	Percentage of expenditure to collections.	Objections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
1893-94	12,942	3,03,559	3,01,608	99·3	539	2,315	16,754	5·5	773
1894-95	13,342	3,08,139	3,04,274	98·7	601	3,476	16,813	5·5	739
Increase or decrease	+400	+4,580	+2,666	—·6	+62	+1,161	+59	...	—34

With the increased number of assessees the demand and collections increased by Rs. 4,580 and Rs. 2,666, respectively. The percentage of expenditure to collections was stationary. The realizations were satisfactory, being 98·7 per cent. of the demand. In no district did they fall below the minimum standard of 95 per cent. The proportion of persons assessed to population for the Division was 1 to 600, against 1 to 619 in the preceding year, and the average incidence of tax was the same as in the preceding year, viz., 1 to every 26 persons. The incidence of tax is highest in Darjeeling (1 to every 5 persons) and lowest in Rangpur (1 to every 41 persons). There was a decrease of ten cases in the number of sales in the districts of this Division, the figures of the year being 60, against 70 of the previous year.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

76. The circulation of currency notes during the year and the preceding year will be seen from the following statement:—

	Rajshahi.				Dinajpur.				Jalpaiguri.				Darjeeling.			
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	69,750	88,500	...	...	500	16,500	...	...	20,500	36,500	6,23,530	3,90,170	...	...	4,64,735	4,74,235
Other Treasuries	...	...	1,50,250	1,17,525	...	...	10,55,640	10,26,570	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Public in payment of Government dues.	1,87,715	2,83,800	1,79,765	1,78,600	7,58,030	6,61,355	1,20,060	1,28,995	9,75,250	8,24,535	2,08,685	2,27,950	7,68,275	7,58,910	3,43,655	3,38,385
Ditto for silver	2,01,355	1,03,145	1,37,520	1,47,355	4,87,800	7,09,760	1,45,645	2,62,175	56,165	12,855	2,08,925	1,72,375	1,30,475	96,975	62,110	52,680
Exchange for notes of other values.	19,200	13,300	19,200	13,300	4,300	6,520	4,300	6,520	7,310	22,810	7,310	22,810	1,27,010	1,47,370	1,27,010	1,47,370
Total ...	4,78,020	4,88,805	4,86,735	4,56,840	12,50,690	13,94,135	13,25,645	14,24,260	10,59,225	8,96,700	10,48,450	8,22,305	9,74,760	10,03,255	9,97,510	10,12,670
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	2,01,000	2,43,500	2,10,500	2,16,500	9,39,000	11,68,000	10,96,000	11,70,500	3,33,000	2,27,000	3,33,500	1,96,000	2,32,000	2,35,000	2,27,500	2,33,000
Ditto of smaller values.	2,77,020	2,45,305	2,76,235	2,40,340	3,11,690	2,26,135	2,29,645	2,53,760	7,26,225	6,69,700	7,14,950	6,26,305	7,42,760	7,68,255	7,70,010	7,79,670
Total ...	4,78,020	4,88,805	4,86,735	4,56,840	12,50,690	13,94,135	13,25,645	14,24,260	10,59,225	8,96,700	10,48,450	8,22,305	9,74,760	10,03,255	9,97,510	10,12,670

	Rangpur.				Bogra.				Pabna.				Total.			
	Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.		Value of notes received.		Value of notes issued.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government Treasury, Bank of Bengal.	40,000	43,500	...	..	63,000	22,000	...	..	13,750	19,500	76,000	...	2,07,500	2,20,500	11,64,265	8,73,405
Other Treasuries	...	...	3,07,380	3,16,250	...	...	1,29,000	52,000	1,500	...	3,500	...	1,500	...	16,45,770	15,12,345
Public in payment of Government dues.	5,63,485	5,72,256	1,61,680	1,70,825	1,25,245	94,125	74,160	62,670	1,81,830	99,750	1,25,030	1,37,645	34,97,830	32,94,791	12,13,035	12,51,130
Ditto for silver	1,13,305	84,339	2,41,050	1,56,810	76,130	35,550	93,170	22,020	35,675	50,420	52,270	47,915	11,09,905	10,93,044	9,09,690	8,61,330
Exchange for notes of other values.	40,370	11,960	40,370	11,960	4,570	5,340	4,570	5,310	...	5,000	...	5,000	2,11,760	2,16,300	2,11,760	2,16,300
Total ...	7,66,160	7,12,055	7,59,480	6,61,845	2,66,945	1,57,015	2,69,900	1,42,030	2,32,755	1,74,670	2,56,800	1,90,560	50,28,555	48,26,635	51,44,520	47,10,510
Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	4,04,500	3,35,500	3,95,000	2,93,500	1,26,000	61,500	1,22,500	60,000	1,37,500	61,000	1,29,500	58,000	23,73,000	23,31,500	25,14,500	22,27,500
Ditto of smaller values.	3,61,660	3,76,555	3,64,480	3,68,345	1,40,945	95,515	1,47,400	82,030	95,255	1,13,670	1,27,300	1,32,560	2,65,555	24,95,135	26,30,020	24,83,010
Total ...	7,66,160	7,12,055	7,59,480	6,61,845	2,66,945	1,57,015	2,69,900	1,42,030	2,32,755	1,74,670	2,56,800	1,90,560	50,28,555	48,26,635	51,44,520	47,10,510

The value of notes received during the year declined from Rs. 50,28,555 to Rs. 48,26,635 and of issues from Rs. 51,44,520 to Rs. 47,10,510. The falling off was in the district of Jalpaiguri, and is attributed by the Deputy Commissioner to the fact that planters preferred this year paying dues in cash rather than in notes. I noticed that rupees were more plentiful at the station this year than formerly, and that one could not remit to Calcutta at par; but I could not ascertain the reason; perhaps the establishment of a branch of the bank of Bengal there had some influence, though of this I am not sure. The decline in issue was a consequence of that in receipts; notes paid at Jalpaiguri are in the end sent to Calcutta.

77. The following table shows the number of depositors and the amount of deposits in the Savings Banks at the close of the year 1894-95 as compared with the previous year:—

Savings Banks.

DISTRICTS.	Number of depositors at the close of—		Amount of deposit at the close of—		REMARKS.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi	2,999	3,178	5,01,778*	5,82,486	
Dinajpur	3,229	3,391	4,45,403	4,77,879	
Jalpaiguri	1,970	2,259	1,87,204	2,17,856	
Darjeeling	1,705	1,890	1,83,346	1,77,259	
Rangpur	4,616	4,992	6,15,522	6,71,493	
Bogra	1,813	1,866	2,46,522	2,59,414	
Pabna	5,565	6,247	2,11,338	1,97,805	
Total ...	21,897	23,823	23,91,113	25,84,312	

* Revised figures.

The increase is normal.

78. The following table shows the total number and amount of money-orders issued and received during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

Money-orders.

DISTRICTS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ORDERS ISSUED.				NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF ORDERS RECEIVED.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.*
Rajshahi	56,530	11,89,198	58,025	10,71,275	20,226	8,05,842	26,550	7,61,060
Dinajpur	61,613	12,04,110	69,118	13,01,680	26,052	6,24,763	14,963	4,74,769
Jalpaiguri	62,776	13,00,543	67,773	13,42,314	10,752	4,07,155	11,177	3,80,788
Darjeeling	53,242	10,66,893	58,710	11,87,981	15,075	7,09,634	17,300	7,65,224
Rangpur	109,835	20,24,464	118,946	22,27,182	27,679	9,35,330	31,099	9,37,200
Bogra	44,144	9,34,827	48,704	10,32,825	10,398	2,76,406	10,646	2,63,736
Pabna	70,947	14,30,390	75,027	15,77,993	49,976	11,30,407	54,284	11,61,750
Total ...	459,087	91,00,425	496,303	97,40,350	166,158	48,95,627	166,718	47,44,538

Here, again, we find the increase to be expected with the growing wealth of the district.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

(a) Railways and railway feeder roads.

79. An application was made during the year for a concession to run a light tramway from Siliguri to Naxalbari in the Terai of the Darjeeling district, but I had to return it, as it contained none of the details required by the Tramway Act. Survey operations were taken up for a railway line to Gaibandha through Ghoraghat in the district of Dinajpur. In the Bengal Duars Railway the following lengths were opened for traffic during the year:—

From Lataguri to Ramshai for passengers ... ... = 5·40 miles.
From Mal Bazar to Damdim for passengers and goods ... = 4·15 „

During the year under report 36·40 miles were open for both passenger and goods traffic.

The following branch lines to the Railway were ordered to be surveyed, and parties of surveyors took the field in January last :—

Damdim *viâ* Bagrakote to Siliguri	...	25 miles.
Sivok to Tista Bridge	...	18 "
Mal Bazar to Hantupara	...	35 "
Bagrakote to Daling Coalfield	...	6 "
Total	...	84 "

Railway feeders.

The Public Works Department cart road at Kurigram in the district of Rangpur by the side of the railway line, being insufficient for traffic, a new feeder was constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,281. This road forms a feeder to the Kurigram railway station. A diversion of road No. 62 in the district which feeds both the stations of Badarganj and Saidpur was also made. No new feeder roads were constructed in the other districts of this Division.

Other public works.

There is no irrigation or other public works of importance in this Division.

The Imperial and Provincial buildings were kept up by the District Boards economically. The Boards also undertook the construction of some original works at the expense of Government.

(*b*) Steamer service.

80. The subsidy which the District Board of Rajshahi used to pay to the India General Steam Navigation Company was withdrawn during the year. It is reported that at present there is no regularity in the times of arrival of the steamer between Damukdia and Rampur Boalia and between the latter and Malda. The service has consequently become unpopular. The Pabna District Board subsidises a steam ferry between Pabna and Kushtia.

(*c*) Tanks, wells, roads, etc., constructed by private individuals and by the District Boards.

81. The total number of tanks and wells, roads and bridges, and other works of public utility constructed and repaired by private individuals during the year 1894, and the cost of their construction and repairs in the several districts of the Division, are shown in the following table :—

Districts.	Number of tanks and wells.	Cost.	Number of roads and bridges.	Cost.	Hospital, school, and other buildings of public utility.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Rajshahi ...	67	70,540	......	......	......	......
Dinajpur ...	7	5,175	4	1,250	1	1,200
Jalpaiguri ...	......	......	3	7,650	4	250
Darjeeling ...	2	1,442	......	......	......	......
Rangpur ...	23	7,250	1	2,500	1	1,800
Bogra ...	16	9,783	2	1,000	......	......
Pabna ...	5	6,250	......	......	......	......
Total ...	120	1,00,440	10	12,400	6	3,250
Total for 1893-94	101	72,856	18	9,222	......	......

The following table shows the number of tanks and wells excavated and sunk or repaired by the several District Boards, and the amount spent on that account during the year :—

DISTRICTS.	Number of tanks excavated or re-excavated.	Cost.	Number of wells sunk or repaired.	Cost.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	......	......	......	......	(a)	(a) Rupees 6,000 have been sanctioned in the District Fund Budget for sinking wells, and estimates for three wells have been sanctioned.
Dinajpur ...	......	......	......	......	......	
Jalpaiguri ...	......	......	......	. ...	......	
Darjeeling ...	......	......	5 (b)	2,062	2,062	(b) From the Darjeeling Improvement Fund.
Rangpur ...	1	417	32	3,152	3,569	
Bogra ...	1	380	1	31	411	
Pabna ...	3	(c)	15	(c)	2,300	(c) Separate figures not furnished.
Total ...	5	797	53	5,245	8,342	

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

82. The amount spent on original works and repairs by the several District Boards and the Darjeeling District Road Cess Committee is shown in this table:—

DISTRICTS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		Total proposed amount (columns 2 and 4).	Total actual expenditure (columns 3 and 5).	Percentage of column 7 on column 6.
	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.	Total amount proposed to be spent.	Total actual expenditure.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	14,420	7,257	44,664	40,002	59,084	47,259	80 0
Dinajpur ...	71,013	54,917	42,920	38,353	1,13,933	93,270	81·9
Jalpaiguri ...	37,297	(a)40,392	28,208	27,677	65,505	68,069	103·9
Darjeeling ...	......	34	12,768	9,052	12,768	9,086	71·2
Rangpur ...	47,606	29,798	47,960	43,628	95,566	73,426	76 9
Bogra ...	47, 67	19,036	31,639	18,165	78,706	(b)37,201	47·3
Pabna ...	14,891	7,805	19,707	20,367	34,598	28,172	81·4
Total for 1894-95	2,32,294	1,59,239	2,27,866	1,97,244	4,60,160	3,56,483	77·5
Total for 1893-94	2,32,448	2,02,980	2,05,622	1,86,269	4,38,070	3,89,249	88·8

(a) This amount includes Rs. 3,906 expended out of Rs. 4,000 contributed by tea planters for the improvement of the Nagrakata road

(b) This amount does not include bills for works done during the year but not paid within the year.

It is stated in the reports that the roads in the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Bogra and the important roads in Jalpaiguri were kept in fair order. In Bogra the failure to work up to the estimates is very remarkable. It is explained that bills for Rs. 13,268 on account of work done during the year were submitted on the 30th and 31st March, but not paid during the year. Even if credit be allowed for this sum, there remains a considerable deficiency: and it is not satisfactory that such large demands should be crowded into the two last days of the financial year. The Ramshaihat to Nagrakata road which was severely damaged by the floods of 1893-94, stood

the rains of 1894 with the help of the protective works constructed. Many new roads have been opened in the Duars during the last few years, but more are still wanted. All important roads in the district of Darjeeling are in charge of the Public Works Department. That connecting the Tista Bazar and the Rungpo bridge has been completed by the Political Officer of Sikkim at a cost of Rs. 2,000, the money being supplied by the Public Works Department.

Village roads.

83. The amounts spent in the construction and repairs of village roads in each district are shown below:—

	Rs.
Rajshahi	4,809
Dinajpur	1,699
Jalpaiguri	303
Darjeeling	240
Rangpur	10,239
Bogra	2,765
Pabna	2,458
Total ...	22,273

As stated in the previous year, little can be gained by comparing these figures, because the system of classifying village roads is different in each district. The amounts spent under this head in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling are very small. As regards Jalpaiguri, it is explained by the District Officer, Mr. R. H. Renny, that the income of the District Board is limited, and the demand on account of construction and maintenance of important roads is great, consequently sufficient money could not be found for village roads. In Darjeeling the village roads in the hill khas mahals are repaired by the raiyats at their own cost under a condition of the patta; hence Rs. 240 only were spent by the Road Fund Committee on repairs of village roads in the Terai. In Bogra, besides the expenditure of Rs. 2,765, a sum of Rs. 525 was advanced to the Manager of Jaipur Government estates and Rs. 150 to the villagers of Kola, respectively, for the construction and repairs of the khas mahal village roads and Kola village road, but the advance could not be adjusted during the year. The agency employed in the construction and repairs of village roads was generally composed of the headmen of villages. In Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Pabna the work was, for the most part, executed by petty contractors under the supervision of the overseers and sub-overseers.

Arboriculture.

84. No money was specially allotted by the District Board of Rajshahi during the year under this head, but the existing trees on the sides of roads were attended to. A sum of Rs. 58-13-3 is reported to have been spent by the Naugaon Local Board in maintaining the plants. It is stated by the District Officer that it cannot be gathered how much the District Engineer spent for the purpose, because such charges have been met from the road allotment, and charged to repairs. The District Board of Dinajpur planted 1,430 trees, and maintained old trees at a cost of Rs. 989. The species of trees planted are given in the margin. In Jalpaiguri the planting operation of new trees was not extended on any of the important roads in the district during the year, but 200 vacancies caused by casualties were filled up by new trees. The cost of planting new trees and of maintaining the existing trees amounted to Rs. 882. In Darjeeling Rs. 1,183-9 were spent in planting trees, of which Rs. 50 were spent by the Road Fund Committee, Rs. 20-9 by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund, and Rs. 1,113 by the Public Works Department. The District

Mahua	2
Mango	964
Sisoo	72
Seris	131
Champa	4
Moonchigandha ...	31
Chandan	4
Jack	66
Bokom	19
Debdaru	1
Bokul	3
Foreign	133
Total ...	1,430

Board of Rangpur planted 130 trees, and maintained 10,857 existing trees at a cost of Rs. 494. These are mostly mango and jack fruit trees. At the head-quarters there are some sisoo, teak and mahogany trees, but they are not thriving. Recently two species of plants, soapnut (reetha) and akrot, are being largely raised, and from their thriving growth seem to be congenial to the soil. Effort is made from time to time to grow good timber or avenue trees, but with very little success. In Bogra the total cost of maintaining the existing trees was Rs. 273-6-6, but the charges have not been shown in the accounts owing to the payment of the amount being made in April 1895. The District Board of Pabna planted 400 new trees at a cost of Rs. 692-7-6, and maintained the existing trees at a cost of Rs. 1,318-15-3. The trees planted are mango, jack, peepul, banian, bot, seris, gambher, jam, and kadam.

I am not satisfied with the degree of progress made in tree planting throughout the Division generally. Rangpur and Bogra are particularly deficient in this respect, as they are in working up to their estimates.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

85. The Act is not in force in any district in this Division.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

86. The progress made during the year in education is illustrated by the following table:—

CLASS OF SCHOOL.	Number of schools at the end of March—		Number of pupils at the end of March—		Cost per head per pupil.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
High English ...	21	24	4,096	4,680	25 11 3	24 5 0
Middle do. ...	95	95	6,269	5,655	11 7 4	11 1 2
Do. vernacular ...	138	134	7,127	6,963	7 4 0	7 9 1
Primary schools ...	3,292	3,571	85,994	97,525	2 7 4	2 6 3
Special do. ...	17	10	583	619	38 1 10	17 0 11
Total ...	3,563	3,834	104,069	116,342	4 7 1	4 4 8

The figures indicate a very satisfactory improvement in the number of schools and pupils, with a corresponding economy in the cost of education to the individual scholar. In 1892-93, the progress in regard to pupils was less than three per cent., last year it was six per cent., and this year it has risen to twelve per cent. The District Officers will do well if they can maintain this rate of geometrical progression. There is still ample room for improvement, the proportion of boys of school-going age under tuition in this Division being only 19 per cent., against 26 per cent. in Bengal generally. I think that the people of Rajshahi are as forward as the average of the province, and can only attribute the comparative illiteracy of the masses to neglect in the past, for which we should now atone.

87. In the order of educational merit the districts rank as follows:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of boys of school-going age.	Number under instruction.		Percentage of pupils to school-going age.		Improvement.
		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Bogra ...	62,837	12,487	13,932	17·7	22·1	4·4
II. { Pabna ...	101,587	19,883	21,073	19·0	20·7	1·7
II. { Darjeeling ...	18,456	3,474	3,831	17·4	20·7	3·3
III. Rajshahi ...	98,150	13,486	18,880	13·9	19·2	5·3
IV. Dinajpur ...	121,807	22,046	22,304	17·2	18·3	1·1
V. Jalpaiguri ...	54,698	8,655	9,843	13·7	17·9	4·2
VI. Rangpur ...	159,271	24,038	26,479	14·1	16·6	2·5
Total ...	616,806	104,069	116,342	16·7	18·9	2·2

88. The progress made in each district, as indicated in this table, is fair, and in some instances very remarkable; but it must be sustained for a considerable time before the results can be regarded as in themselves satisfactory.

89. The Rajshahi College passed two students for the M.A. examination, the first from the institution to obtain that distinction. At the B.A. examination it passed only one, against two last year; at the F.A. 32 passed, against 24. The collegiate school was not as successful as formerly at the Entrance examination.

90. The number of schools and pupils in the high English class increased largely, as was to be expected, considering the great rewards which attend proficiency of this kind; on the other hand, there was some falling off in the number receiving middle class education. Rangpur and Pabna took the first place among the zilla schools; Shazadpur, Sirajganj and Dighapatia among those aided by Government. In regard to mass education Bogra stands highest. The Board raised all rates of reward by one-third, with results which may induce other districts to follow this good example. The increased outlay is stated to have been Rs. 1,205. I am glad to notice a great improvement in the Rajshahi returns. Last year I commented on the want of zeal and success in dealing with primary education which has long been a tradition of that district, on the refusal of all rewards to small schools, and the arbitrary maximum restricting the amount of rewards in the large schools. The rule as to the maximum has been abolished, an additional sum of Rs. 2,500 has been granted, and the Deputy Inspector has urged his subordinates to start new patsalas. A more doubtful measure was taken in holding out hopes of reward to inspecting pandits who may increase the number of schools and pupils. The effect has been to raise Rajshahi from the lowest place in the table of educational merit to a position in the centre. The expenditure in the Division generally on primary education rose from Rs. 77,364 to Rs. 111,796—a fact which by itself explains the increase in the number of pupils. Progress in primary education under the system of payment by results is very much a matter of money; there are pupils eager to learn and teachers ready to instruct; it needs only a moderate amount of financial assistance to bring them together. The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar set an example by granting Rs. 1,824 for the support of schools on his estate in Jalpaiguri. Among special institutions I may mention the Rangpur Technical School, the number of pupils in which rose from 72 to 95. Raja Gobinda Lal Rai Bahadur contributes Rs. 1,200 a year to its support. It attracts pupils from many districts, and is doing excellent work. Marked progress has been made during the year in female education, the number of schools having risen from 133 to 160, that of pupils from 4,335 to 5,158. The number of Muhammadan pupils has increased from 59,974 to 68,558, and the proportion from 56 to 57 per cent. The educational results of the year are creditable to the officers of the department.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

91. *The following table shows the working of the dispensaries in the several districts in this Division :—*

Districts.	Number of dispensaries.	Income from— Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.	Expenditure.	Total number treated. In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Ratio per cent. of the number of out-door patients to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
Rajshahi	8	2,087	600	124	9,235	12,646	12,225	881	44,334	45,215	27·08	361·92	0 2 2	3·3
1893	8	2,326	600	76	8,642	11,644	11,645	858	39,716	40,574	29·0	292·71	0 2 7	3·02
Dinajpur	10	3,865	2,738	163	8,424	15,190	14,928	957	27,283	28,240	29·70	216·85	0 2 0	1·7
1893	9	3,212	756	173	6,943	11,084	10,982	839	25,913	26,752	25·80	176·54	0 1 11	1·7
Jalpaiguri	6	1,929	1,287	540	4,016	7,772	7,[illegible]87	391	19,932	20,823	15·35	108·07	0 2 2	2·92
1893	6	1,308	850	465	4,668	7,290	6,273	320	20,780	21,100	11·86	119·80	0 2 5	3·04
Darjeeling	5	3,395	1,283	1,090	2,052	7,829	7,739	681	27,039	27,720	32·05	127·24	0 2 4	12·10
1893	4	5,009	1,596	914	1,818	9,337	9,297	637	25,368	26,005	29·93	112·81	0 2 4	11·35
Rangpur	15	3,466	1,220	168	10,589	15,443	14,433	606	74,972	75,578	28·37	368·36	0 2 2	3·62
1893	12	3,212	1,000	144	9,535	13,891	13,294	568	54,905	55,473	18·61	273·21	0 3 0	2·68
Bogra	6	1,930	2,213	251	1,400	5,794	5,794	325	25,319	25,644	10·55	164·12	0 1 9	3·09
1893	6	1,660	2,273	248	1,415	5,595	5,595	307	22,218	22,525	10·08	143·68	0 1 9	3·09
Pabna	4	4,433	433	247	2,260	7,373	7,373	727	21,859	22,586	27·58	149·56	0 1 9	1·6
1893	4	3,216	916	251	5,213	9,596	9,596	749	22,460	23,209	29·73	158·67	0 1 10	1·65
Divisional Total for 1894.	54	21,705	9,774	2,592	37,976	72,047	69,779	4,568	240,738	245,306	165·68	1,496·12	0 2 0	3·0
Total for 1893 ...	49	19,943	7,990	2,269	38,234	68,436	65,682	4,278	211,360	215,638	154·71	1,276·92	0 2 3	2·63

There were 54 dispensaries, against 49 in the year 1893. One new dispensary has been opened by Setab Chand Lahar Bahadur at Bochaganj in the district of Dinajpur. This dispensary has not yet been placed under Government supervision, but will be this year. It is at present located in a room of the zamindar's cutcherry. A dispensary building with a ward for in-patients is about to be built. A new dispensary was also opened at Naxalbari in the district of Darjeeling on the 5th September 1894. It is doing good work and is appreciated by the inhabitants. A resident named Kazi Azimale has provided a building free of cost, and the people of the neighbourhood have promised to contribute Rs. 100 a year, payable in advance, towards the expenses. The Government dispensary at Kalimpong was closed on the 27th August 1894, a superior institution for in-door and out-door patients having been established there by the Mission of the Scotch Church under the immediate care of C. J. Ponder, M.B.C.M. A grant of money equivalent to the expenses of the former dispensary is given in aid by Government. An admirable hospital has been erected, and the arrangements are most complete. In Rangpur there were 15 dispensaries under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon; three of these, viz., Domer, Dimla, and Jaldhaka, were brought under supervision in 1894. In addition to these there are private dispensaries in Nawabganj and Mahiganj at the head-quarters of the district and at Kurigram. The Eastern Bengal State Railway has dispensaries at Kaunia and Saidpur. The Maharaja of Kuch Bihar maintains a private dispensary at Panga in the Kurigram subdivision. An excellent dispensary is maintained at Govindganj by the Tagore Estate. The Shazadpur dispensary in Pabna was burnt down, and was therefore closed throughout the year.

On the whole there was increase in the number of admissions of both in-door and out-door patients due to the opening of new dispensaries, to the unhealthiness of the year, and in some instances to increasing popularity. In Rajshahi and Bogra, where health has been good, and the number of institutions the same, the largely increased attendance (it was from 40,574 to 45,215 and from 22,525 to 25,644, respectively) must be attributed solely to the latter cause, and is highly creditable. Jalpaiguri, on the other hand, shows a falling off in work done, though the year there was unhealthy. The increase in Rangpur, from 55,473 to 75,578, is due to all these causes.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

92. As stated in the reports of previous years, the number of public libraries in the Division is very limited. The Rajshahi institution was maintained very efficiently. It is under the management of a Committee with an Honorary Secretary, the salaried staff consisting of a librarian and 4

peons. The accommodation in the present building being insufficient, a proposal is under contemplation to construct a more spacious building at a cost of Rs. 8,000. There are two public libraries in the district of Rangpur, one at the Sadar station and the other at Nilphamari, both maintained by public subscriptions. The Bogra Public Library is reported to have been in good condition. As reported last year, there are three public libraries in the district of Pabna, one at Pabna, another at Sirajganj, and the third at Porjona in the Sirajganj subdivision. They are reported to have been in good condition. The public library at Pabna is managed efficiently by a Committee of 25 members presided over by the District Judge. It has a librarian at Rs. 10 and a peon at Rs. 6 per mensem. There are no public libraries of any importance in Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Darjeeling. A proposal is now on foot to establish a combined public library and museum in Darjeeling.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

93. There are no museums in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

94. The average attendance at the important Committees was as follows in the several districts in this Division:—

Districts.	Names of Committees.	Number of Members.									Number of meetings held.			Average attendance at each meeting.					
		Municipal Commissioners.			District and Local Boards.			Education Committee.			Municipal Committee.	District and Local Boards.	Education Committee.	Municipal.		District and Local Boards.		Education.	
		Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Official.	Non-official.	Total.				Elected.	Nominated.	Elected.	Nominated.	Official.	Non-official.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajshahi ...	District Board ...	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	5·7	4·1	...	...
	Boalia	14	7	21	10	5	15	...	...	...	19	6	...	8·4	2·3	2·7	2·1	...	...
	Nator	12	6	18	8	5	13	...	...	...	22	5	...	7·3	2·2	3·3	2·5	...	...
	Naugaon	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3·0	2·2	...	...
Dinajpur ...	Dinajpur	10	5	15	5	17	22	...	...	...	10	12	...	5·1	1·05	1·0	6·5	...	...
	Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	4·2	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri	...	13	13	...	17	17	...	...	...	20	12	...	...	6·9	...	6·0	...	...
Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling	...	25	25	(a) 6	(b) 12	18	7	7	14	15	4	3	...	10·0	(a) 2·0	(b) 7·5	2	4·6
	Kurseong	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	3·4	2·1	...	...	...	.
Rangpur ...	District Board ...	...	...	...	10	11	21	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	3·0	5·2	...	.
	Rangpur	12	6	18	...	12	12	...	...	..	13	10	...	5·4	2·2	...	4·2	...	...
	Gaibandha	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	4·0	...	...
	Kurigram	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	3·3	...	...
	Nilphamari	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	.	..	2·8	...	..
Bogra ...	Bogra	10	5	15	...	16	16	...	...	...	15	18	...	6·2	1·8	...	8·7	...	...
	Sherpur	8	4	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	4·5	2·1	...	...	...	..
Pabna ...	District Board ...	...	...	...	8	8	16	...	...	..	...	13	...	...	...	5·3	3·5	...	...
	Pabna	12	6	18	8	4	12	...	...	...	19	11	...	6·5	3·2	3·5	1·0	...	..
	Sirajganj	12	6	18	8	4	12	...	..	...	17	13	...	7·1	4·0	4·4	1·3	...	...
	Total ...	98	87	185	79	156	235	7	7	14	192	175	8	...	...	..	...	2	4·6
	Total for 1893-94 ...	98	87	185	74	152	226	7	7	14	205	195	5	...	...	...	...	3·2	3·4

N.B.—The figures shown in columns 6, 7, 8, 13, 17 and 18 against Darjeeling refer to the District Road Cess Committee. (*a*) official and non-official.

In the matter of attendance there has been no great change since last year. Local institutions continue to work smoothly, and with the degree of efficiency noticed under the different headings of this report dealing with the several departments of their business. During the year under report a Local Board has been established at Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur, consisting of eight members with the Subdivisional Officer as its Chairman.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

95. The following statement shows the offices held by Muhammadans in the several districts of this Division during the year 1894-95:—

Districts.	Number of Gazetted Officers.		Number of Muhammadans holding Gazetted appointments.				Ministerial Officers.			Menials.		
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rupees 100 and under.	Above Rs. 100.		Rupees 100 and under.		Total number.	Muhammadans.		Total number.	Muhammadans.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Rajshahi	16	...	1	1	...	...	147	23	23	240	99	120
Dinajpur	16	...	1	2	...	...	120	17	18	239	121*	125
Jalpaiguri	11	...	1	...	...	...	102	5	4	106	50	56
Darjeeling	5	...	...	...	...	...	40	6	5	72	21	19
Rangpur	21	1	...	...	...	1	213	41	43	350	199	195
Bogra	9	...	...	...	...	...	102	36	38	136	81	78
Pabna	16	1	1	1	...	...	166	23*	24	226	123	121
Divisional Total ...	94	2	4	4	...	1	890	151*	155	1,360	694*	714

* Revised figures.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the number of Muhammadan ministerial officers in the Division was 155, against 151 in the previous year. The proportion of offices held by Muhammadans is 17·4 per cent., against 16·9 per cent. in 1893-94—a small number in a Division where the majority are of that creed. The causes which have led to this result are well known.

XXXII.—POST-OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

96. The department was worked during the year with its usual efficiency.

Post-office.

Two new post-offices were opened in Jalpaiguri during the year, one at Ramshaihat and the other at Deomoni. In Darjeeling a new post-office was opened at the Clarendon Hotel (Kurseong). New post-offices have been opened at the following places in the district of Rangpur:—Bathor Lalmonirhat, Haripur *alias* Kalirbazar, Nawdanga, Khariabanda, and Dhopadanga. One branch office was opened in Bogra. A branch post-office was also opened at Salgaria in the town of Pabna, but it was afterwards closed as it failed to prove self-supporting. A case of mail robbery occurred in Dinajpur in February last, in which Rs. 610 were stolen. The case was detected, and the runner who committed the offence was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The whole of the property stolen was recovered with the exception of one rupee. In Jalpaiguri the contents of a value-payable parcel were tampered with; suspicion has fallen on a postal delivery peon. The runner of the line Dulai to Talat in the district of Pabna stole Rs. 115 from the mail bag, he was prosecuted and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to a fine of Rs. 5. The mail from Pabna to Sara was robbed near Arankola on the 30th of August 1894. The runner was severely wounded, and currency notes worth Rs. 1,450 and one silver ornament of the value of Rs. 20-12 were taken away by the robbers. A police enquiry was made, but there was no detection of the offenders.

97. The Telegraph Department worked satisfactorily during the year.

Telegraph.

A new office was opened in connexion with the post-office at Nagrispur in the district of Darjeeling and another at Nilphamari in the district of Rangpur.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÁK.

98. The demand on account of dák cess was Rs. 47,005 for the current year, and Rs. 2,416 arrears, making a total of Rs. 49,421. The collections, Rs. 8,378, advanced in the previous year, amounted to Rs. 48,207. The outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 2,416 to Rs. 1,287; more than half of this is in the Pabna district. These results are very satisfactory.

The following statement shows the expenditure and balance of the Zamindari Dák Fund in the districts of the Rajshahi Division during the year 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Collection on all accounts.	Balance in hand from the previous year.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
Rajshahi ...	8,844	2,456	11,300	9,521	1,779	
Dinajpur ...	9,900	8,730	18,630	9,309	9,321	
Jalpaiguri ...	3,668	7,531	11,199	3,943	7,256	
Darjeeling ...	......	......	...	......	......	
Rangpur ...	10,743	7,188	17,931	10,454	7,477	
Bogra ...	5,694	1,496	7,190	5,441	1,749	
Pabna ...	9,358	5,639 (a)	14,997	9,183	5,814	
Total ...	48,207	33,040	81,247	47,851	33,396	
Total for 1893-94	53,833	27,311	81,144	47,983	33,161	

(a) These are the correct and revised figures.

It will be seen that in every district there is an adequate balance. In some instances the amount in hand is excessive. The rates per Rs. 100 of revenue at which the cess was levied were as follows:—

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Rajshahi ...	1 0	Rangpur ...	1 0
Dinajpur ...	0 10	Bogra ...	1 4
Jalpaiguri ...	2 0	Pabna ...	2 4

These rates have been fixed by Government for the five years commencing from the 1st January 1893.

Fairs.

99. The most important fair in the Division is that held at Nekmurd in Dinajpur during the month of April. In regard to it the following statistics have been collected through police agency:—

DESCRIPTION OF ANIMALS SOLD.	NUMBER SOLD.		TOTAL PRICES REALIZED.		AVERAGE PRICE PER HEAD.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Elephants	145	100	1,16,000	80,000	800	800
Camels	170	170	5,100	5,950	30	35
Oxen and cows ...	20,400	25,000	6,12,000	7,50,000	30	30
Buffaloes	1,000	1,500	20,000	30,000	20	20
Horses ... ... / Ponies, superior ... / Ponies, small	1,675	1,500	67,000	67,500	40	45
Sheep	150	160	2,250	2,400	15	15
Total ...	23,540	28,430	8,22,350	9,35,850	...	...

The following are the details of shops opened for sale:—

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES.	Number of shops.	Value of articles offered for sale.	Value of articles sold.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
English cloth ... .. Country do.	231	1,30,900	70,500
Brass utensils	40	75,000	40,000
Spices	38	20,000	15,000
Ironware	40	10,000	6,000
Wood, cart-wheels, boxes, &c. ...	60	5,500	3,500
Articles of food, sweetmeats, &c.	158	29,500	20,000
Miscellaneous, including fancy articles, blankets, durries, &c.	611	2,16,300	1,06,500
Earthenware	30	2,500	2,000
Total ...	1,208	4,89,700	2,63,500
Total for 1893 ...	977	4,04,550	2,26,200

The only fair worthy of notice in the district of Rajshahi is the one which is annually held at Khetur, in thana Godagari, before the temple of *Gourango*, who is believed by the *Baisnavas* to be an incarnation of *Bisnu*. About 35,000 pilgrims and other persons are reported to have been present in the last fair which commenced from the 16th and lasted till the 21st October 1894. English piece-goods, country cloth, brass utensils, cane-baskets, earthenware and condiments of various descriptions were exposed to sale.

As reported last year, three fairs are annually held in the district of Jalpaiguri, viz , Jalpesh fair, Alipur fair, and Falakata fair. The principal and the oldest is the Jalpesh fair. It commenced on the 22nd February 1895, the day of *Sivaratri* festival, and lasted for three weeks. The income derived from different sources amounted to Rs. 1,102, against Rs. 1,154 in the previous year, and the expenditure incurred in its management was Rs. 140 only, which was met from the Duars Market Fund. The Alipur fair commenced from the 20th day of January and continued till the end of the month. Out of the sanctioned amount of Rs. 200, Rs. 173-10 were spent on erecting booths, arranging conservancy, providing amusements and on guarding. The Falakata fair was held from 31st January to the 14th February 1895, just after the breaking of the Alipur fair. Out of the Government grant of Rs. 300, Rs. 258 were expended on its management. The Alipur and Falakata fairs are intended to encourage trade with Bhutan, as well as to bring within reach of the people articles which would not otherwise find their way to these remote parts.

There are no important fairs in Darjeeling. The annual agricultural show at Kalimpong was held on the 28th and 29th November 1894. The Rev. J. A. Graham and a local Committee undertook the supervision. About 4,000 persons assembled. A large number of Europeans visited the show. Rupees 500 were contributed by the Darjeeling Improvement Fund and Rs. 400 by Government. A large amount was raised by local subscriptions.

There are numerous petty fairs held in all parts of the district of Rangpur from the month of November to May. The only fair of any importance is that held at Darwani in the months of February and March, lasting for a month.

No important fairs are held in the districts of Bogra and Pabna. The "Basanta mela," held in the town of Pabna in March every year, since 1892, has ceased to exist during the year under report.

Sanitary arrangements were made, where necessary, and there was no outbreak of any disease in any of the fairs mentioned.

Ferries.

100. The receipts during the year on account of ferries were Rs. 1,16,526, against Rs. 1,01,860 last year, the expenditure being insignificant, except when now and then a new ferry is acquired. This is because the cost of management is borne by the farmers; considerable improvement is being effected in the quality of the boats maintained. For this purpose I have always advocated the use, on ordinary rivers, of floating platforms, on to which a loaded cart can be driven. In Dinajpur all the crossings are now supplied with this convenience, and their use is also general in Jalpaiguri and Rajshahi. The Bogra Board has sanctioned the plan of a model platform, and prescribed its universal adoption. It is only in Rangpur that nothing has been done to promote this very desirable improvement. I am distinctly of opinion that the ferries are at present regarded too much as a mere source of revenue, to be farmed out to the highest bidder, without securing adequate expenditure on maintenance; the exception made regards the ferry at head quarters where a steamer may be subsidised. They are in reality the weak links in the chain of communications, needing more care than any other. A District Officer's efficiency may often be measured as well by the state of his ferries as by the quality of the reports he prepares for his superiors. Some estimate as to the care taken in selecting good men as farmers of ferries may be formed from the returns of certificates issued for the realization of dues. As a general rule, the farmer who does not discharge the duty of paying with punctuality can be trusted in nothing; if he does not keep his contract in regard to the clause, a breach of which is sure to be resented, he will not observe it in matters he can hope to conceal, such as the supply of proper boats, and illegal exactions. A hundred and nineteen certificates were issued during the year, of which 74 were in Rangpur; the amount thus demanded was Rs. 16,802, of which Rs. 11,722 relate to Rangpur. An Inspector of ferries was appointed in the latter district during the year, and I have no doubt his services are required. In Rajshahi no certificates were issued, and the results elsewhere were fairly good except in Jalpaiguri. I am urging on District Boards the expediency of farming ferries for terms of years to respectable men, and hope that a proposal so obviously reasonable will be ultimately adopted. No one defends the old system of letting the ferries, with all the power for evil this implies, to any rogue who may bid the highest at an annual auction, but it is difficult to get District Officers to take the trouble which any reforms would involve. It should, I think, be understood that the Boards have a claim only to the surplus profit which remains after ferries are properly managed in the public interest, and any attempt to increase the revenue by sacrificing the work should be discouraged.

Pounds.

101. There were 625 pounds in the Division during the year, the number being almost the same as in 1893-94. They are leased out, like ferries, every year to the highest bidders. I do not find that their state is anywhere considered satisfactory, except from the revenue point of view, the object of a farmer on these terms necessarily being to make what he can in the year. In Rangpur, a beginning of a better system was made by leasing six pounds for a term of three years. The receipts rose from Rs. 86,197, the revenue of the previous year, to Rs. 92,456; the expenditure fell from Rs. 4,192 to Rs. 3,487. The number of certificates issued was 365—more than one for every two pounds; in Rangpur there were more certificates than pounds. The difficulty with which the revenue is collected indicates the class of men with whom the owners of cattle have to deal. Nine prosecutions of pound-keepers are reported. New forms for pounds were introduced during the year by order of Government. The Collector of Rangpur notices that these were not properly maintained, the farmers always keeping the accounts so as to show a loss, with a view to keep down the rents at the auction sales.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

102. The following table shows the number of social and political institutions maintained in this Division during the year 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Serial No.	Names of Institutions.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ..	1	Boalia Hindu Dharma Sabha.	Besides the institutions mentioned in column 3 there is a Brahmo Samaj in each district, and also one in the subdivision of Sirajganj.
	2	Rajshahi Association.	
Dinajpur ...	3	Dinajpur Dharma Sabha	
	4	Branch Indian Association.	
Jalpaiguri ...	5	Rate-payers' Association.	
	6	Duars Planters' Association.	
Darjeeling ...	7	The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association.	
	8	The Terai Planters' Association.	
	9	The Darjeeling Association.	
	10	The Kurseong Association.	
Rangpur ...	11	Dharma Sabha.	
	12	Muhammadan Association.	
	13	Branch Committee of the Indian Association.	
	14	Nilphamari Sanmilani Sabha.	
Bogra ...	15	People's Association.	
	16	Standing Congress Committee.	
Pabna ...	17	Pabna Ariya Dharma Sabha.	
	18	Sirajganj Arja Dharma Procharini Sabha.	

Both of the institutions in Rajshahi are important, the one from the religious and the other from the political point of view. Once a year, at the time of Dol Jatra, a large assembly of learned pandits from different quarters is collected by the Hindu Dharma Sabha, questions of philosophy and theology are discussed, and lectures are delivered. A title examination for Sanskrit students is also held under the auspices of this institution. The Rajshahi Association interests itself in political movements. During the year under report this Association gave opinions on the Sanitary Drainage Bill, the Public Demands Recovery Act, the Revenue Sale Law Bill, and the Police Bill. The Branch Indian Association at Dinajpur exists only, while the Rate-payers' Association has already ceased to work. The Darjeeling Tea Planters' Association and the Terai Planters' Association take interest in matters concerning the district, such as construction of bridges, roads, &c., as well as in what more directly concerns the tea industry. There is only one Muhammadan Association in this Division—that at Rangpur. The Collector of Bogra writes:—"Both the People's Association and the Standing Congress Committee do not regularly meet to discuss questions of public interest, but only when meetings are advertised with a view to depute representatives."

State of public feeling.

103. The political views of the European residents of the Division, including the influential body of the planters, are made known to Government through their Associations, and need not be repeated by me. The large and increasing class of natives educated on the European system has also its accredited organs, which leave us in no doubt as to its opinions. Among the people at large, political feeling has been singularly quiescent during the year. They are learning to leave public affairs more and more to the class which has made them a speciality, following in this respect the Hindu principle of keeping every occupation to a single caste. There was no agitation on the subject of kine-killing, the only topic which really interests the masses. Mr. Walsh, Collector of Rajshahi, observes that among the Muhammadans the members of the sect known as Rafadani (the same as Wahabi) is steadily increasing. As a consequence the worship of pirs is on the decline, and there is a tendency towards the observance

of a more puritanical form of faith. I have long noticed the movement to which he alludes, but was not aware that it had been particularly marked during the year.

The public press: its tone and influence.

104. The subjoined table exhibits the newspapers published during the year:—

DISTRICTS.	Serial No.	Names of Newspapers.	How often published and in what language.
1	2	3	4
Rajshahi ...	1	*Hindu Ranjika*	Weekly, Bengali.
	2	*Shilpa* and *Krishi Patrika* ...	Fortnightly, ditto.
Dinajpur ...	3	*Dinajpur Masik Patrika* ...	Monthly, ditto.
Darjeeling ...	4	*The Darjeeling News*	Weekly, English.
	5	*Masik Patrika*	Monthly, Hindi.
	6	*Darjeeling Standard*	Weekly, English.
	7	*Eastern Himalayan Mission, Darjeeling, Kalimpong and Sikkim News* ...	Monthly, ditto.
Rangpur ...	8	*Rangpur Dik Prakash*	Weekly, Bengali.
Bogra ...	9	*Bogra Darpan*	Ditto ditto.

The number of the newspapers has risen to 9, against 8 of the previous year, owing to the starting of the *Bogra Darpan*, a vernacular weekly paper of limited circulation and moderate tone. The papers read by all classes are those which find favour among the native community in the capital, among which may be mentioned the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Statesman*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Bengali*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bangavasi*, and the *Sanjivani*. The tone of the vernacular press in this Division is that of Bengal generally, and is too well known to need description. It is precisely the same as that of the newspapers written by natives of Bengal in English. Its influence is almost confined to those who adopt European ideas, but among them is very great.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

105. I desire to record no remarks under this head, a character report being appended.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

106. The zamindars of this Division are of every class, from the independent Chief, holding estates in British territory, or the millionaire, with property in a dozen districts, to the small money-lender, who has bought a few acres with a view to getting a profit by raising the rents. It is difficult to make any observation which will apply to the body as a whole, except that they do not effect agricultural improvements, such works being, by ancient custom, the business of the cultivators. They are generally liberal, in regard both to public and to private charities. The Kumar of Dighapatiya is mentioned by the Collector of Rajshahi as setting an example much needed, by refraining from the levy of illegal cesses and keeping proper accounts. His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar continues to manage his estates well; the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri states that he spent a month in this zamindari and in that of the Raikhat, without receiving a complaint. The worst accounts, as usual, come from Sirajganj, where the Subdivisional Officer complains that the zamindars keep professional *lathials*, and quarrel whenever they get an opportunity. The most serious dispute in the subdivision is being settled satisfactorily under the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

107. All matters of importance having been dealt with under their respective heads, I have no special remarks to make.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA PORTS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 1858Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 16th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for the year 1894-95.

The following table shows the receipts of the year, as compared with those of the previous year:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Port dues on vessels ...	2,095	1,675	......	420
Do. on mail steamers ...	11,920	11,626	......	294
Miscellaneous	117	488	371	......
Total Receipts ...	14,132	13,789	......	343

The largest part of this net decrease of Rs. 343 was at False Point. It was due to a falling off in the export of rice.

2. The expenditure of the year, as compared with that of the previous year, is summarised in the table below:—

PARTICULARS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	11,237	10,470	......	767
Lighthouse establishment ...	3,563	3,952	389	......
Vessels and boats establishment ...	2,671	2,762	91	......
Dockyard services and supplies ...	6,958	7,981	1,023	......
Miscellaneous	1,529	184	......	1,345
Other charges	178	154	...	24
Total charges ...	26,136	25,503	......	633

3. The expenditure has far exceeded the revenue in the last two years shown as well as in the year previous, and the matter was brought prominently to the notice of the Government in view to effecting such economies as were possible, but it was not found possible to effect any great reductions, as the staff employed had been reduced to almost the lowest possible limit. It has been decided to amalgamate the appointment of Customs Officer and Port Officer, Chandballi, and to dispense with a boat's crew. The latter has already been done, and the former will be accomplished in November next, when the present Port Officer retires from the service. At False Point it has not been formed possible to effect a reduction of a boat's crew, but as the greater portion of the time of one boat is occupied by customs work, it has been finally decided that two thirds of the wages of the crew shall be debited to that Department. With these reductions, and a possible increase of revenue due to a higher rate

and more frequent levying of port dues, it is hoped that the great deficit now shown will gradually lessen. One item of the heavy expenditure is the large expenditure on Dockyard services and supplies. This expenditure should be carefully scrutinized by each Port Officer and reduced to the lowest possible limit, consistent with efficiency.

4. The following Table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of 1893-94.

	Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
		No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
False Point ...	1893-94	51	79,842	50	78,368
	1894-95	46	74,220	47	75,694
Balasore ...	1893-94	313	82,133	319	80,535
	1894-95	312	80,743	325	82,834
Puri ...	1893-94	16	20,447	15	19,179
	1894-95	21	26,224	21	26,224

Altogether 379 vessels entered the ports during the year, and out of these 304 were steamers, all of which, with the exception of one, were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 75 sailing vessels, 5 were engaged in the foreign trade and 70 in the coasting trade.

At the ports of False Point and Balasore there was a decrease both in the number and tonnage of vessels which entered these ports, but there was a small increase in the number and tonnage of vessels which cleared from Balasore.

5. The following shows the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	67,63,667	55,11,034	5,890	7,584	67,69,557	55,18,618
Imports	49,50,125	62,36,499	2,31,078	2,39,009	51,81,203	64,75,508
Total ...	1,17,13,792	1,17,47,533	2,36,968	2,46,593	1,19,50,760	1,19,94,126

There was a decrease in the value of exports which was entirely due to the falling off in the rice trade already noticed. On the other hand there was an increase under imports due to the import of salt from Madras, and rice from Gopalpur. There was a falling off of imports by the Coast Canal.

6. A regular steam service is maintained between Calcutta and Chandballi. Since September 1894, four steamers belonging to the India General Steam Navigation Company and the River Steam Navigation Company have been plying every week between these two ports, carrying passengers and cargo. The practice was for the Companies to start their steamers on the same days twice a week from each port, but by an arrangement between the Companies, steamers have recently left Chandballi and Calcutta five days in the week.

Communication between Cuttack and Chandballi was kept up throughout the year by the canal steamers of the same two Companies, as in the previous year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

OFFER OF BHYA DIRGAJ DEO, ZAMINDAR OF UNTARI, IN THE DISTRICT OF PALAMAU, TO CONTRIBUTE RS. 8,000 TOWARDS THE CONSTRUCTION OF A DISPENSARY BUILDING AT DALTONGANJ.

No. 446T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 16th September 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Municipal Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 423J., dated the 31st August 1895, forwarding a copy of a letter from Bhya Dirgaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, in which he offers to give a donation of Rs. 8,000 towards the construction of a dispensary building at Daltonganj, on the condition that the cost of the entire structure, or the main portion of it, be met out of his donation, and that his gift be duly commemorated. You recommend that the gift be accepted, and that, in deference to the wishes of the donor, a tablet be erected in the dispensary building as a memorial of his liberality.

2. In reply I am directed to say that the Lieutenant-Governor accepts the offer made by Bhya Dirgaj Deo, and to request that the thanks of Government may be conveyed to him for his liberality. As a memorial of his liberality the dispensary will be named after him.

No. 423J., dated Ranchi, the 31st August 1895.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., C.S., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit copy of a letter, dated the 12th August 1895, from Bhya Dirgaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari, in the district of Palamau, in reply to a circular letter issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, inviting attention of the zamindars of the district to the miserable condition of the charitable hospital building at Daltonganj and subscriptions to meet the total cost of Rs. 8,000, estimated for the erection of a suitable building in the place of the existing one. It will be seen that the Bhya has very liberally offered the entire amount of Rs. 8,000, on condition that the building, or at any rate the main portion of it, should be erected entirely at his expense, and that his gift be duly commemorated. This liberal and public-spirited offer of the Bhya may, I think, be accepted, and I also agree to the proposal of Mr. Streatfield, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Palamau, to erect a tablet in the dispensary as a memorial of the liberality of the Donor. I would further ask that Government may be pleased to take such other notice of his liberal gift as may be thought proper.

Dated Daltonganj, the 12th August 1895.

From—BHYA DIRGAJ DEO, Zamindar, Nagar Untari,
To—The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st August 1895, inviting the attention of the zamindars of the district to the wretched condition of the Daltonganj Charitable Hospital building, and pointing out the desirability of building a suitable and commodious hospital adapted to the increasing needs of the station and the district at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,000.

In reply, I have the honour to state that I am willing to contribute the entire sum of Rs. 8,000 requisite for the construction of the said building in case the main building at least be constructed solely through my subscription, and Government should be pleased to allow some memorial of the recognition of the contribution made by me to be permanently placed in the new building, and that the contribution received from any other zamindars be devoted to any other purpose.

A reply is solicited.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 0·70. Weather extremely hot. Prospects of *aman* rice bad. Crops withering for want of moisture. Rain urgently wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16¼ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·41. Weather hot. Transplantation of paddy not yet completed for want of rain. Rain urgently needed everywhere. Common rice selling at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17½	per rupee.
Contai	24	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·86. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Prospects of *aman* poor. Transplantation completed. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—Report not received.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 0·84, Bagerhat 2·31, Satkhira 0·59. Weather very hot. Transplantation of *aman* still going on in Sadar and Satkhira. *Aus* and jute being harvested. The grain in the ear of the *aus* is not full. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 20	per rupee.
Bagerhat	19¼	
Satkhira	15	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 4·81. Weather seasonable. Condition of standing crops good. Price of common rice 14 to 15 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 8·24. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—Rainfall 2·66. Weather partially cloudy and rainy. Rivers steady. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee at Sadar and 14 seers at Sirajganj. Jute at Sirajganj selling at Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund. Fodder sufficient. Health of cattle good.

Dacca.—Rainfall 3·96. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Prospects of crops favourable. Cutting of jute going on. Common rice selling at 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Report not received.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·82. Harvesting of *marua* and Indian-corn approaching completion. Rain urgently wanted in Barh and Bihar thanas for paddy crops. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 17 to 19½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·53. *Marua* and maize are being harvested. Paddy crops doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 16 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 1·92. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested. Transplantation of *aghani* crop finished. Prospects good. Cattle-disease less.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·46, Madhubani 5·89. *Marua* and *makai* are being reaped. Transplanting of paddy finished. Common rice selling from 18 to 19½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·37, Banka 0·69. Rain deficient for this time of year. More rain wanted. Weather hot and inclement. *Marua* and *makai* are being reaped with 16 annas outturn. Transplantation of paddy completed. Area transplanted is slightly less. Prospects of paddy favourable. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·94. Transplantation of *aghani* paddy finished. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute are being cut with fair outturn. Cattle-disease in Kasba and Diugra outposts. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 24 seers per rupee at Sadar.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 0·89. Weather seasonable. Early *beali* being harvested; outturn estimated at 12 annas. Late *beali* in ear. Weeding and transplanting of *sarad* continue. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	21	0	per rupee.
Jajpur	22	12	
Kendrapara	26	4	
Banki	22	5	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·8, Giridi 0·89. Heavy rain now urgently needed all over the district. So far no damage has been done and paddy crops promise well. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested with generally good results everywhere. Ploughing for *rabi* crops in progress. Fodder abundant. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.	
Hazaribagh	16	per rupee.
Chatra	14	
Giridi	14	

General Summary.—There was heavy rain in some of the northern and eastern districts; elsewhere light showers are reported. Except in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, the prospects of the winter rice crop continue so far good, but in several districts more rain is now required. Transplanting operations are nearly finished. Jute is still being cut and steeped in some districts, and the harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and other autumn crops is going on. Cattle-disease is still reported from Purnea and Champaran, but has diminished in the latter district. The price of common rice is generally steady, but has fallen in a few districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 17th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 8th to 14th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	8th	135·6	1·3	29·728	84·9	88·0	7·8	80·2	81·1	1·014	79·7	81	SW and SSW ...	160	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, e.
"	9th	158·2	3·2	·715	83·4	90·4	10·4	80·0	80·2	0·992	79·0	87	SW, SSW and SSE	136	0·48	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, p, t, <.
"	10th	139·3	Nil	·685	84·4	88·1	12·5	75·6	81·3	1·029	80·1	87	SW and S ...	130	Nil	Cloudy, o, t.
"	11th	153·5	6·4	·709	83·8	89·4	10·2	79·2	80·2	0·986	78·8	85	SSW and S by E ...	104	0·02	Partially cloudy.
"	12th	143·2	2·3	·744	82·9	88·2	11·2	77·0	80·2	·996	79·1	89	S by E and variable.	29	0·36	Chiefly cloudy, d, p ⏏.
"	13th	151·5	9·1	·724	85·5	91·5	11·9	79·6	81·6	1·029	80·1	85	WSW and W by N.	61	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⏏.
"	14th	151·1	6·8	·672	86·0	91·7	10·3	81·4	80·4	0·964	78·1	78	SW by W and WNW.	63	"	Partially cloudy, ⏏.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·711
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·655
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	29·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	86·3
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·2
The extreme variation of temperature	16·1
The maximum temperature	91·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	12
	%
The mean relative humidity	85
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1895	0·86
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	3·16
The total fall from 1st January to 14th September 1895	34·14
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	53·95

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.*

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; ⏏ dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 16th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·609	29·304	29·532	29·578	—·022	S55°E	78	94·2	76·7	90·1	79·0	84·6	+0·5
			Raniganj	29·308	29·158	29·298	29·580	—·013	S60°E	57	93·2	75·9	89·1	77·9	83·5	+0·1
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·373	29·173	29·308	29·556	—·018	S77°E	80	94·4	75·6	88·9	77·0	83·5	+0·3
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·550	29·302	29·484	29·579	—·018	S29°E	100	94·8	75·1	89·7	78·2	84·0	+0·7
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·680	29·303	29·598	29·567	—·031	S20°E	323	90·7	75·5	87·4	79·9	83·7	+0·3
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·691	29·458	29·612	29·579	—·017	S36°E	85	91·4	74·2	87·0	77·9	82·5	—0·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·660	29·468	29·589	29·584	—·009	S36°E	121	93·3	76·2	89·6	78·2	83·9	+0·4
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·645	29·470	29·570	29·585	—·010	S41°E	102	92·2	77·3	88·7	78·7	83·7	+0·2
		Jessore	Jessore	29·678	29·507	29·609	29·580	—·022	S27°E	95	92·5	75·9	89·0	78·4	83·7	—0·3
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·646	29·477	29·567	29·586	—·010	S40°E	118	92·1	75·6	88·3	79·3	83·8	+0·4
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·632	29·454	29·530	29·607	—·008	S69°E	78	92·8	75·2	88·6	78·8	83·7	+0·2
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·502	29·321	29·392	29·634	+·001	N84°E	59	92·4	74·6	88·1	77·0	82·6	+0·6
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·977	22·823	22·897	—	—·016	N74°E	65	68·1	55·2	64·7	57·2	61·0	—0·4
			Gnatong*	19·303	19·196	19·245	—	—	S18°W	90	61·9	40·1	56·7	43·6	50·2	—
		Kuch Bihar	......													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·642	29·457	29·538	29·615	—·016	S68°E	44	92·3	74·7	88·3	78·4	83·4	+0·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·697	29·513	29·590	29·603	—·001	S42°E	103	92·2	77·2	88·4	78·8	83·6	+0·7
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·704	29·527	29·602	29·601	—·021	S45°E	25	90·8	75·7	86·5	78·3	82·4	—0·3
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·746	29·560	29·640	29·614	—·014	S31°E	216	90·6	77·3	86·8	79·3	83·1	—0·3
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·706	29·545	29·613	29·623	—·013	S52°E	129	92·2	74·6	86·9	77·9	82·4	0
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·716	29·529	29·622	29·616	—·019	S33°E	77	89·8	76·4	86·2	78·9	82·6	—0·1
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·754	29·557	29·654	29·612	—·003	S8°E	74	91·8	76·4	87·0	78·5	82·7	+0·6
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·751	29·561	29·645	29·620	—·016	S17°E	143	92·3	74·8	87·1	76·5	81·9	+0·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·725	29·554	29·641	29·631	—·010	S41°E	144	89·5	75·3	85·1	77·3	81·2	+0·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·712	29·503	29·638	29·643	—·031	S50°E	103	90·7	74·1	[illegible]	76·4	81·4	+0·8
		South Lushai Hills	......													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·521	29·349	29·434	29·569	—0·19	N86°E	153	92·5	75·2	88·5	79·1	83·8	—0·6
		Gaya	Gaya†	29·314	29·131	29·212	29·570	—·012	S45°E	109	95·0	75·3	90·7	78·4	84·5	+0·3
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·316	29·141	29·250	29·553	—·019	S9°E	195	93·8	?	89·4	?	?	?
			Buxar	29·430	29·267	29·370	29·564	—·013	N84°E	124	93·5	75·8	88·9	78·1	83·5	+0·1
			Arrah	29·508	29·329	29·426	29·568	+·001	S69°E	78	94·4	76·0	90·2	79·3	84·8	+0·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·513	29·343	29·428	29·562	—·008	S77°E	125	94·3	75·6	89·2	78·9	84·1	+0·1
		Champaran	Motihari	29·405	29·316	29·402	29·583	—·006	N66°E	90	93·5	74·9	89·4	77·8	83·6	0
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·536	29·361	29·444	29·576	—	S80°E	105	94·2	75·2	89·5	78·6	84·1	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·559	29·377	29·458	29·577	—·024	S13°E	131	92·0	77·4	88·1	79·6	83·9	+0·1
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·548	29·362	29·458	29·570	—·009	S52°E	78	92·7	77·2	88·9	79·0	84·0	+0·4
		Purnea	Purnea	29·611	29·440	29·516	29·595	—·007	N74°E	105	91·7	76·2	88·7	78·9	83·8	+0·3
		Malda	Malda‡	?	?	?	?	?	S28°E	60	95·1	77·0	89·7	79·4	84·6	+0·1
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·206	29·026	29·133	29·577	—·006	S50°E	121	92·0	75·8	88·2	77·7	83·0	+0·6
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·625	29·356	29·543	29·566	—·036	S63°E	68	93·2	75·2	88·6	78·2	83·4	—0·4
			False Point	29·688	29·410	29·610	29·573	—·029	S58°E	216	91·5	74·1	86·7	77·6	82·1	—0·5
		Balasore	Balasore	29·649	29·365	29·575	29·577	—·013	S41°W	104	92·9	74·8	87·6	77·9	82·8	+0·2
		Puri	Puri	29·701	29·464	29·617	29·581	—	N81°W	204	92·2	74·6	87·6	79·2	83·4	—
			Gopalpur	29·716	29·488	29·617	29·575	—	S68°W	258	90·7	75·1	87·2	[illegible]	82·7	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·695	27·491	27·629	29·577	—·020	S34°W	193	87·2	71·3	84·0	73·6	78·8	+0·5
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·578	27·365	27·519	29·581	—·007	N4°W	186	87·7	70·4	83·5	72·8	78·2	+0·7
		Palamau	Daltonganj	28·963	28·763	28·880	29·561	—	S37°W	78	94·3	74·6	89·0	77·4	83·2	—
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·916	28·672	28·855	29·561	—·012	S84W	37	93·4	72·8	89·1	77·1	83·1	+0·5
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·408	29·290	29·361	29·651	—·023	S83°E		93·2	74·0	87·8	77·3	82·6	—0·3
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·662	29·490	29·559	29·625	—·009	N62°E	104	89·2	74·8	84·9	78·0	81·5	—0·9
		Cachar	Silchar	29·715	29·515	29·606	29·663	—·010	Calm	29	95·6	74·3	89·9	76·7	83·3	+0·3

Bengal for the month of August 1895.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District Observations. Rainfall. Of month.					District Observations. Rainfall. Since 16th May 1895.					District.
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rain-fall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	
86	—1	8·1	—0·5	4·87	8·00	12·48	—4·48	13·50	15·76	27·04	35·00	—7·96	41·25	45·70	Burdwan.
90	—	6·7	—	13·45											
					7·72	12 94	—5·22	13·33	16·74	28·45	38·31	—9·86	42·09	48·84	Birbhum.
88	—	6·4	—	6·74	9·17	13·73	—4·56	15·00	17·34	33 06	39·37	—6·31	45·50	50·83	Bankura.
87	—	3·9	—	8·50	8·84	13·87	—5·03	14·25	15·20	27·57	38·60	—11·03	40·50	44·45	Midnapore.
					9·66	13·43	— 3·77	14·67	17·29	25·90	37 65	—11·75	42·67	50·00	Hooghly.
					9·20	12·89	—3·69	15·50	18·16	24·79	37·67	—12·88	36·50	52·24	Howrah.
90	—1	9·7	+1·4	10·47	9·33	13·17	—3·84	13·83	17·23	28·55	39·07	—10·52	38·67	51·08	24-Parganas.
90	+1	8·2	—0·6	11·84	11·84	13·51	—1·67	20·00	18·40	29·29	39·68	—10·39	50·00	51·84	Calcutta.
84	—	7·8	—	5·68	7·51	12·03	—4·52	13·20	15·17	24·77	35·36	—10·59	44·20	47·00	Nadia.
91	+3	8·7	—0·5	5·88	6·76	11·88	—5·12	14·17	15·58	21·30	34·97	—13·67	41·00	46·97	Murshidabad.
89	—1	7·7	—1·5	8·78	8·22	11·72	—3·50	16·20	15·26	28·26	36·95	—8·69	46·80	49·07	Jessore.
					9·44	12·35	—2·91	17·67	16·95	31·17	41·38	—10·21	51·33	55 15	Khulna.
89	—	6·9	—	8·98	7·86	10·99	—3·13	14·67	15·70	29·96	37·27	—7·31	45·00	47·61	Rajshahi.
91	—	8·8		14·04	12·08	12·92	+0·36	16·00	16·07	37·30	41·58	—4·28	47·00	48·35	Dinajpur.
92	—	9·2	—	29·76	31·60	24·94	+6·66	20·00	18 80	101·04	86·46	+14·58	69·00	64·08	Jalpaiguri.
97	+4	9·7	+0·8	30·59	38·40	27·15	+11·25	29·33	22·08	106·74	97 90	+ 8·84	81·83	73·98	Darjeeling.
92	—	8·3	—	24·63?											
					16·52	21·83	—5·31	19·00	17·11	89·77	81·82	+7·95	64 25	61·91	Kuch Bihar.
90	—	7·9	—	9·33		12·07			15·74		54·45			52 87	Rangpur.
88	—	6·5		10 07	8·79	11·63	—2·84	12·75	15·12	34·15	41·66	—7·51	44·00	48·47	Bogra.
92	—	9·3	—	10 07	9·69	12·00	—2·31	16·50	14·93	28 69	37·42	—8·73	47·00	48·07	Pabna.
90	—1	9·0	+0·8	9·60	11·29	13 11	—1·82	16·75	17·43	32·01	44·37	—12·36	50·75	54·78	Dacca.
90	—	7·8	—	15·05	15·50	13·88	+1·62	17·00	17·33	46·24	49 63	—3·39	55·10	56·26	Mymensingh.
92	—	7·6	—	9·00	8·51	12·08	—3·57	16·00	16 10	33 31	40·60	—7·29	48·00	52 15	Faridpur.
90	—	9·3	—	12·82	13·05	15·61	—2 56	22·50	20·10	36·17	56·52	—20·35	63·00	64·04	Backergunge.
94	—	7·8	—	15·24	14·02	15·97	—1·95	17·00	18·36	39·90	50·50	—10·60	54·25	58·17	Tippera.
91	—	6·1	—	26·86	24·60	24·67	—0·07	22 50	22·12	69·18	79 79	—10·61	68 00	67·11	Noakhali.
88	—2	8·2	+0·3	12·31	18·10	23 45	—5·35	17·00	19·60	65·96	89·11	—23·15	58·00	64·60	Chittagong.
					18·34	18·44	—0·10	23 00	22·15	53·10	60·55	—7·45	68·00	69·50	South Lushai Hills.
85	0	9·4	+1·2	12·55	12·08	10·48	+1·60	15·75	12·43	28·94	30·02	—1·08	37·00	35·18	Patna.
84	+2	7·4	—1·5	9·87	10·01?	11·73	—1·72?	16·00?	13·24	26·91?	30·91	—4·00	39·50?	35 47	Gaya.
84	—	8·4	—	8·99											
87	—	7·6	—	16·31	11·20	11·51	—0·31	13·80	13 23	31·04	28 94	+2·10	35·60	35·84	Shahabad.
88	—	6·6	—	11·54											
89	—	8·3	—	12·18	14·19	10·29	+3·90	17·33	12 31	33·68	29·98	+3·70	41·99	34·97	Saran.
87	—	6·6	—	14·45	12·38	11·94	+0·44	15·00	12·19	41·24	32·98	+8·26	41·00	34 62	Champaran.
92	—	5·8	—	10·09	10·56	10·08	+0·48	14·33	12 59	36·19	30·22	+5·97	33·00	35 32	Muzaffarpur.
90	+4	7·4	+1·5	11·86	14·29	10·75	+3 54	15·00	13 28	31·18	31·65	— 0·47	41·00	36·45	Darbhanga.
					10·22	11·35	—1·13	17·00	13·53	29·20	31·31	—2·11	40·33	38 88	Monghyr.
87	—	8·0	—	13·76	12·58	11·35	+1·23	12·75	14 60	32·10	32·72	— 0 62	38·00	41·63	Bhagalpur.
89	+1	8·7	+1·3	8·94	14·51	14·77	—0·26	18·67	16·14	50·34	46·82	+ 3·52	51·33	47·00	Purnea.
90	—	7·0	—	11·47	13·00	12·02	+0·98	17·50	14·53	31·61	38·64	—7·03	44·00	45 62	Malda.
86	—	8·3	—	7·73	9·58	11·92	—2·34	15·33	16·04	28·99	36·06	— 7·07	44·33	47·35	Sonthal Parganas.
87	+5	7·7	+0·3	18·92	16·93	11·03	+5·90	14·83	15·16	46·67	34·93	+11·74	42·82	43·20	Cuttack.
89	+1	8·2	+0·2	17 01											
87	—	4·7	—	7·89	9·62	11·41	—1·79	13·17	15·50	35·71	35·31	+0·40	43·51	44·30	Balasore.
86	—	7 2	—	15·41	12·81	11·88	+0·93	13·33	15·66	46·85	34·20	+12 65	37·33	41·70	Puri.
87	—	4·9	—	8 09											
88	+2	9·9	+0·5	8·02		13 58			17·82		36·79			49·68	Hazaribagh.
89	—	7·0	—	11·46	12 02	14·76	—2·74	17·50	18·76	37·72	37·97	—0·25	48·00	52 43	Lohardaga.
84	—	4 7	—	7·34	7·34	11·56	—4·22	12·00	15·30	23 08	31·21	—8·13	36·00	45·53	Palamau.
					7·49	13·20	—5·71	19·50	16 88	27·94	34·88	—6·94	48·50	48·01	Manbhum.
86	—	8·5	—	8·73	8·73	13·83	—5·10	18·00	17 20	34·10	38·82	—4·72	45·00	49·37	Singhbhum.
95	+3	8·7	—0·3	15 92											Sibsagar.
91	—2	8·8	+1·4	12·53											Dhubri.
91	0	9·2	+0·8	23·09											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	0·06	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·22	0·35	...	0·12	...	...	0·16	0·25	0·70	1·25	0·11	...
			Burdwan ...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·73	0·04	0·45	0·40	...	...	0·12	...	0·40	0·05	1·19	...	0·78
			Katwa ...	0·15	...	0·03	0·67	0·26	...	0·19	1·37	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·06	0·15	0·22	0·40	...	...	2·24
			Raniganj ...	0·45	0·93	0·78	0·01	0·09	...	0·09	0·76	...	0·01	0·09	...	0·02	0·30	...	2·61	0·87	0·01	...	0·03
			Mankur ...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·40	...	0·36	0·17	...	...	0·18	0·20	0·15	...	0·08	...	...	0·66	0·07	2·08	0·12	0·18	...	...
			Hetampur ...	0·25	0·04	0·23	0·14	...	0·04	0·22	0·02	0·11	...	0·75	...	0·06	0·24	1·00	2·85	1·07	0·34	...	0·11
			Rampur Hât	0·67	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·15	0·58	0·13	...	0·15	...	0·12	0·60	...	0·55	...	0·08	...	...
			Bolpur ...	0·50	...	1·08	0·06	0·40	0·04	0·13	...	0·20	0·05	...	...	...	0·04	0·64	0·30	0·18	0·70	...	...
			Murari ...	0·62	...	0·09	0·30	...	...	0·25	0·80	0·73	1·05	...	...	0·04	0·09	0·24	3·20	0·54	...	0·36	...
			Labpur ...	1·13	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura .	Bankura ...	0·28	0·28	0·06	...	...	...	0·12	0·24	...	...	...	0·07	0·35	0·35	...	0·20	0·47	0·39	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	0·79	1·83	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	0·29	0·17	...	0·74	0·06	...	0·54	0·59	...	...	...
			Maliara ...	0·75	0·06	1·65	0·12	...	...	0·45	0·46	...	0·28	...	0·08	...	0·15	...	1·27	1·26	0·27	0·10	...
			Khatra ...	...	0·12	0·15	...	...	...	1·35	0·58	0·20	0·31	0·87	...	0·76	...	...	0·10	0·03	0·95	...	...
			Indas ...	...	...	0·77	0·05	0·09	...	0·67	0·47	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·31	0·38	...	0·14	...	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	1·04	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	0·46	0·45	...	...	...	0·90	0·40	1·00	...	...
			Onda ...	0·25	0·09	0·79	...	...	0·65	0·30	0·58	0·11	...	0·51	0·26	0·37	0·10	...	...	0·24	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	0·48	0·08	0·25	...	...	0·30	...	0·62	...	0·33	...	...	...	0·78	...	0·79	1·13	...	...	...
			Raipur ...	0·81	...	0·63	...	...	...	1·32	0·67	0·05	2·12	...	...	0·15	0·72	0·09	0·68	0·12	0·53	...	0·28
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	1·33	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	1·43	...	...
		Midnapore .	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	2·20	0·50	...	...	0·48	0·12	0·18	1·93	0·43	...	...	0·08	0·07
			Tamluk ...	...	0·09	0·49	...	0·10	...	0·95	0·86	0·08	...	...	...	0·63	0·07	0·11	0·12	0·55	0·95	0·21	...
			Midnapore ...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·41	0·07	0·35	...	0·07	0·12	0·02	...	0·46	1·20	0·08	0·56	0·07
			Ghatal ...	...	...	0·45	0·05	...	...	0·19	0·40	0·02	...	...	...	0·63	0·22	...	0·08	0·78	0·42	...	0·20
			Kukrahaty ...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·54	1·32	0·30	...	...	0·46	0·48	0·19	0·78	...	0·46	...	0·48	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	1·62	...	...	...	0·38	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	1·50	0·30	1·10	0·31	...
			Panskura ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·74	1·13	0·41	...	0·04	...	0·43	0·05	0·15	...	0·57	0·43	0·31	0·10
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	1·48	1·88	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·52	0·68	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	0·17	0·04	...	0·19	0·01	0·25	0·38	0·40	...	...	...	0·29	0·22	0·10	0·45	0·97	0·16	0·21	0·02
			Hooghly ...	0·05	0·04	0·50	...	...	...	0·74	0·40	0·22	...	...	...	0·76	0·05	0·04	0·54	2·27	0·41	0·46	...
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	1·38	0·05	...	...	0·82	0·14	0·04	0·31	1·65	...	0·45	...	...	0·67	1·32	0·84	...	...
		Howrah .	Howrah ...	0·04	0·04	0·67	...	...	0·25	0·49	0·47	0·90	...	0·69	...	0·60	0·85	0·45	0·02	1·60	1·13	1·91	0·14
			Mohesreka ...	...	0·02	0·09	...	...	...	0·15	0·69	0·03	...	0·28	0·26	0·07	0·02	...	0·05	1·10	1·05	0·70	0·09
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	0·35	0·15	...	...	0·07	0·53	0·15	...	...	0·15	0·48	0·16	0·10	...	3·08	0·20	1·10	0·64
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ..	Saugor Island	...	0·15	0·07	...	...	0·10	0·14	1·88	1·50	...	...	0·05	0·34	0·74	0·31	0·09	...	0·05	0·33	0·90
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·44	...	...	0·25	0·13	1·15	0·87	0·45	...	0·60	...	0·83	0·13	...	0·43	...	1·30	...
			Canning Town	...	...	1·04	0·05	0·09	...	0·20	1·44	0·93	...	...	0·69	0·14	0·70	1·00	0·25	1·52	...	0·92	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	0·11	0·25	0·13	0·17	0·01	0·07	0·38	0·83	0·57	...	0·27	...	0·54	0·57	0·60	0·03	1·92	0·97	0·70	1·70
			Barrackpore...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	...	0·52	...
			Dum-Dum ...	0·36	0·38	...	...	...	0·83	...	1·04	...	...	0·95	...	...	1·19	0·25	...	1·19	1·44	1·32	...
			Barasat ...	...	0·54	...	0·25	...	0·20	0·21	0·19	0·80	...	...	...	0·54	0·98	0·09	...	1·03	1·07	0·41	...
			Basirhat .	...	0·29	0·17	...	...	0·05	0·31	0·90	1·50	...	...	0·92	...	0·63	0·64	...	0·75	...	0·46	0·18
		Nadia ..	Ranaghat ..	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·43	...	2·17	0·10	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·08	0·40	...	0·89	1·30	...
			Krishnagar ...	0·24	...	...	0·12	0·08	0·02	0·21	0·25	0·39	...	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·15	0·15	0·11	1·80	0·88	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·40	0·50	0·35	1·55	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·75	0·50	0·75	...	...	...
			Meherpur ...	1·13	...	0·45	...	1·10	0·09	0·13	0·52	0·08	0·15	...	...	...	0·19	0·05	...	1·33	...	0·65	...
			Kushtia ..	1·63	0·22	0·31	0·03	...	0·05	0·02	0·71	...	0·33	...	...	0·11	0·20	0·10	0·23	1·72	0·52	0·47	0·03
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0·16	0·43	...	...	0·21	0·11	...	0·53	...	...	0·18	...	0·33	...	0·13	0·25	...
			Berhampore...	0·60	...	0·23	0·01	...	...	0·75	0·17	0·06	0·01	0·64	...	0·17	0·01	...	1·78	0·16	0·22	0·03	0·14
			Lalbagh ...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·56	0·35	0·03	0·32	0·25	0·07	0·06	...	1·29	0·64	0·17	0·90	...
			Azimganj ...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·32	0·85	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	1·10	0·74	1·15	0·80	...
			Jangipur ...	0·39	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·06	0·37	0·44	0·15	...	...	...	1·14	0·15	1·94	0·02	0·10	0·37	...
			Lalgola .	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·10	0·20	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1·30	0·30	0·20	...	...
			Akhriganj ...	1·35	...	0·12	0·22	0·36	0·05	0·24	0·30	1·03	0·15	0·17	...	0·24	0·17	...	0·26	1·51	0·08	0·04	...
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumkoil ...	2·25	...	0·30	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·16	0·27	...	0·18	0·22	0·20	0·10	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	0·09	...	0·05	0·01	0·01	0·08	0·22	0·44	1·55	0·44	0·21	0·01	0·17	0·10	1·36	0·06	1·53	0·28	1·68	0·29
			Jessore ..	0·25	...	0·23	0·56	...	0·07	0·14	0·46	0·44	0·04	...	0·06	0·61	0·22	0·21	0·58	0·71	0·29	0·03	0·13
			Jhenidah ..	0·26	0·11	0·02	0·16	...	0·02	0·19	0·30	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·11	0·18	0·50	0·21	...	...
			Magura ..	0·24	0·02	0·07	0·07	0·05	0·06	0·32	0·47	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·26	0·31	0·65	0·76	0·32	0·10
			Bangaon ..	0·04	0·08	...	...	...	0·22	0·34	0·50	1·50	0·05	...	0·05	0·23	0·29	1·28	0·46	0·55	1·19	0·08	...
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·91	0·32	1·50	0·15	...	0·30	0·16	...	0·70	1·12	0·85	...	0·23	...
			Bagerhat ..	1·40	0·19	0·05	0·10	0·54	0·05	0·48	0·56	0·62	...	0·26	...	0·15	0·34	0·80	0·54	0·73	...	0·40	...
			Khulna ..	0·50	0·02	0·11	0·71	0·31	0·21	0·25	0·21	0·42	...	...	...	1·03	0·20	0·22	1·03	0·37	0·08	1·08	...
			Nakipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·50	1·44	...	...	...	...	...	1·43	...	1·00	...	1·20	...
			Rampal ...	1·30	...	...	...	0·45	0·14	0·10	0·59	0·92	0·16	1·60	0·11	0·44	0·49	0·55	0·93	0·82	0·03	0·08	...
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	2·10	0·05	0·05	...	0·96	...	0·18	0·22	0·76	0·29	...	0·04	...	...	...	1·59	0·21	0·04	...	...
			Nator ...	1·11	0·37	0·77	0·18	...	...	0·18	0·10	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·05	1·08	0·05	0·24	...	...
			Naugaon ...	0·48	...	1·09	...	0·70	0·67	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·32	0·22	...	0·70	...	0·16	...
			Lalpur ...	0·33	0·16	...	...	...	0·20	0·29	0·40	0·14	...	...	0·11	0·44	0·70	...	0·64	1·00	0·70	0·60	0·30
			Manda ..	...	1·02	...	0·41	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·12
		Dinajpur ..	Mahadebpur	0·36	0·27	0·43	...	1·40	0·30	0·15	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·23	1·00	...	0·29	...
			Churamon ...	0·66	0·18	1·09	0·08	...	0·07	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·07	1·95	2·56	0·12	0·11	...
			Raiganj ..	0·92	0·13	0·22	0·20	...	0·46	...	0·23	0·57	0·24	...	...	...	0·47	...	2·83	2·15	0·40	0·16	0·08
			Dinajpur ...	0·66	0·20	0·35	...	0·02	0·22	0·06	0·09	0·10	0·64	...	...	...	0·10	2·37	0·41	0·28	0·40	0·22	...
			Baloorghat ..	0·72	0·10	0·03	...	0·62	0·21	0·04	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·07	...	0·76	0·08	1·21	0·47	0·18	...
			Thakurgaon..	0·19	0·27	...	...	1·15	0·15	...	0·29	...	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	2·15	0·68	0·06	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri .	0·05	0·03	0·18	4·31	3·50	0·80	0·03	0·08	0·07	1·87	0·62	0·03	0·72	0·67	0·09	8·14	0·10	0·37	0·77	0·27
			Alipore Duar	0·35	...	0·53	0·08	0·25	0·24	0·18	...	...	1·32	...	...	0·51	1·45	0·10	2·05	1·85	0·05	0·61	0·45
			Falacotta ...	...	...	0·70	2·68	0·47	0·25	1·21	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·50	...	2·47	0·42	1·02	...	...
			Debiganj ...	0·34	0·08	0·05	0·45	0·67	0·78	...	0·07	0·17	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·64	1·97	1·28	0·66	0·06	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	0·46	0·40	0·53	3·14	0·80	3·50	0·40	0·30	0·59	0·05	...	1·52	1·00	0·50	0·07	4·20	0·42	1·45	1·90	...
		Darjeeling ...	Buxa ..	0·10	0·20	1·75	9·31	0·87	3·44	0·05	...	2·40	4·00	0·11	0·30	1·44	7·21	0·54	11·65	1·10	0·94	2·70	1·45
			Siliguri ...	0·95	0·24	0·03	2·95	0·02	3·61	0·12	0·04	0·42	1·27	0·03	0·81	0·35	3·97	0·23	4·55	0·09	1·25	3·11	0·08
			Darjeeling ..	2·78	1·02	1·28	0·68	0·38	2·95	0·66	0·90	0·91	0·15	0·64	0·53	0·50	1·32	0·27	3·85	0·07	1·35	0·88	0·13
			Kalimpong ..	2·83	0·08	0·30	0·21	0·06	2·48	0·28	0·12	1·23	...	...	...	0·11	2·48	0·06	3·17	...	...	...	...
			Mungpoo ...	1·86	0·65	1·21	0·57	0·02	3·62	1·64	0·25	1·28	0·06	0·06	0·20	0·02	2·80	0·05	2·22	0·04	0·09	0·20	...
			Kurseong ...	2·31	1·63	0·53	3·25	0·50	4·92	0·87	0·70	1·14	0·10	0·30	0·30	0·20	7·16	0·10	3·13	0·06	0·40	4·23	0·44
			Pedong ...	1·76	2·32	1·01	0·45	0·15	1·85	0·12	0·19	0·87	0·08	0·12	0·30	0·81	2·01	0·49	2·67	0·35	0·50	0·26	0·06
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·64	3·39	0·03	0·29	0·69	0·37	0·48	0·51	0·36	0·07	0·18	1·15	1·23	0·83	0·46	3·18	0·31	0·38	0·40	0·04
		Tibet ...	Yatung ..	0·08	0·45	0·37	0·28	0·11	0·24	0·17	0·05	0·06	0·03	0·02	0·18	0·10	0·23	0·18	1·36	0·20	0·24	0·34	0·06
		Kuch Bihar .	Dinhatta ...	0·79	0·04	0·03	...	0·11	0·06	0·58	0·10	...	0·02	...	0·06	...	0·19	0·55	0·75	2·98	0·47	0·58	3·41
			Kuch Bihar ...	0·05	0·12	0·63	0·25	0·14	1·20	0·19	...	...	0·10	0·07	0·96	0·34	0·45	1·06	0·80	4·79	0·83	0·11	0·10
			Mickliganj ...	0·15	0·22	...	0·28	0·67	1·65	0·03	...	0·05	0·14	...	0·40	0·18	2·44	0·15	0·60	0·90	0·05	0·05	...
			Mathabhanga	0·14	0·06	0·02	0·43	0·03	2·39	0·40	...	0·02	0·80	0·98	2·37	0·47	1·15	0·70	1·26	0·57	0·15	...	0·37
			Fulbari ...	...	...	0·61	0·04	0·40	0·11	0·01	...	...	...	...	1·06	1·10	1·12	0·09	3·35	3·52	0·40	0·11	...
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda).	0·15	0·17	0·61	0·77	1·07	0·02	0·01	0·40	0·03	...	...	...	0·05	0·47	0·03	0·62	1·97	0·92	0·32	...
			Rangpur ...	0·59	0·48	0·14	0·02	...	0·36	0·02	0·18	0·03	0·04	...	0·59	0·02	0·03	0·51	0·21	0·67	0·50	0·88	...
			Peerganj ...	0·31	0·95	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·49	0·40	...	...	...	...	1·10	2·60	0·60	0·28	0·49	1·82	...
			Kuriganon ...	0·90	0·09	...	0·30	...	0·11	0·44	0·35	0·39	...	...	0·50	...	0·12	2·74	2·80	6·00	0·55	0·76	0·30
			Gobindganj ...	1·31	0·15	...	...	0·47	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·98	1·07	1·40	0·74	...	...
			Hagdogra (Nilphamari)	0·81	1·34	0·05	...	...	0·35	0·05	0·12	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·19	1·65	0·69	0·55	0·06	0·46	0·30
			Ulipur ...	0·39	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·45	1·33	1·82	0·31	0·83	...
			Sunderganj ...	...	0·54	0·12	0·25	0·14	...	...	0·24	0·21	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·52	2·96	0·12	2·38	...
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	1·30	0·70	...	...	0·10	0·20	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·80	0·20	0·35	0·65	0·50	0·30	...	...
			Nowkhilla ...	0·41	0·15	...	0·18	...	...	0·15	...	0·33	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·30	0·65	2·00	0·18	1·27	2·62
			Bogra ...	1·42	0·14	0·12	...	...	0·92	0·36	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·31	0·12	0·32	0·65	0·21	0·61	0·98	1·30
			Panchbibi ...	1·88	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·70	...	2·00	...	...	...
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	0·66	0·12	0·15	0·65	...	0·08	0·10	0·21	0·11	0·20	0·04	...	...	0·26	0·07	0·26	1·01	1·91	1·96	...
			Sirajganj ...	1·38	1·80	...	...	0·25	0·16	...	...	0·82	2·13	...	...	0·30	0·36	0·50	1·22	0·34	0·23	1·02	...

in Bengal in August 1895.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 31st August 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	0·90	0·10	0·22	1·08	0·09	0·17	...	...	15	13·30	7·43	11·48	1·35	27·77	32·64	Kalna	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
0·08	0·02	...	0·02	0·20	...	0·03	...	...	0·20	...	10	17·45	4·87	12·80	1·19	26·41	35·03	Burdwan.			
0·22	...	0·33	0·02	0·11	0·05	0·20	...	0·11	...	0·15	16	15·45	7·28	12·03	2·24	26·98	34·61	Katwa.			
0·03	...	0·04	2·59	0·29	0·04	0·67	1·02	0·31	0·02	0·39	13	16·85	12·45	13·60	2·61	26·96	37·70	Raniganj			
...	1·01	...										?	?	?			?	*Mankur.*			
0·05	1·36	...	0·02	...	0·05	0·95	0·02	0·18	...	...	13	17·95	7·28	13·65	2·08	34·02	39·98	Suri	Birbhum.		
...	2·91	...	0·66	...	...	0·30	0·18	...	0·09	...	16	15·80	11·61	12·44	2·91	27·51	40·32	Hetampur.			
...	0·06	...	0·09	0·17	...	0·07	0·50	...	0·30	...	11	16·47	4·26	12·72	0·67	23·82	35·62	Rampur Hât.			
0·85	0·53	...	...	...	...	0·14	0·03	...	...	...	12	?	5·82	?	1·03	25·87	?	*Bolpore.*			
...	1·05	0·65	...	...	...	..	0·06	0·08	0·94	0·74	14	?	11·73	?	3·29	29·98	?	*Morari.*			
0·38	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·09	...		?		?			?	*Lalpur.*			
0·21	...	..	0·15	...	0·02	2·40	...	1·04	0·11	...	14	17·70	6·74	14·35	2·40	33·17	38·31	Bankura	Bankura		
0·79	0·25	...	0·85	0·18	...	0·11	1·22	1·66	...	...	15	16·80	10·75	14·02	1·83	35·12	38·80	Vishnupur.			
1·31	0·07	...	1·55	...	0·08	1·81	0·02	0·21	...	...	15	16·60	11·95	13·20	1·81	34·45	39·67	Maliara.			
0·10	0·03	0·11	0·31	0·39	0·09	0·06	0·22	0·41	0·05	...	16	18·25	7·22	13·27	1·35	30·45	41·05	Khatra.			
0·86	...	0·60	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	11	?	5·11	?	0·86	20·91	?	*Indas.*			
0·37	...	0·23	0·10	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	11	?	6·56	?	1·04	21·12	?	*Kotalpur.*			
0·45	0·43	0·23	1·61	...	0·15	0·32	0·31	0·29	0·12	...	20	?	8·16	?	1·61	39·33	?	*Onda.*			
...	...	...	0·04	.	...	1·65	...	0·64	0·12	...	12	?	8·11	?	1·65	23·66	?	*Gangajalghati*			
0·11	0·54	0·09	0·81	0·06	0·17	0·62	...	0·58	0·49	...	18	?	11·64	?	2·12	31·24	?	*Raipur.*			
...	0·43	...	0·36	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	8	?	6·70	?	1·75	21·48	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
0·80	...	0·03	...	0·20	0·17	0·33	1·23	0·80	...	...	14	15·65	11·01	13·69	2·20	31·78	40·24	Contai			
...	...	0·14	0·14	...	0·05	0·90	0·11	0·59	0·04	...	16	13·21	7·18	13·80	0·95	25·82	37·24	Tamluk.	Midnapore.		
...	0·22	0·01	1·48	0·52	0·74	0·10	...	1·15	0·37	0·49	15	16·35	9·22	12·53	1·48	32·05	35·83	Midnapore.			
0·08	...	1·27	0·75	...	0·31	0·36	...	1·41	...	0·02	13	15·57	7·94	15·46	1·41	20·62	41·09	Ghatal.			
0·03	..	0·16	0·61	...	...	3·81	...	0·45	...	...		?		?			?	*Kukrahaty.*			
0·90	0·31	0·13	0·07	...	...	1·45	...	0·96				?		?			?	*Garhbeta.*			
...	...	0·51	0·09	..	0·39	0·17	0·29	1·02	...	...	14	?	6·90	?	1·13	19·03	?	*Panskura.*			
0·19	...	...	0·15	0·33	0·21	0·74	0·87	2·87	0·55	1·11	14	?	12·40	?	2·87	31·43	?	*Dantoon.*			
0·16	...	0·95	0·17	0·05	0·04	2·92	...	0·29	0·02	...	16	18·26	8·46	12·34	2·92	25·36	36·87	Serampore	Hooghly.		
1·08	...	0·37	0·50	0·29	0·06	0·48	...	0·12	...	...	15	16·60	10·04	11·91	2·27	26·70	35·74	Hooghly.			
1·59	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·93	...	0·29	...	...	13	17·00	10·48	16·03	1·65	25·61	40·34	Jahanabad			
0·06	..	0·20	0·10	0·35	0·10	0·82	...	0·08	0·14	...	19	18·05	12·16	12·21	1·91	26·79	36·77	Howrah	Howrah.		
0·05	0·51	0·13	..	0·25	0·07	0·35	...	0·35	0·21	...	12	18·27	6·23	13·57	1·10	22·78	34·56	Mohesreka			
0·06	...	0·06	0·02	0·40	0·60	0·73	...	0·18	...	...	16	?	9·21	?	3·08	24·69	?	*Ulubaria*			
0·26	...	0·87	0·18	0·03	0·24	0·32	1·53	0·34	0·05	...	17	17·15	10·47	15·06	1·88	31·93	43·98	Saugor Island			
...	...	...	0·98	...	0·11	1·16	0·32	0·35	0·19	...	17	18·20	9·74	14·17	1·30	31·63	40·81	Diamond Harbour.	24 Parganas.	Presidency.	
0·17	...	0·13	0·25	0·32	0·08	0·25	0·15	0·25	...	...	18	?	10·57	?	1·52	23·87	?	*Canning Town.*			
0·11	...	0·43	...	0·02	0·53	0·64	...	0·25	0·04	...	20	18·40	11·84	13·51	1·92	29·20	39·68	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	1·43	0·19	...	..	2·89	...	0·33	...	...	8	16·35	8·60	12·07	2·89	25·38	36·09	Barrackpore.			
...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·10	...	...	13	17·55	10·22	12·69	1·44	31·06	37·27	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	17·00	7·63	11·94	1·07	21·45	35·04	Barasat.			
...	...	0·32	0·04	...	0·34	1·22	...	0·39	..	...	15	17·15	9·11	13·08	1·59	29·76	40·27	Basirhat.			
...	...	0·50	0·10	0·31	...	...	.	0·10	...	...	12	15·10	6·92	12·56	2·17	25·23	35·09	Ranaghat			
0·12	0·01	0·90	0·09	0·03	0·09	0·34	0·03	0·04	0·02	...	13	14·40	5·68	11·23	1·80	23·04	32·72	Krishnagar.	Nadia.		
..	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·25	0·60	...	...	12	14·75	7·54	12·11	1·55	22·67	35·90	Chuadanga.			
0·62	...	0·18	1·04	0·05	0·17	0·33	0·66	0·65	0·02	0·08	16	15·09	9·57	12·31	1·33	27·55	35·03	Meherpur			
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·03	0·05	1·03	13	16·60	7·86	11·96	1·72	25·40	38·10	Kushtia.			
...	0·57	0·70	0·39	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·19	...	14	14·93	4·84	11·53	0·70	21·05	36·07	Kandi			
..	0·23	0·01	0·06	0·02	0·01	0·14	0·12	0·11	0·07	0·13	15	16·35	5·68	12·18	1·78	21·05	34·92	Berhampore.	Murshidabad		
0·04	2·80	...	0·04	...	...	...	0·10	0·07	0·22	0·42	14	16·15	9·79	12·28	2·80	26·94	34·06	Lalbagh.			
...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	..	0·20	0·38	0·20		16·83		12·70			35·78	Azimganj.			
0·21	...	...	0·11	...	0·40	0·05	0·06	0·17	0·06	0·09	13	14·84	6·31	11·58	1·94	20·57	34·29	Jangipur.			
...	...	0·20	0·20	0·10	0·20	1·50	0·10	...	0·20	0·29	16	14·35	5·30	11·02	1·50	17·57	35·25	Lalgola.			
...	...	0·96	0·39	...	...	...	0·04	0·16	0·05	0·15	17	?	7·03	?	1·35	24·30	?	*Akhriganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Patkabari.*			
0·20	...	..	0·55	...	0·20	...	...	0·16	0·12	0·21	16	13·62	6·02	11·02	2·25		35·40	*Domkol.*			
0·03	1·09	0·65	0·02	0·02	...	0·03	0·65	...	0·03	0·03	16	13·74	11·73	10·64	1·68	20·37	33·65	Narail	Jessore.		
1·03	0·28	1·20	0·07	...	0·20	0·47	0·11	0·09	...	...	19	17·60	8·78	12·38	1·20	25·35	39·85	Jessore.			
0·41	...	0·01	0·01	0·05	0·19	...	0·94	...	..	0·20	15	16·32	4·21	12·72	0·94	26·73	38·52	Jhenidah			
0·20	0·03	0·10	0·62	...	0·15	0·03	0·07	...	0·22	...	16	14·26	5·88	9·88	0·76	28·71	35·76	Magura.			
1·54	...	0·20	0·02	0·20	...	0·35	...	1·10	...	...	15	14·40	10·48	12·98	1·50	31·11	36·99	Bangaon			
1·77	...	...	0·35	...	0·08	0·30	...	0·13	...	...	16	16·80	9·64	12·41	1·77	32·55	40·36	Satkhira			
..	1·56	...	0·09	...	0·22	0·00	0·20	0·03	...	0·02	17	16·84	9·45	12·47	1·56	33·78	41·66	Bagerhat.	Khulna.		
...	0·11	0·25	0·66	...	0·64	0·08	0·11	0·05	0·50	...	20	17·21	9·24	12·17	1·05	27·18	39·23	Khulna.			
0·70	...	0·75	...	0·80	0·15	0·48	0·27	...	0·64	...	13	?	9·83	?	1·46	26·24	?	*Nakipur.*			
0·17	0·29	...	...	0·28	0·20	0·43	0·35	0·50	0·10	0·08	22	?	10·95	?	1·60	31·91	?	*Rampal.*			
0·02	0·02	0·40	0·05	...	...	0·20	0·05	...	0·29	0·18	14	15·45	8·98	12·05	2·10	28·77	36·45	Boalia	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	0·26	...	0·16	...	...	0·10	...	0·70	1·47	16	16·95	8·16	12·16	1·47	27·68	37·81	Nator			
...	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·60	...	0·28	...	0·27	14	14·71	6·46	8·75	1·09	33·43	37·53	*Naugaon.*			
...	0·35	0·16	0·43	...	1·36	...	...	0·86	0·18	...	20	?	9·34	?	1·36	30·90	?	*Lalpur.*			
0·14	...	...	0·45	...	1·24	0·32	...	...	0·54	...		?		?			?	*Manda.*			
1·50	...	0·37	1·37	0·50	...	...	0·26	...	0·22	0·36	18	16·25	9·37	13·54	1·50	30·79	41·45	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	0·51	5·93	...	0·04	0·59	...	...	...	1·15	13	15·64	15·53	10·65	5·93	39·85	37·42	Churamon.			
...	0·39	0·05	4·80	0·27	...	0·15	...	...	0·15	...	18	15·93	14·93	12·74	4·80	41·22	43·07	Raiganj.			
0·03	1·73	[illegible]	2·11	0·25	0·03	0·06	0·27	...	0·76	0·05	18	16·25	12·52	12·17	2·37	43·98	46·05	Dinajpur.			
0·07	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·81	1·25	13	16·20	8·05	9·63	1·25	30·84	39·00	Balughat			
0·22	...	0·59	2·70	0·54	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	11·48	?	2·70	61·34	?	*Thakurgaon*			
0·78	0·80	1·85	2·82	0·01	0·90	...	0·72	...	0·93	...	20	18·60	31·60	34·94	4·31	101·04	86·46	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.		
4·15	5·36	0·34	1·13	...	0·81	...	...	...	...	...	18	?	21·84	?	5·36	105·48	?	*Alipore Duar*			
0·10	0·90	0·10	2·45	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	14·08	?	2·68	66·27	?	*Falacotta.*			
...	...	1·56	0·43	0·22	0·23	...	...	0·10	...	...	15	?	10·15	?	1·97	65·60	?	*Debiganj.*			
0·81	3·08	0·12	1·60	0·27	3·10	...	0·05	0·60	0·24	0·54	25	?	37·64	?	6·50	108·60	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
0·20	3·11	0·10	1·05	0·32	1·30	0·02	...	0·06	3·83	0·87	26	22·83	59·42	48·05	11·65	171·08	148·42	Buxa			
[illegible]	0·57	4·59	1·41	0·26	5·25	...	...	...	0·06	...	20	20·43	57·16	22·33	5·25	101·94	89·04	Siliguri.	Darjeeling.		
0·08	0·06	2·18	3·26	0·80	2·39	...	..	1·01	0·06	...	24	23·90	30·59	25·45	3·85	92·81	83·86	Darjeeling.			
0·15	...	0·75	0·36	0·46	1·10	...	...	0·18	0·22	...	18	21·14	18·03	18·75	3·17	52·73	70·24	Kalimpong.			
0·12	1·11	2·46	2·11	0·31	0·89	0·17	0·16	0·18	0·55	0·03	23	?	25·13	26·29	3·62	90·46	?	Mungpoo.			
0·53	1·45	2·40	3·80	2·40	2·32	...	...	...	0·68	0·20	27	?	46·08	?	7·16	127·42	?	*Kurseong*			
0·73	0·17	1·35	0·96	0·56	0·74	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·14	0·67	26	?	21·73	24·79	2·67	71·91	?	*Pedong*			
0·54	0·20	1·20	1·34	0·76	?	?	?	0·53	1·00	0·08	25?	?	21·63?	?	3·39?	83·87?	?	Gnatong.	British Bhutan.		
0·05	0·08	0·31	0·65	0·70	0·17	...	0·08	0·10	0·11	...	20	?	7·05	?	1·36	26·36	?	Yatung	Tibet.		
1·11	0·02	0·40	0·28	0·02	0·20	...	...	...	0·02	...	16	15·36	13·33	17·51	3·41	80·94	70·50	Dinhatta	Kuch Bihar.		
0·07	0·25	1·30	1·72	0·30	0·31	...	...	...	0·06	...	21	17·00	15·90	21·45	4·79	95·47	88·85	Kuch Bihar			
...	0·14	2·78	2·65	1·35	0·35	...	0·10	...	..	0·10	19	17·72	15·43	24·57	2·78	81·10	81·52	Mickliganj.			
0·11	1·94	3·37	2·85	0·30	0·37	...	...	...	0·09	0·07	20	18·36	21·41	23·78	3·37	92·51	86·38	Matabhanga.			
1·49	0·84	0·21	2·39	0·48	0·10	...	...	...	0·10	...	17	?	17·63	?	3·52	100·54	?	*Fulbari.*			
.	...	...	0·05									13·16		10·23			43·63	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
0·01	0·78	0·03	1·81	0·64	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·03	16	13·10	9·83	12·06	1·91	37·40	54·80	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	0·30	13	?	10·54	?	2·01	42·37		*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	15	12·00	16·60	11·37	6·00	53·79	55·79	Kurigram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·57	10	?	8·80	?	1·57	40·19	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	0·61	0·65	2·28	0·11	0·14	...	0·42	...	...	...	17	16·71	10·95	14·92	2·28	50·67	63·52	Bagdogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	0·55	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	12	?	7·35	?	1·82	39·05	?	*Ulipur.*			
...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	?	8·53	?	2·96	39·02	?	*Sunderganj.*			
..	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	12	16·00	7·05	12·95	1·80	30·98	42·60	Sherpur	Bogra.		
...	0·04	..	...	0·06	...	...	0·38	...	0·12	...	14	14·93	9·47	10·81	2·02	35·92	38·84	Nowkhilla.			
0·05	...	...	1·05	...	0·11	...	0·63	...	0·11	0·31	16	15·85	10·07	11·93	1·42	33·16	44·91	Bogra.			
0·90	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13·71		11·83			40·26	Panchbibi.			
...	0·04	0·09	0·25	...	0·38	0·09	...	...	0·11	0·03	17	16·65	9·81	12·78	1·96	36·14	37·38	Pabna	Pabna.		
...	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·33	0·10	...	0·08	...	16	18·20	10·07	11·23	2·18	31·24	37·47	Sirajganj			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	0·85	...	0·32	0·82	0·25	...	...	0·52	0·30	0·85	...	...	0·32	0·27	2·45	0·20	0·15	0·53	0·44	...
			Dacca ...	1·02	0·26	0·17	0·24	...	...	...	0·28	0·51	0·08	...	...	0·28	0·51	3·67	0·62	0·88	0·13	...	...
			Narainganj	2·04	0·15	0·29	1·02	0·18	0·05	...	0·38	0·60	1·19	...	...	0·35	0·06	1·72	0·13	0·40	0·53	0·12	0·05
			Manikganj	1·42	0·22	0·15	0·04	...	0·10	...	0·22	2·60	0·23	0·15	...	0·62	0·92	0·65	0·20	0·92	0·62	0·17	...
			Joydebpur ...	1·03	0·05	0·26	0·18	0·15	...	...	0·16	1·55	0·45	...	...	0·14	1·18	4·50	0·59	3·13	1·31	0·10	...
		Mymensingh .	Kishoreganj	1·19	...	0·21	1·01	...	1·72	0·15	...	...	...	0·11	0·14	0·41	...	7·09	...	3·45	0·73	0·76	1·0
			Atia (*Tangail*)	3·25	0·42	0·51	...	...	1·32	...	...	0·72	0·71	...	..	0·52	0·64	1·08	0·87	0·31	0·95	0·38	...
			Mymensingh	0·60	0·12	0·20	..	...	0·07	0·04	0·06	0·27	0·02	...	...	0·47	1·80	2·80	3·41	0·54	0·55	0·88	2·4
			Jamalpur ...	0·23	0·21	0·12	0·61	0·64	0·08	0·19	0·07	1·59	...	...	...	0·40	0·16	2·15	3·62	1·60	...	...	0·1
			Netrokona ...	0·35	0·40	0·23	0·25	...	0·39	..	0·21	0·07	...	...	...	0·98	0·08	2·68	3·03	0·25	1·42	0·57	1·4
			Subarnakhali	0·33	.	...	0·56	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·74	1·02	1·51		0·14	...	...
			Durgapur ...	1·60	0·80	0·40	1·60	1·05	1·05	...	0·30	0·40	0·70	...	0·50	0·40	0·60	0·50	4·10	1·70	2·05	0·85	3·5
			Sherpur Town	1·20	0·02	1·21	0·05	0·60	0·06	.	0·15	1·70	0·40	0·71	...	0·40	0·60	5·07	9·80	1·20	0·30	0·02	0·1
			Dewanganj ...	0·28	0·93	0·40	0·54	...	0·06	0·16	0·59	0·02	0·23	...	0·31	0·05	1·37	3·16	1·05	0·13	0·34	...	..
		Faridpur ..	Madaripur ...	0·75			...	...	...	..	0·36	0·72	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·29	...	1·36	0·42	1·42	..
			Faridpur ...	0·92	0·51	0·32	...	0·05	0·13	0·12	0·13	2·13	...	...	0·12	0·39	0·32	0·97	0·26	1·20	0·11	0·12	..
			Goalundo ...	0·60	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·38	0·29	0·54	...	...	...	0·20	0·35	0·32	1·10	0·30	0·59	...	.
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	1·25	1·17	0·10	0·32	0·28	0·33	0·25	0·63	0·30	...	...	0·05	0·40	0·04	1·45	0·32	2·20	0·08	0·95	1
			Pirojpur ...	0·52	0·60	0·55	0·04	0·44	0·13	0·21	0·56	0·51	0·20	...	...	0·35	0·65	0·50	0·03	2·29	0·07	...	.
			Barisal ...	1·30	0·47	0·12	0·20	0·22	0·16	0·18	0·54	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	4·27	0·22	0·60	0·10	0·09	0
			Gournaddi ...	0·66	0·27	0·30	0·49	...	0·23	0·38	0·25	0·31	0·05	...	...	...	0·42	1·18	0·10	2·12	...	0·60	0
			Bhola ...	1·08	0·68	0·22	0·32	0·02	0·19	0·40	1·23	0·14	1·03	...	0·05	0·85	0·30	2·67	0·19	0·55	0·85	0·03	0
			Doulatkhan ...	0·66	1·46	0·89	0·63	0·26	0·06	0·30	1·02	0·04	0·43	...	0·09	1·14	0·52	5·55	0·52	0·16	0·35	0·23	0
			Bauphal ...	0·76	0·19	0·04	0·47	0·09	0·23	0·15	0·97	0·42	0·04	...	...	0·15	0·20	1·32	0·49	1·54	0·30	0·45	0
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·50	0·10	...	...	1·04	0·30	1·90	0·65	...	1·10	...	0
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	2·38	0·14	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·35	0·20	0·05	...	...	0·80	0·40	1·70	0·75	1·20	0·19	...	(
			Chandpur ...	1·11	0·56	0·42	0·58	0·36	0·07	0·13	0·30	0·69	...	...	.	0·82	0·54	5·16	0·66	1·32	0·34	0·29	
			Brahmanbaria	0·52	0·14	0·05	...	...	..	0·11	0·10	0·70	...	.	0·30	0·20	0·41	3·95	0·16	0·55	1·06	0·24	(
			Ramchandrapur.	1·05	...	1·30	...	...	0·02	0·04	0·05	0·40	0·10	0·20	...	...	2·40	3·10	0·50	0·55	0·10	0·50	(
			Nasirnagar ...	0·50	0·20	...	...	0·10	1·40	...	0·92	...	0·10	...	0·15	0·10	...	3·90	...	1·20	...	2·30	
			Daudkandi ...	2·10	1·40	0·30	0·10	0·60	...		0·10	...	0·30	...	...	...	1·50	3·20	2·10	0·05	...	...	
			Kasba ..	0·25	...	...	0·12	0·15	...	0·13	0·16	...	0·06	...	0·04	0·40	0·20	0·50	0·30	0·32	0·15	0·36	
			Laksham ..	1·97	0·74	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	1·30	...	0·75	
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	3·40	3·44	1·20	0·51	0·13	0·42	0·03	0·70	0·56	0·05	...	0·06	0·35	1·34	4·43	1·20	2·54	0·82	0·55	
			Fenny ...	3·57	0·35	0·08	...	...	...	..	0·85	0·65	1·00	...	0·10	0·36	0·70	1·88	1·50	1·42	1·52	0·27	
			Harishpur ...	2·22	1·55	0·13	0·23	0·04	...	0·02	0·05	1·35	0·60	...	0·18	0·31	1·80	2·07	1·87	2·10	1·79	0·04	
			Ramganj ...	1·05	2·03	1·27	...	2·14	0·21	0·26	1·31	0·59	...	...	...	1·01	0·25	2·84	1·18	2·43	...	1·36	
		Chittagong ..	Cox's Bazar ...	2·41	0·47	...	0·25	0·50	0·24	0·23	1·60	0·60	0·10	...	0·03	2·07	1·45	0·80	1·55	3·45	2·01	0·07	
			Chittagong ..	1·00	0·68	0·05	...	...	0·06		...	0·13	0·05	...	...	0·46	0·28	1·48	0·18	1·25	2·04	2·14	
			Kutubdia ...	2·48	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·20	0·42	0·20	...	0·47	1·28	1·57	1·09	0·55	6·34	2·07	0·45	
			Satkanya ...	0·80	0·18	...	...	0·22	...	...	0·15	...	0·17	...	0·75	0·20	1·80	1·02	0·57	3·54	0·94	0·24	
			Kodala ...	0·88	...	...	...	0·02	...	.	0·03	0·02	...	0·11	0·28	0·71	0·45	0·02	2·80	1·05	0·19	0·54	
			Fenoa ...	0·33	0·30	..	...	0·47	0·32	0·08	0·08	...	..	0·02	0·23	1·70	0·54	0·04	4·00	1·98	1·85	1·80	
			Mirsarai ...	3·16	0·10	0·03	...	0·07	...	0·06	0·09	0·27	0·39	...	0·12	0·38	0·99	6·38	0·72	3·15	1·10	0·34	
		South Lushai Hills.	*Chandpur* ...	0·28	...	0·10	0·10	...	..	...	0·06	0·26	0·09	0·30	0·12	0·95	1·08	0·25	4·62	2·70	0·19	0·71	
			Rangamati ..	0·61	0·43	0·14	0·03	0·37	0·12	...	.	0·44	0·34	...	0·05	0·10	1·26	0·20	0·07	1·48	0·65	0·73	
			Bandarban ..	0·41	0·11	0·11	...	...	0·17	...	0·15	0·31	0·11	0·10	1·04	0·34	0·72	0·91	0·27	1·40	3·00	0·83	
			Demagiri ...	0·07	0·04	0·15	0·04	0·14	...	..	0·02	0·13	0·08	..	0·55	0·07	0·89	0·06	0·09	1·65	0·50	3·78	
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna .	Patna ...	0·23	0·78	1·44	0·24	...	1·86	0·62	...	0·27	...	0·26	...	...	0·07	1·24	0·07	0·47	0·04	...	
			Dinapore ...	0·24	0·44	1·72	0·12	0·04	2·10	0·91	...	0·20	...	0·07	0·30	...	0·19	1·69	0·06	0·40	...	...	
			Bihar ..	0·15	0·12	0·40	0·39	0·45	2·32	0·09	0·05	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	0·12	2·45	0·11	...	
			Barh ..	.	0·75	0·68	1·25	0·05	0·50	1·00	...	0·10	...	...	0·45	...	...	0·15	0·20	1·40	0·10	..	
			Bickram ...	0·85	...	0·04	...	0·10	1·27	0·45	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·55	1·81	...	
			Hilsa ...	0·30	...	3·80	...	0·10	1·90	0·20	...	0·66	...	...	...	0·10	...	2·65	0·11	3·10	?	?	
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad ...	0·22	0·42	0·15	..	2·37	0·33		0·26	0·23	...	1·51	0·35	..	...	...	0·49	0·42	?	?	
			Gaya ...	0·02	1·98	0·05	0·02	...	0·73	0·36	0·09	0·01	...	0·02	0·09	0·01	..	2·02	1·68	0·40	0·14	...	
			Nawada ...	0·33	0·10	0·61	1·01	0·10	0·35	0·55	0·01	0·22	0·02	0·50	0·17	0·09	1·30	0·41	0·03	1·97	0·54	...	
			Jahanabad ..	...	0·19	0·17	...	0·25	4·50	0·21	0·20	0·23	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·28	0·12	1·26	0·11	...	
			Arwal ...	...	0·50	0·62	...	0·10	1·15	0·03	0·06	0·40	..	...	1·85	...	...	0·10	0·20	1·50	0·25	...	
			Daudnagar ..	0·17	1·23	0·09	0·12	2·82	1·83	0·11	...	0·29	0·98	0·21	1·84	...	...	2·14	0·79	1·10	...	...	
			Sherghati ..	1·41	0·57	0·15	0·20	0·91	0·11	0·26	0·20	..	...	0·47	...	...	...	0·15	0·23	0·67	0·18	...	
			Rajauli ...	1·55	0·60	2·30	1·10	0·20	0·10	2·15	1·20	2·50	1·30	0·25	2·10	0·15	1·50	2·10	1·05	..	0·30	...	
			Pakri Barawan.	...	0·58	1·50	0·09	0·20	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·25	0·40	0·85	1·15	0·36	...	...	
		Shahabad .	Buxar ..	0·10	0·95	0·02	...	0·03	0·19	..	0·03	0·11	0·32	1·74	3·35	1·28	0·16	2·68	0·31	·013	0·09	...	
			Dehri ..	0·22	0·72	0·84	0·15	0·80	2·46	0·02	0·04	0·17	0·12	0·45	0·20	...	0·04	2·02	0·24	0·38	...	...	
			Bhabhua ..	1·65	0·40	0·08	...	0·63	0·02	0·03	0·08	0·18	0·97	0·03	1·10	...	...	0·92	0·10	0·16	...	...	
			Sasaram ..	0·13	1·76	0·06	...	3·32	0·13	...	0·08	0·18	0·30	0·96	0·94	...	...		0·01	0·55	...	...	
			Arrah ...	0·21	0·41	0·08	1·91	0·70	0·44	.	0·72	...	...	0·09	0·01	1·24	0·60	0·11	0·05	0·80	...	...	
			Mohanea ..	0·36	2·25	0·24	...	1·70	1·55	0·05	0·13	...	...	0·40	0·55	...	...	0·91	0·11	0·69	...	...	
			Khiri ...	...	2·10	..	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·85	...	...	
			Ageaon ...	0·26	0·05	...		1·00	...	...	0·34			...	0·95	...	...	...	2·00	...	...	...	
			Ramnagar ...	0·17	0·05	0·62	0·05	2·75	1·11	0·28	0·30	0·28	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·08	...	0·05	0·08		
			Koath ...	...	0·23	0·31	0·48	1·66	2·55		...	0·39	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·14	0·48	...	...	
			Sikroul ...	0·27	0·31	...	0·19	0·03	0·28	0·06	0·09	0·50	...	0·29	0·31	...	...	4·85	0·19	0·37	0·12	...	
			Bassawan ..	0·07	3·05	0·39	...	0·16	0·91	...	...	0·06	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·34	0·19	0·25	...	...	
			Monaharpur	0·22	2·22	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	0·23	0·18	...	0·43	0·40	...	1·05	0·65	0·24	...	...	
		Saran ...	Gopalkanj ..	...	...	0·58	0·15	0·08	0·65	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·05	0·62	2·18	0·38	1·15	0·21	...	
			Siwan ...	0·70	0·35	...	1·43	1·00	1·09	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·10	...	2·70	...	0·31	0·27	...	...	
			Ekma ...	...	0·56	0·42	...	...	1·10	0·23	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1·90	0·10	0·08	0·32	...	
			Chapra ..	0·15	0·81	1·55	0·01	0·12	1·53	0·93	...	0·14	...	0·45	0·02	...	0·27	2·20	0·14	0·53	0·82	...	
			Sreerepur .	1·60	1·00	1·10	2·00	3·30	0·20	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·50	5·30	0·40	...	...	
			Amnour ..	...	...	1·44	...	0·43	0·65	0·19	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	1·04	1·54	...	...	
			Basantpur ..	...	...	2·20			0·84	...	..	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	3·80		...	...	
		Champaran	Motihari ..	...	...	...	0·06	0·34	1·12	0·12	...	...	...	0·13	1·68	0·14	0·16	0·12	0·22	3·81	1·29	1·1	
			Bettiah ...	...	0·08	...	0·02	1·58	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·58	...	...	0·06	1·48	1·32	0·25	1·4	
			Bagaha ...	0·74	...	...	0·18	...	0·50	0·21	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	0·08	1·33	2·17	2·43	1·17	...	
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	0·25	0·06	1·47	0·71	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·07	...	3·39	2·38	3·68	0·44	0·0	
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ..	...	...	0·08	...	...	1·65	0·18	..	...	...	0·04	1·16	...	0·07	...	0·47	3·21	1·21	1·6	
			Muzaffarpur ..	0·38	...	0·34	...	...	1·74	0·43				...	0·62	...	...	...	3·46	0·76	...	...	
			Hajipur ...	0·13	0·23	1·25	0·48	...	2·33	0·34	...	0·30	0·11	0·95	0·03	...	0·17	0·38	0·98	0·37	0·11	...	
			Paru ...	0·06	0·10	0·15	0·99	0·50		0·50				0·15	...	...	0·39	1·50	2·11	0·21	...	...	
			Mahua ...	...	...	0·50	...	0·35	0·30				...	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·50	1·67	0·35		...	
			Siuhar ...	...	...	0·07	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	2·30	2·18	...	...	...	2·70	3·20	1·10	1·00	...	
			Pupri ...	0·40				0·93													0·40	1·6	
		Darbhanga ..	Tajpur ...	1·34	..	0·94	0·90	1·20	0·25	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·87	0·74	0·30	...	
			Darbhanga ...	0·19	0·08	0·22	0·18	...	1·62	0·45	0·02	...	...	0·23	0·81	...	0·03	0·10	0·45	2·23	0·58	1·9	
			Madhubani ...	0·08	0·09	0·02	1·73	...	2·74	0·24	...	0·07	...	...	2·03	...	...	...	2·52	1·78	1·45	2·4	
			Bahera ...	...	..	0·30	0·60	...	2·50	0·75	0·20	...	...	0·16	2·30	...	0·34	0·15	1·00	2·33	0·40	[illegible]	
			Rosera ...	0·70	...	2·10	1·76	...	2·80	0·28	...	...	...	0·15	0·45	0·05	0·13	2·04	0·47	0·68	0·21	[illegible]	
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	0·03	...	0·24	0·45	...	0·91	1·64	...	0·45	0·20	0·31	0·22	0·19	0·06	0·02	0·35	2·07	0·22	..	
			Monghyr ...	0·27	...	0·75	0·45	...	0·81	0·90	...	0·42	0·03	...	0·65	...	0·36	2·12	1·13	0·46	0·12	[illegible]	
			Jamui ...	0·13	0·18	0·58	...	...	0·65	0·68	0·42	0·12	...	...	0·04	...	0·30	0·03	0·71	0·52	...	[illegible]	
			Gogri ...	0·20	...	0·55	...	...	2·00	0·58	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	3·26	...	1·00	...	[illegible]	
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	0·86	0·31	...	0·17	1·01	0·01	0·28	0·31	0·25	...	...	0·27	1·90	1·07	0·59	...	[illegible]	
			Sheikpura ...	...	...	0·50	...	0·54	0·85	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·10	0·80	...		
			Chakai Bamda	0·20	0·34	0·02	...	...	1·48	0·32	0·05	0·13	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·07	1·86	0·78	0·07	..	
			Chupraon ...	1·03	0·08	1·02	0·02	...	3·76	0·28	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·41	1·46	2·12	0·41	[illegible]	
			Gidhour ...	0·86	0·22	1·91	0·05	...	0·49	1·93	0·65	0·25	...	...	0·21	...	0·11	1·46	1·26	0·80	0·23	[illegible]	
			[illegible]	0·17	0·40	0·57	0·10	1·00	0·80	0·10	0·10	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·20	1·10	1·35	0·40	...	..	

in Bengal in August 1895—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 31st August 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·25	...	0·14	0·04	...	...	2·44	0·07	...	...	...	17	18·17	11·21	14·88	2·15	30·09	50·59	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
0·99	...	0·13	...	...	0·03	0·69	0·22	...	...	...	16	18·50	10·71	12·56	3·67	28·48	43·13	Dacca			
1·00	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	0·05	16	17·00	10·82	13·46	2·04	34·51	46·69	Narainganj.			
0·07	0·03	0·05	...	...	0·08	0·41	0·15	0·06	...	1·35	18	16·06	12·43	11·53	2·60	34·97	37·04	Manikganj.			
0·37	0·03	0·10	0·27	0·14	0·12	0·14	0·14	...	...	...	21	?	16·09	?	4·50	42·38	?	*Joydebpur.*			
0·11	0·68	...	0·34	0·25	0·12	0·61	...	0·03	...	...	19	16·50	20·19	13·18	7·09	52·74	40·90	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·27	...	0·79	...	16	14·65	13·19	12·01	3·25	30·54	39·50	Atia (*Tangail*).			
0·45	0·04	..	0·03	0·18	0·01	0·07	0·01	...	0·03	...	14	19·20	15·05	13·78	3·41	53·08	58·04	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·50	.	1·10	0·52	16	16·60	14·23	13·47	3·02	38·20	44·94	Jamalpur.			
0·25	0·86	0·14	0·3[illegible]	...	0·06	0·27	...	0·49	0·14	...	20	10·71	14·83	16·97	3·03	56·63	60·76	Netrokona.			
...	...	0·39	0·41	...	...	...	1·21	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Subarnakhali.*			
1·80	1·45	...	0·55	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·80	0·30	24	?	27·20	?	4·10	97·07	?	*Durgapur*			
0·02	0·03	1·10	0·02	0·90	...	0·10	0·06	...	0·60	0·83	19	?	27·25	?	9·80	57·02	?	*Sherepur Town*			
...	0·05	...	0·03	...	0·68	...	..	1·22	...	...	15	?	11·00	?	3·16	38·76	?	*Dewanganj.*			
1·51	0·47	0·23	..	...	...	0·40	0·93	...	...	0·11		17·20		12·25			41·36	Madaripur	Faridpur		
0·07	...	0·08	0·11	...	0·04	0·14	1·08	0·15	0·10	0·33	21	15·04	9·90	12·57	2·13	37·46	41·70	Faridpur.			
...	...	0·09	0·18	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	..	13	15·16	5·19	11·37	1·10		38·74	Goalundo.			
·04	1·21	0·20	0·24	0·16	0·25	0·27	0·75	0·23	0·33	0·16	25	20·94	15·61	17·05	2·20	39·41	65·26	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
·06	0·28	...	0·28	0·38	0·23	0·49	1·19	0·13	0·10		21	18·30	10·88	14·76	2·29	35·64	50·49	Pirojpur.			
·03	0·64	0·32	0·74	0·37	0·26	0·05	0·16	0·99	0·08	0·15	22	19·15	12·74	12·41	4·27	31·92	48·52	Barisal.			
·62	0·11	0·15	0·14	...	0·43	0·14	1·93	...	0·05	0·09	20	?	11·05	?	2·12	38·78	?	*Gournaddi.*			
·05	...	0·15	0·17	...	0·35	0·18	0·07	0·17	..	...	22	22·00	12·96	18·23	2·67	37·68	61·80	Bhola			
...	0·10	0·16	...	0·10	1·17	0·16	0·20	0·18	0·74			?		?			?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	0·04	0·47	0·28	0·41	0·11	1·80	0·11	1·01	0·48	...	23	?	12·09	?	1·80	34·58	?	*Bauphal.*			
2·40	0·35	0·25	0·10	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·07	14	7·44	6·89	13·32	2·40	35·26	43·68	Agartola	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
3·80	0·08	...	0·03	0·28	0·18	0·81	0·11	...	...	..	16	18·06	14·24	17·6[illegible]	3·80	40·64	58·10	Comilla	Tippera.		
1·05	...	0·24	0·09	..	0·18	1·19	4·16	...	0·09	0·41	20	21·67	19·[illegible]6	20·23	5·16	41·57	56·51	Chandpur.			
1·90	0·38	...	0·12	2·00	0·10	0·05	0·09	...	...	...	18	16·25	12·20	12·67	3·05	42·13	43·59	Brahmanbaria			
...	0·50	0·80	...	...	0·75	...	0·10	...	...	...	16	?	12·96	?	3·10	30·45	?	*Ramchandrapur.*			
·15	1·05	0·50	0·20	1·50	...	0·40	0·50	...	...	0·12	20	?	17·39	?	3·90	43·78	?	*Nasirnagar*			
·44	0·30	0·28	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	...	...	..	15	?	13·42	?	3·20		?	*Daudkandi.*			
·75	...	0·21	0·12	0·19	0·13	0·05	...	...	...	...	18	?	4·70	?	0·75	33·44	?	*Kasba.*			
...	0·50	...	.	1·95	...	..	...	0·85	...	...	10	?	10·36	?	1·97	42·26	?	*Laksham.*			
·28	0·54	0·06	...	0·07	0·82	1·65	0·20	1·17	0·09	0·01	22	22·15	26·86	25·33	4·43	68·76	79·91	Noakhali ...	Noakhali		
·10	1·24	...		0·46	1·75	2·47	0·43	0·24	0·55	0·15	23	22·08	22·33	24·01	5·87	69·59	79·65	Fenny.			
·30	0·50	...	...	0·14	0·34	3·[illegible]5	4·76	2·02	1·44	..	24	?	33·02	?	4·76	73·92	?	*Harishpur.*			
...	0·05	0·14	0·04	0·03	0·18	0·12	3·74	0·06	0·17	...	19	?	22·54	?	3·74	50·81	?	*Ramganj.*			
·91	...	...	...	0·09	0·81	...	2·65	...	0·80	0·13	21	20·05	24·02	27·13	5·45	73·38	106·76	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	0·14	...	0·22	..	1·78	...	0·03	...	13	19·15	12·17	19·77	2·14	58·61	71·44	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	..	..	0·50	0·39	0·12	1·90	0·23	20	?	21·52	?	6·34	72·71	?	*Kutubdia.*			
...	...		0·72	0·86	0·79	1·02	2·50	0·08	0·56	...	20	?	17·76	?	3·54	60·11	?	*Satkania.*			
·01	0·55	0·35	0·08	0·31	1·35	0·47	0·53	0·08	0·62	...	15	?	9·86	?	2·80	48·07	?	*Kodala.*			
·10	...	0·48	1·85	0·13	2·55	0·93	...	0·70	0·18	...	21	?	21·41	?	4·00	64·13	?	*Fenoa.*			
·94	0·05	...	0·[illegible]3	0·08	0·50	2·3[illegible]	1·41	0·25	1·09	0·02	20	?	25·58	?	6·38	68·99	?	*Mirsarai.*			
·17	0·04	0·46	0·[illegible]8	1·15	0·51	4·20	0·06	0·12	0·10	...	20	?	18·73	?	4·62		?	*Chandpur.*			
·94	1·10	0·91	0·60	0·47	0·06	1·52	2·76	0·16	0·05	0·02	22	22·15	18·34	18·41	2·76	53·10	60·55	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
·15	...	0·17	...	0·13	1·21	0·49	1·21	0·14	0·07	0·17	25	?	15·82	?	3·09	52·68	?	*Bandarban* ..			
·83	0·74	0·10	0·15	1·59	0·35	1·79	0·43	0·96	0·31	0·38	10	?	18·11	2[illegible]·49	3·78	55·76	?	*Demagiri.*			
..	2·23	1·97	0·04	0·29	...	0·22	...	...	0·04	0·17	15	12·85	12·55	10·[illegible]2	2·23	32·46	31·60	Patna.	Patna	Patna.	Bihar.
..	1·20	1·98	0·02	0·93	...	0·87	0·01	...	0·02	0·26	15	11·60	12·30	11·33	2·10	34·03	30·41	Dinapore.			
..	0·21	1·46	0·14	0·44	...	...	.	...	0·15	0·30	17	14·20	12·40	10·60	2·45	26·92	31·06	Bihar.			
10	0·45	0·50	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·20	16	11·50	11·08	9·38	2·10	22·38	28·03	Barh.			
..	...	1·00	0·[illegible]6	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·52	11	?	7·93	?	1·81	25·48	?	*Bickram.*			
?	?	?	?	0·30	...	...	...	0·05	0·84	0·05	12?	?	14·46?	?	3·80?	34·37?	?	*Hilsa.*			
?	?	?	?	...	...	...	0·30	...	0·35	0·40	14?	13·75	7·81?	12·52	2·37?	30·25?	31·72	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
..	0·30	0·20	.	0·06	...	...	0·60	...	0·47	0·62	12	13·55	9·87	11·42	2·02	26·06	31·78	Gaya.			
..	0·17	1·67	...	0·12	...	...	0·13	0·05	0·48	0·54	20	12·70	11·96	10·73	1·97	23·95	29·29	Nawada.			
60	...	0·80	0·27	0·10	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·13	18	13·[illegible]0	10·33	12·23	4·50	27·38	30·79	Jahanabad.			
..	...	0·31	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·70	13	?	8·28	?	1·85	37·47	?	*Arwal.*			
..	...	...	0·02	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·73	15	?	15·47	?	2·82	40·31	?	*Daudnagar.*			
..	...	...	0·16	0·84	...	...	0·32	...	0·10	0·28	18	?	7·30	?	1·41	21·98	?	*Sherghati.*			
..	0·20	1·10	0·15	...	0·10	...	0·20	...	0·50	...	24	?	23·85	?	2·50	62·59	?	*Rajauli.*			
22	0·60	...	1·58	0·05	...	...	0·57	0·58	0·17	...	15	?	9·34	?	1·58	24·57	?	*Pakri Barawan.*			
..	0·17	0·06	0·02	4·36	0·02	0·04	...	0·03	0·02	0·10	15	12·60	16·31	10·22	4·36	37·71	26·90	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·08	0·02	13	13·14	8·97	12·78	2·46	30·96	29·85	Dehri.			
..	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	0·17	0·79	0·11	15	13·90	9·28	11·71	1·65	31·05	29·87	Bhabhua.			
.	...	0·[illegible]9	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·04	0·08	11	13·95	8·93	11·8[illegible]	3·32	25·75	29·03	Sasaram.			
03	0·71	0·13	...	..	...	...	0·06	0·19	3·91	0·12	15	12·55	12·52	10·93	3·91	31·99	29·05	Arrah.			
.	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	0·51	...	...	2·00	13	?	11·52	?	2·25	41·41	?	*Mohaniah.*			
.	...	...	...	1·5								?		?			?	*Khiri.*			
.	0·90	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12		?		?			?	*Ageaon.*			
.	...	.	0·38	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	0·39	12	?	9·23	?	2·75	26·34	?	*Ramagar.*			
.	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·58	11	?	8·02	?	2·5[illegible]	23·39	?	*Koath.*			
.	0·03	0·03	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·20	14	?	8·03	?	4·85	26·02	?	*Sikroul.*			
.	...	...	0·03	0·10	0·26	...	...	...	0·31	0·04	11	?	6·96	?	3·65	32·33	?	*Bussawan.*			
.	0·12	...	...	..	...	...	.	...	...	1·48	12	?	7·71	?	2·22	26·35	?	*Monaharpur.*			
.	0·65	3·21	0·85	0·03	...	0·17	0·05	0·31	1·00	1·26	17	11·08	14·11	10·18	3·21	38·32	30·36	Gopalganj ..	Saran.		
26	3·20	...	0·22	1·18	...	...	0·65	0·51	0·64	1·33	18	13·60	10·29	10·78	2·20	37·30	30·42	Siwan.			
.	0·80	2·59	...	0·06	...	...	0·80	0·30	0·05	0·30	13	?	9·71	?	2·59	27·21	?	*Ekma.*			
.	0·97	0·91	...	0·13	...	0·40	...	...	0·01	0·09	17	12·25	12·18	9·91	2·20	25·43	29·17	Chapra.			
50	1·80	0·80	...	0·40	...	0·50	0·40	...	0·70	...	17	?	21·20	?	5·30	41·20	?	*Soersepur*			
.	1·50	...	0·28	...	0·05	...	...	0·40	...	0·25	13	?	11·31	?	2·50	22·53	?	*Annour.*			
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Basantpur.*			
.	0·03	1·31	0·16	0·12	...	1·23	...	0·16	0·12	...	20	12·22	14·45	11·53	3·81	47·25	31·26	Motihari	Champaran.		
.	1·77	0·95	0·03	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	10	12·16	10·30	12·34	1·77	35·20	34·68	Bettiah.			
4	1·16	3·16	0·25	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	?	14·14	?	3·16	42·36	?	*Bagaha.*			
.	1·09	3·21	0·23	0·07	...	...	...	0·30	0·15	0·14	14	?	18·38	?	3·63	42·40	?	*Burhurwa.*			
.	0·82	0·36	0·32	...	0·05	...	0·08	0·34	0·13	...	12	10·83	11·90	9·75	3·21	47·16	29·72	Sitamarhi ..	Muzaffarpur.		
.	0·57	0·35	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...		13·25		10·31			31·06	Muzaffarpur			
.	0·55	0·27	0·02	0·14	...	0·39	0·10	0·00	0·06	0·19	20	13·63	9·97	10·15	2·53	28·87	29·87	Hajipur.			
.	...	1·21	0·21	0·11	...	0·60	...	0·20	...	...		?		?			?	*Paru.*			
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	...	0·23	...		?		?			?	*Mahua.*			
.	0·36	0·24	...									?		?			?	*Shiuhar.*			
.	1·10	0·30	...	0·23	0·60	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Pupri.*			
.	...	0·0[illegible]	0·82	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·17	...	12	12·47	9·00	10·35	1·31	23·62	31·23	Tajpur ..	Darbhanga.		
.	0·74	0·20	0·58	...	...	...	...	0·44	0·12	0·14	19	13·37	11·86	11·30	2·23	26·66	32·40	Darbhanga.			
3	0·28	...	0·02	0·01	0·06	0·08	...	0·47	0·07	0·17	14	14·00	22·00	10·51	2·93	43·23	31·33	Madhubani			
.	...	0·40	0·36	...	...	...	...	1·44	0·20	...	17	?	14·38	?	2·50	29·57	?	*Bahera.*			
.	1·74	....	2·10	0·30	0·16	...	...	...	0·37	...	18	?	18·83	?	2·80	33·28	?	*Rosera.*			
.	0·65	...	0·20	0·13	0·04	0·03	...	0·21	0·64	0·60	18	12·75	10·42	9·94	2·07	27·08	28·71	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
.	...	2·24	1·48	0·10	0·19	0·03	...	0·38	0·68	0·06	19	13·80	14·09	12·60	2·24	34·79	33·23	Monghyr.			
.	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·28	0·06	14	14·05	6·15	11·41	0·94	25·75	31·99	Jamui.			
.	1·61	0·63	3·64	...	0·73	0·11	...	...	0·58	...	14	?	15·38	?	3·64	30·06	?	*Gogri.*			
.	...	0·57	1·03	0·21	0·03	0·08	...	0·11	0·21	0·13	18	?	9·62	?	1·90	28·73	?	Jamalpur.			
.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	7	?	5·04	?	2·50	12·49	?	*Sheikpura.*			
5	...	...	0·68	...	0·10	...	0·01	0·08	0·20	0·23	13	?	7·03	?	1·86	31·14	?	*Chakai Ramda*			
8	0·50	8·68	..	...	0·21	0·50	0·04	0·11	...	0·45	18	?	18·39	?	3·76	32·56	?	Chupraon.			
.	...	...	0·30	...	0·08	...	...	0·06	0·09	0·03	15	?	11·58	?	1·93	22·36	?	Gidhor.			
.	...	0·25	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·35	0·75	18	?	9·44	?	1·90	25·15	?	Khargpur.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—concld.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·35	...	3·30	...	...	1·48	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·45	0·01	...	3·65	1·72	...	...	...
			Bongaon (*Syfabad*).	0·65	...	1·29	0·19	...	5·40	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·53	1·39	2·35	0·70	0·11	0·12
			Supaul ...	0·50	0·08	0·07	...	...	5·00	0·20	..	0·23	...	...	0·54	...	0·20	0·04	0·25	0·53	...	1·87	...
			Protabganj ...	0·29	0·15	...	0·16	...	0·92	0·26	...	0·07	...	...	0·68	0·70	1·55	2·25	0·26	0·62	0·18	2·40	...
			Bhagalpur ...	0·49	...	0·10	...	...	2·61	0·57	...	0·06	...	...	0·95	...	0·03	2·28	0·32	0·30	1·12	0·21	...
			Banka ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·40	0·16	..	...	...	...	...	..	0·02	0·20	0·85	0·82	0·50	0·20	...
			Colgong ...	0·18	0·01	1·12	...	...	1·16	0·48	...	0·23	...	...	...	0·06	0·40	4·65	0·10	5·55	1·68	...	...
			Banail ...	...	0·32	...	..	...	0·40	0·42	...	...	...	...	.	...	1·00	0·50	...	1·00	...	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	0·83	0·19	0·16	2·14	...	1·65	0·34	0·30	0·18	...	0·35	1·63	...	...	...	1·65	0·05	0·11	0·20	...
			Araria ...	0·97	0·73	...	1·84	0·72	3·07	0·27	0·95	0·60	...	1·60	3·10	0·50	0·07	0·38	0·45	0·07	...	0·03	0·06
			Purnea ...	0·29	0·47	0·30	0·01	0·21	1·04	0·04	0·06	0·13	0·01	0·48	0·01	0·09	0·17	0·03	0·31	0·65	0·04	0·08	0·34
			Gondwara (Korah).	0·31	0·85	...	...	0·90	0·05	...	0·15	0·13	...	0·03	0·23	0·64	0·18	1·45	2·26	...	0·96	0·04	...
			Barsoe ...	0·42	...	0·85	0·20	0·17	0·56	...	0·30	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1·06		0·08	0·47
			Forbesganj ...	...	2·58	0·40	0·90	...	1·06	0·52	1·05	0·62	...	...	2·65	0·53	0·90	...	1·60	0·08	0·15	1·16	...
			Kaliaganj ..	0·60	0·36	1·00	5·90	...	5·10	[illegible]	...	0·05	1·50	...	1·25	1·24	0·00	...	3·00	...	1·07	0·39	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·54	0·01	0·84	0·46	0·01	...	0·28	0·24	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·78	0·50	1·15	0·04	0·06	...
			Chanchal ...	0·54	0·18	2·01	0·14	0·04	0·17	0·20	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·13	0·15	0·06	0·21	3·22	0·08	0·30	...
			Gajol ...	0·80	0·35	1·15	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·20	0·18	...	...	...	0·20	0·22	0·56	2·35	0·32	...	...
			Sibganj ...	1·32	0·06	0·06	...	...	...	0·11	0·08	0·08	0·03	...	0·02	...	0·06	2·58	0·30	0·17	0·60	0·05	...
		Southal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·46	0·01	...	0·05	...	...	0·14	0·01	0·32	0·24	...	...	0·02	0·04	0·62	0·21	2·78	0·07	0·02	...
			Godda ...	0·25	..	0·53	...	...	...	0·10	0·25	0·15	0·20	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·14	0·12	0·25	...	...
			Pakour ..	0·18	...	0·26	0·67	0·58	...	..	0·41	0·65	0.38	...	...	...	0·15	6·90	0·52	0·12	...	0·79	...
			Naya Dumka	0·23	0·35	0·16	...	0·41	0·08	0·65	0·70	0·35	...	0·08	...	0·02	0·47	0·81	0·48	0·03	0·06	0·02	...
			Deoghur ..	0·23	0·20	0·43	0·02	...	0·61	0·33	0·05	0·32	0·02	0·05	...	..	0·15	0·91	1·76	0·08	0·12	...	...
			Jamtara ...	0·17	...	0·14	...	...	0·58	1·16	0·21	0·25	...	...	...	0·67	1·23	1·57	1·23	0·86	0·10	0·20	...
			Balbodda ...	...	1·50	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	4·50	...	1·50	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat ...	1·11	...	0·98	...	...	0·50	0·59	0·83	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·33	1·11	1·31	0·19		
			Assenboni		...	...	...	...	0·23	0·45	0·50	...	...	...	...	2·10	...	0·70	...	0·07	0·30	...	...
			Katikund ...	1·75	.	0·96	...	...	...		1·40			...	...	0·21	0·34	0·06	...	0·12	0·08	0·05	...
			Madhupur ..	0·90	0·13	0·04	...	...	0·32	0·60	0·27	0·04	0·28	0·03	...	0·14	0·51	0·01	0·23	0·61	0·54	...	...
			Sarwan ...	0·71	...	0·51	..	0·13	0·70	0·46	..	0·39	...	...	...	1·00	0·31	2·71	0·05	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	0·59	0·40	0·36	0·40	...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	1·85	0·68	0·27	0·56	...	...
			Barkope ...	...	1·25	...	...	...	0·31	...	0·75	...	0·26	...	...	0·52	1·70	...	0·84	0·50	...	...	...
			Bhagya ...	0·45	...	...	...	0·39	...	..	0·79	0·42	0·65	.	...	...	0·66	0·74	0·51	0·60	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	0·43	0·03	...	0·16	...	0·01	0·16	0·21	1·15	0·40	0·48	...	0·01	0·03	1·93	0·48	0·65	0·28	0·12	...
			Barharwa ...							0·11		0·40	0·08			...	...	0·28	0·11	2·10	0·22	0·78	...
			Sahibganj ...	1·65	...	0·15	...	...	...		...			...	...								...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	0·30	...	...	9·10	1·60	...	..	0·26	0·70	0·83	...	0·40	1·64	0·12	...	...	...	0·06
			Banki ...	0·05	0·90	...	...	...	...	4·50	2·11	0·16	...	0·86	0·03	0·08	...	0·80	0·33	0·13	...	0·53	...
			Cuttack ...	0·08	1·70	...	..	...	0·11	4·38	1·33	0·13	...	0·16	0·43	0·42	0·01	1·30	0·41	0·07	...	0·02	...
			False Point ...	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·03	3·70	3·23	2·40	...	0·44	0·09	0·68	1·49	1·56	0·27	0·05	...	0·32	...
			Kendrapara ..	0·81	...	...	...	0·19	0·02	8·52	1·38	0·24	...	...	0·14	0·26	0·05	0·45	1·02	0·01	0·08	0·02	...
			Jajpur ...	0·60	0·17	..	...	...	0·20	2·60	2·39	0·27	...	...	0·10	0·20	0·08	1·30	0·73	0·80	...	0·10	0·45
			Dharmsala ...	0·95	..	...	...	...	1·04	2·85	.	...	...	0·45	0·18	...	0·35	0·15	1·37	...	0·04	...	...
			Salipore ...	0·72	0·23	...	...	...	...	5·80	0·40	...	...	0·50	0·90	0·10	...	1·00	1·25	0·03	...	...	...
			Pal Lahera ...	0·10	0·02	0·32	0·25	2·37	3·65	5·42	0·17	0·25	0·27								...	...	0·12
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·20	...	...	...	..	...	3·80	0·52	0·30	...	...	0·20	0·65	0·05	0·30	0·98	0·02	...	0·04	...
			Chandbali ...	0·13	...	0·05	...	0·05	0·70	2·08	0·45	0·47	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·60	0·04	0·05	...	2·50	...
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...		1·81	...	0·70	...	0·11	...	...	...	1·70	...	0·50	...	0·82	...
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·26	0·18	...	...	0·05	0·10	...	1·00	0·12	...	...	0·88	0·60	...
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	1·37	0·23	0·15	...	0·90	0·18	0·62	...	0·53	...	...	...	0·25	0·09
			Jellasore ...	..	...	...	..	...	...	0·22	0·12	0·04	...	...	0·26	0·02	...	...	0·18	...	...	1·77	0·25
			Baripada ...	1·63	...	...	...	.	2·07	0·28	...	...	0·32	...	1·60	1·48	...	0·03	0·48	...	...	0·38	1·03
		Puri ...	Puri ..	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	5·16	2·56	...	...	0·29	1·04	1·00	0·06	3·53	0·29	...	...	...	0·02
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	..	...	4·36	1·33	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·05	0·75	1·17	0·32	...	...	...	
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	0·22	0·38	0·90	1·90	1·30	...	0·03	0·30	0·05	2·53	0·28	0·00	0·08	0·55	0·50	0·02	0·35
			Gop ...	0·02	...	...	0·10	0·30	2·38	3·18	...	...	...	0·40	0·83	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	2·95	0·40	...	...	0·28	...	0·10	..	0·66	...	...	0·60	...	0·57
			Pipli ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	3·15	3·70	1·04	0·05	...	0·88	0·47	0·52	0·08	3·67	0·37	0·13	0·57	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	1·10	4·27	2·45	0·07	0·04	0·50	0·11	0·54	0·13	0·03	0·75	1·17	0·18	0·10	0·90
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	1·33	4·64	1·14	0·13	...	...	0·04	0·57	0·05	0·89	0·95	0·78	0·06	...	0·72
			Kurmala ...	...	0·90	...	0·10	...	0·70	4·00	0·60	...	...	...	0·65	1·10	2·64	...	...	0·10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·35	0·94	0·05	0·03	...	0·10	0·19	0·35	0·29	0·18	...	0·18	0·70	0·25	0·97	0·90	0·96	0·24	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	0·09	0·00	0·33	0·26	·28	0·18	0·40	0·18	1·37	0·20	0·30	0·43	...	...	0·09	0·27	0·98	0·29	...	...
			Semtagurah ...	...	...	0·85								0·56	1·25	0·30	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...
			Mahudi Hills	0·90	...	0·30	...	0·35	0·15	0·56	0·22	...	0·98	0·58	0·22	...	0·73	0·10	2·04	...	...	...	...
			Jhoomrah Hills	0·60	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·00	0·50	...	2·80	0·50	...	...	0·90	0·40	1·00	...	0·20	0·40	0·10
			Barhi ...	0·29	0·82	1·20	...	...	...	1·75	0·10	...	...	0·96	0·67	...	...	1·19	0·57	1·55	...	...	...
			Chatra ..	...	0·42	0·10	1·00	2·00	...	0·92		...	0·82	1·42	...	1·16	...	...	1·93	0·91	0·17	...	...
			Karagdeha ...	0·66	0·20	0·04	1·44	...	0·39	0·54	0·12	0·80	...	...	0·20	...	0·27	0·17	0·88	0·70	0·30	...	...
			Ramgar ...	1·55	0·50	1·45	...	...	0·60	0·55	1·50	0·60	0·40	0·70	1·20	...	...	1·50	0·50	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	2·21	0·05	1·33	0·30	0·10	1·25	0·71	0·71	0·38	...	0·22	0·56	...	...	1·09	0·50	1·81	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	0·70	0·06	0·23	0·12	0·07	0·64	0·60	1·05	1·73	...	0·14	0·10	...	...	1·41	1·12	0·50	...	...	...
			Silli ...	0·37	...	0·30	0·10	0·10	0·15	0·30				2·00	...	...	...	0·60	0·38	1·20	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	1·42	...	4·15	...	...	1·21	...	...	1·64	...	1·43	..	...	...	2·10	0·95	1·00	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	0·59	0·50	0·15	1·80	...	0·61	0·25	0·52	0·35	0·10	...	0·51	0·47	...	...	1·15	0·73	0·55	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·36	1·00	..	...	0·47	...	...	...	1·04	...	0·62	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	1·20	0·62	0·40	0·15	0·43	0·12	...	0·10	3·20	0·10	...	0·05	0·10	2·40	0·02	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	0·20	0·16	0·52	...	1·00	1·15	2·00	0·48	0·03	0·68	0·97	0·15	1·35	0·12	0·41	1·62	...	...	...	0·20
			Gangpur ...	0·42	0·54	0·14	0·39	1·93	1·67	0·81	0·45	0·47	...	0·16	...	0·61	0·43	...	...	1·08	...	...	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	0·52	...	0·02	0·13	0·04	2·18	0·10	0·09	0·05	0·49	0·03	0·04	...	...	0·01	0·18	1·04	...	...	...
			Balumath ...	1·13	0·06	0·84	0·20	2·56	0·15	...	0·25	0·70	...	0·28	0·08	0·04	...	0·12	0·56	0·70	0·06	...	...
			Husainabad ...	0·19	0·17	0·60	...	0·51	2·50	...	0·08	0·25	0·01	0·20	0·10	...	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwah ...	0·20	0·07	0·18	1·67	0·75	4·13	0·26	0·08	0·14	...	...	...	1·33	...	...	0·32	0·94	...	...	...
		Maubhum ...	Purulia ...	0·16	0·35	...	...	...	0·22	0·07	0·43	0·17	...	0·66	...	0·25	0·31	0·20	0·47	0·20	0·96	...	0·14
			Gobindpur ...	0·48	0·28	0·16	0·19	...	0·60	0·58	0·35	0·16	...	0·12	...	0·15	0·36	0·16	0·55	0·43	0·53	0·15	...
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	0·60	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·09	0·80	0·58	...	...	...
			Barrabhum ...	0·07	0·42	...	0·17	...	...	0·72	0·20	...	...	0·40	...	0·08	...	0·92	0·15	0·26	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	0·41	0·03	0·26	0·27	0·18	1·45	0·12	0·28	0·04	...	3·30	0·26	0·35	...	4.81	0·65	0·45	0·66	0·03	0·01
			Chas ...	0·05	0·40	...	0·45	...	0·70	0·55	0·20	0·13	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·65	2·03	1·10	...	...	...
			Pandra ...	0·45	0·31	0·35	0·08	...	...	0·73	0·39	0·10	...	0·10	0·25	0·26	1·50	0·36	0·86	0·33	...	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	1·07	0·26	0·95	0·33	...	0·07	0·10	0·33	0·04	...	0·07	0·01	0·01	...	0·60	0·71	0·44	0·04	0·23	0·36
			Chakradharpur.	0·78	0·01	0·26	0·12	...	0·50	1·64	1·09	0·14	...	...	...	0·21	...	0·48	0·22	0·79	0·02	0·04	0·81
			Ghatsila ..	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	..	0·45	0·84	0·42	...	1·10	1·21	0·75	...	0·46	0·10	...	...
			Baharagura	0·15	0·80	...	...	...	1·30	0·25	...	...	...	1·12	...	0·32	0·30	1·10	...	0·30	0·42	0·20	
			Gailkura ...	0·40	0·35		...	2·10	0·45	1·40	0·55	0·45	0·30	...	..	...	0·45	1·05	0·50	0·20	0·55	...	0·30
			Kalikapur ...	...	1·46	1·14	...	...	...	0·70	0·02	...	0·10	1·14	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·20	...	...	...
			Monahorpur	0·80	...	...	0·13	...	...	1·45	3·02	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	4·02	...	0·40	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	...	...	...	0·03	...	0·85	1·03	0·25	...	0·63	...	0·67	...	0·40	0·35	...	...	...	0·02	...
			Anandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1·05	0·80	...	...	...	1·50	0·40	0·23	...	1·18	0·44	...	..	...
			Talchar ...	0·03	...	..	...	...	0·32	1·81	0·80	...	...	0·17	0·03	0·04	0·10	0·88	0·08	0·02	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...	0·20	...	0·02	...	0·30	1·20	1·16	0·48	..	...	...	0·55	0·12	0·76	0·10	1·10	...	...	0·24	...
			Angul ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·81	1·40	0·03	...	...	0·03	2·79	...	0·50	0·08	...	...	0·04	...
			Dhenkanal ...	..	...	...	...	...	1·70	1·53	0·32	...	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	1·06	0·50	...	...	...	...
			Bisspara ...	...	...	0·25	0·25	0·30	1·32	0·90	...	...	2·00	0·05	0·39	2·50	1·25	0·50	...	...	...	...	...
			Kunjabangarh	...	...	0·82	0·73	0·64	1·00	1·40	0·12	...	...	...	0·30	0·56	1·70	1·24	0·50	0·06	...	0·30	...
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	2·32	1·20	0·21	...	0·21	...	...	...	0·26	0·07	0·90	...	0·37	...

Bengal in August 1895—*concluded*.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 31st August 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 31st August.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	2·48	1·35	0·09	...	...	...	...	1 04	0·08	2·70	11	14·45	18·85	11·79	3 85	37·06	34·23	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded*.	BIHAR—*concld.*
0·10	...	...	5·95	...	...	1·45	...	0·25	...	0·59	15	?	21·17	?	5·40	34·55	?	Bangaon. (*Sufabad*).			
...	...	1·44	0·48	0·04	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·21	18	14·00	11·83	12·32	5·00	32·86	34·77	Supaul.			
...	...	0·45	0·78	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·18	0·05	17	?	12·10	?	2·40	42·15	?	*Pratabganj*.			
...	0·35	0·06	2·47	0·01	0·17	1·34	0·05	0·04	0·23	...	15	18·70	13·76	10·15	2·61	32·35	33·61	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·90	0·93	...	0·19	12	16·95	5·87	11·13	0·93	26·08	31·25	Banka.			
0·64	..	0·59	1·20	0·03	0·21	0·08	...	0·16	0·38	0·46	17	?	19·37	?	5·55	36·65	?	*Colgong*.			
...	...	0·30	...	...	0·52	...	0·68	...	...	...	9	?	5·14	?	1·00		?	Bansil.			
0·04	...	0·69	1·05	0·34	0·10	...	...	0·18	...	0·15	19	16·63	12·13	16·21	2·14	56·26	51·90	Kishanganj ..	Purnea ...		
...	...	0·26	5·37	0·12	0·03	...	...	0·12	0·18	0·98	19	14·68	22·46	18·66	5·37	59·41	45·76	Araria.			
1·05	0·22	0·20	1·82	0·05	0·03	0·01	0·23	0·06	0·43	0·13	18	17·11	8·94	14·44	1·82	35·34	42·72	Purnea.			
0·20	0·30	3·00	...	0·13	...	...	...	0·38	1·04	...	17	?	13·18	?	3·00	25 50	?	*Gondwara (Korah)*.			
...	4·75	0·08	3·15	1·38	...	...	...	...	0·55			?		?			?	*Barsoe*.			
...	0·20	1·46	1·65	0·25	0·20	...	...	...	0·18	...	19	?	18·14	?	2·65	51·24	?	*Forbesganj*.			
...	0·92	2·30	1·20	0·80	0·32	...	0·70	...	0·50	...	20	?	29 00	?	5·90	66·18	?	*Kaliaganj*.			
0·05	0·47	2·80	0·15	1·65	...	0·09	0·03	...	0·21	0·81	16	14·35	11·53	9·95	2·80	31·51	34·90	Malda	Malda ..		
...	0·22	1·75	2·42	...	0·15	...	1·31	0·04	0·12	0·85	19	15·31	14·47	14·09	3·22	31·70	42·27	Chanchal.			
...	...	0·32	0·45	...	...	0·60	0·50	...	0·14	0·80	17	?	9·26	?	2·35	20·61	?	*Gajol*.			
...	0·75	0·15	0·09	...	...	0·05	...	0·35	...	0·54	10	?	7·45	?	3·58	20·02	?	*Sibganj*.			
...	0·02	0·05	1·72	0·04	0·03	0·08	0·06	0·04	0·53	0·65	10	14·32	8·21	9·88	2·78	22·46	36·10	Rajmahal ..	Sonthal Parganas.		
...	...	...	1·25	...	...	0·05	0·15	0·50	0 08	...	13	14·71	4·17	11·70	1·25	22·11	31·89	Godda.			
...	3·08	0·85	0·12	...	0·45	1·94	...	0 16	...	0·27	19	15·50	18·48	11·09	0·90	30·36	37·65	Pakour.			
...	0·13	0·66	1·14	0·27	0·01	0·28	0·05	0·15	0·08	0·06	16	18·63	7·73	13·35	1·14	28 20	37·79	Naya Dumka			
0·16	0·04	...	0·54	...	0 03	...	0·21	0·11	0·82	...	15	15·95	7·19	12·27	1·76	24·72	36·06	Deoghur.			
...	0·15	1·15	0·73	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·35	0·45	19	17·12	11·72	12 60	1·57	40·11	36·80	Jamtara			
...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	9·00	?	4·50		?	*Balbadda*.			
...	0·11	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Nanihat*.			
1·26	...	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Assenboni*.			
...	1·55	0·19	0·37	...	...	0·24	0·23	0·23	1·14	0·02		?		?			?	*Katikund*.			
0·01	0·03	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·37	0·35	0 75	0·20	16	?	6·53	?	0·90	32·38	?	*Madhupur*.			
0·44	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·05	12	?	8·63	?	2·71	31·79	?	*Sarwan*.			
...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·17	0·43			?		?			?	*Sarath*.			
												?		?			?	*Barkope*.			
...	...	...	2·80	0·40	0·51	...	...	0·35	...	...		?		?			?	*Bhagaya*.			
...	0·44	...	1·20	...	...	...	1·15	0·53	...	0·36	14	?	8·89	?	1·20		?	Moheshpur.			
...	...	...	1·34	0·03	0·02	0·77	0·03	1·05	0·18	...	16	?	9·95	?	1·93	20·65	?	*Barharwar*.			
...	0·12	0·54	3·15	0·38	0·55	0·70	...	0·28	0·78	...	17	?	12·38	?	3·15	34·17	?	*Sahibganj*.			
...	...	0·86	0·06	...	0·04	0·80	0·50	...	...	...	12	13·50	17·83	10·12	9·10	42·32	29·79	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack	Orissa.	ORISSA.
0·53	...	...	0·08	0·80	0·30	0·04	0·32	0·10	0·57	...	14	15·72	11·98	10·71	4·50	41·30	34·25	Banki.			
0·25	...	...	1·84	0·35	0·37	0·07	4 11	0·87	0·65	0·15	18	16·00	19·21	11·08	4·38	53·41	38·76	Cuttack.			
0·25	...	...	0·24	0·09	0·07	0·08	2·11	0·63	...	0·03	13	17·05	17·91	13·72	3·70	43·21	39·13	False Point.			
0·02	...	0·11	0·32	0·05	0·07	0·06	1·76	1·16	0·03	0·02	13	15·68	16·79	12·56	8·52	49·79	35·68	Kendrapara.			
...	...	...	0·27	0·10	0·21	...	3·46	1·92	2·23	...	19	14·29	18·38	10·70	3 46	50·04	36·18	Jajpur.			
...	0·20	0·88	0·16	...	0·14	2·47	1·48	1·13	...	...	15	?	13·84	?	2·85	49·22	?	*Dharmsala*.			
...	...	...	0·15	0·07	0·05	...	3·30	1·25	0·18	0·17	14	?	10·10	?	5·80	45·80	?	*Salipur*.			
...	0 32	2·14	0·12	0·32	1·21	0·42	1·35	0·17	0·09	0·32		?		?			?	Pal Lahera.			
...	...	...	...	0·20	0·10	0·22	7·06	1·45	2 10	...	15	?	18·74	?	7·06	46·38	?	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
0·05	...	0·05	...	0·12	0·40	...	1·72	1·40	0·20	...	12	14·82	11·11	11·06	2·50	35·73	33 09	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	1·90	...	0·43	...	0·90	0·60	0·92	...	11	14·40	10·88	10·86	1·90	42·19	34·68	Bhadrak.			
...	0·30	0·35	...	0·18	0·25	0·95	0 55	0·12	...	...	15	15·65	6·59	11·03	1·00	30·36	33·13	Soro.			
0·07	...	0·27	0·06	0·26	0·30	...	0·38	1·97	0·17	...	15	16·70	7·94	12·42	1·97	42·65	37·75	Balasore.			
...	...	...	0·46	0·56	0·16	1·50	1·90	0·71	0·02	...	12	13·76	8·17	10·82	1·90	32·30	35·63	Jellasore.			
...	...	0·58	0·26	0·70	...	1·30	...	1·36	...	...	14	17·64	13·50	12·46	2·07	30·99	37·58	Baripada			
0·08	...	0·05	0·09	0·20	0·02	0·21	0·08	0·48	...	...	11	13·25	15·41	9·24	5·16	48·93	29·07	Puri ...	Puri ...		
...	...	1·48	0·32	0·22	0·26	0·51	...	...	...	...	11	17·25	11·20	12·43	4·36	47·83	36·82	Khurda.			
0·33	0·73	0 16	0·02	0·30	0·14	0 02	0·35	...	0·22	...	18	15·09	11·81	12·11	2·53	43·78	31·75	Banpur.			
0·40	...	...	1·00	...	0·42	...	0·45	...	1·00	...	12	?	11·58	?	3·18	41·78	?	*Gop*.			
...	...	0·30	0·35	0·45	0·33	2·10	...	...	—	...	13	?	9·37	?	2·05	30·30	?	*Satpara*.			
...	...	0·34	0·04	0·06	0·33	0·06	1·25	0·40	...	...	16	?	17 81	?	3·70	53·23	?	*Pipli*.			
0·19	1·22	0·45	0·03	0·71	0·42	0·11	0·95	0·06	0·03	...	20	?	16·63	?	4·27	54·03	?	*Nayagarh*.			
0·21	...	1·02	0·05	0·27	0·21	0·09	0·15	...	...	...	14	?	13·38	?	4·64	52·78	?	*Ranpur*.			
0·75	...	0·10	0·16	0·20	0·07	...	0·60	0·45	...	...	15	?	13·12	?	4·00	43·62	?	Kurmala.			
...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·04	0·06	0·19	0·16	0·13	17	17·80	7·89	12·34	0·97	26·77	34·59	Pachamba .. (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	0·09	0·21	0·22	0·16	0·13	0·13	0·06	0·27	0·87	0·08	20	17·35	8·02	13·41	1·37	29·58	35·02	Hazaribagh.			
0·45	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		16·00		11·02			32·92	Semtagurah.			
...	0·12	0·20	0·06	...	...	...	0·15	0·50	0·20	...	17	17·82	8·40	14·74	2·04	32·91	30·13	Mahudi Hills.			
...	0·40	0·30	...	...	...	0·20	0·20	0·60	...	1·20	18	20·10	12·00	16·38	2 80	36·50	45·23	Jhoomrah Hills.			
...	0·92	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·36	14	?	11·59	?	1·75	29·38	?	*Barhi*.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	1·44	...	13	?	12·78	?	2·00	34·30	?	*Chatra*.			
...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	0·35	0·47	17	?	8·37	?	1·44	32·11	?	*Karagdeha*.			
...	...	...	1·10	2·10	0·10	...	...	...	2·15	2·10	17	?	18·00	?	2·15	37·77	?	*Kamyar*.			
...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	0·40	1·16	0·34	0·44	18	19·67	13·76	15·21	2·21	39·08	37·32	Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga.		
...	...	0·48	...	0·80	0·11	0·12	...	...	0·07	0·23	17	17·85	10·28	14·31	1·73	36·36	38·63	Ranchi.			
0·95	2·50	0·70	0·40	0·80	0·30	0·30	0·43	...	0·90	0·10		?		?			?	*Sili*.			
...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2·60	1·20	2·50	...	12	?	20·70	?	4·15	54·10	?	*Palkot*.			
...	0·79	0·53	0·49	0·30	0·25	...	...	0·50	0·45	0·25	22	?	11·93	?	1·80		?	*Tamar*.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	1·10	...	8	?	8·80	?	2·50	22·47	?	*Chainpur*.			
0·20	0·42	0·14	...	0·30	0·10	0·90	1·70	0·70	0·53	0·42	21	?	14·30	23·51	3·20	48·79	?	Sirguja.			
0·62	0·11	0·02	0·60	0·12	...	0·14	1·13	1·50	0·23	0·67	24	?	16·18	16·68	2·00	43·30	?	Jashpur.			
1·10	0·14	0·52	...	...	0·04	2·20	0·51	0·09	.	0·25	20	?	14·55	16·44	2·20	51·02	?	Gangpur.			
...	...	0·17	0·13	...	0·07	0·01	...	1·27	0·40	0·28	12	15·30	7·34	11·56	2·18	23·08	31·21	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	0·10	...	0·27	...		0·08	...	0·19	0·10	15	?	8·60	?	2·56	37·30	?	*Balumat*.			
...	...	...	0·10	1·45	...	0·27	0·40	0·13	2·00	...	14	?	10·95	?	2·50	33·41	?	*Husainabad*.			
...	...	...	0·16	1·73	...	...	0·41	0·44	0·99	0·17	16	?	13·97	?	4·13	31·36	?	*Garwah*.			
0·02	0·30	0·10	0·02	0·75	0·30	0·05	...	0·34	0·09	0·26	19	16·60	6·82	13·91	0·96	27·52	36·72	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	0·17	0·08	0·09	...	0·06	0·85	0·04	0·19	0·09	1·03	20	17·15	8·15	12·50	1·03	28 34	33·08	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	0·04	0·66	...	0·30	0·29	0·18	...	...	9	?	4·29	?	0·89	19·93	?	*Raghunathpur*.			
...	...	...	0·50	0·25	0·57	0·65	...	0·30	...	...	13	?	5·66	?	0·92	27·11	?	*Barrabhum*.			
0·07	0·58	0·26	0·08	0·46	0·29	0·31	0·01	0·12	0·76	0·13	22	?	16·63	?	4·81	36·08	?	*Jhalda*.			
...	0·45	...	0·20	0·08	0·15	0·04	0·19	0·05	...	0·10	15	?	8·07	?	2·08	23·11	?	*Chas*.			
1·45	...	...	0·96	0·57	.	0·14	...	0·74	0·80	0·77	20	?	11·50	?	1·50	41·28	?	*Pandra*.			
0·97	0·06	0·17	0·17	0·28	0·18	...	0·01	0·90	0·28	...	18	17·20	8·73	13·89	1·07	31·10	38·82	Chaibassa ..	Singhbhum.		
0·27	...	0·13	1·12	0·41	0·64	0·03	0·25	1·40	0·55	...	20	?	11·41	?	1·64	32·44	?	*Chakradharpur*.			
0·80	...	2·75	3·45	0·20	...	1·40	...	0·70	0·50	0·25	18	?	16·07	?	3·45	43·69	?	*Ghatsila*.			
0·13	0·31	0·70	0·43	0·12	...	0·50	0·13	0·43	...	0·80	20	?	9·81	?	1·30	33·71	?	*Baharagura*.			
...	1·55	1·10	1·05		...	0·50	0·55	0·60	...	...		?		?			?	*Gallkura*.			
...	1·58	...	0·74	0·25	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·07	12	?	8·79	?	1·58	46·16	?	*Kalikapur*.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	10·41	?	4·02	44·62	?	*Monahorpur*.			
0·71	...	0·92	1·22	0·60	0·11	0·30	0·68	0·21	...	...	15	?	8·92	?	1·22	26·33	?	Keonjher ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
0·50	...	...	0·59	...	1·15	...	0·06	0·85	...	...	13	?	9·88	?	1·50	33·47	?	Anandpur.			
...	...	1·70	0·20	0·19	0·15	...	0·18	0·74	0·26	...	13	?	7·26	10·86	1·81	32·32	?	Talchar.			
0·12	0·63	...	...	0·75	...	0·71	0 52	...	...	...	16	?	8·96	8·66	1·20	37·88	?	Narsingpur.			
...	...	0·22	0·32	0·47	0·34	0·83	1·87	0·50	...	...	11	?	10·24	10·52	2·79	35·65	?	Angul.			
...	...	0·43	0·07	0·20	0·07	1·58	0·18	...	0·73	...	12	?	8·96	12·06	1·70	39·38	?	Dhenkanal.			
0·41	0·46	0·10	0·30	0·35	0·82	0·67	2·10	0·10	...	0·84	20	?	15·36	9·41	2·50	50·19	?	Bishpara.			
...	0·17	...	0·74	0·18	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	17	?	11·80	12·52	1·70	44·43	?	Kujabangarah			
...	0·20	...	0·83	1·16	0·50	0·10	...	0·47	...	...	13	?	8·51	?	2·32	36·44	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1895.

WEATHER has been unusually settled over the Bay, as, though a number of depressions have formed in or crossed the northern part, they have, without exception, been shallow and unimportant. They were more frequent in the first-half of the month than during the latter half, and moved into the north-west angle of the Bay and across Orissa, causing a good deal of rain in the districts affected. The monsoon weather, which extended gradually over the province after these slight disturbances passed westward was usually of short duration, but the depression which formed about the middle of the month was exceptional in this respect. Instead of moving westward after passing the Orissa coast, it turned towards the north, moved slowly across Chota Nagpur, becoming steadily more shallow, and as it approached the Himalayas, spread out into a trough of low pressure over the northern districts. Very heavy rainfall followed this arrangement in North Bengal and Bihar, and it is chiefly owing to the heavy falls on the 14th and subsequent days that the mean rainfall for the month is normal in Bihar and not much below the normal in North Bengal.

During July a distribution of pressure similar to that referred to at the close of the previous paragraph was very persistent and caused the heavy rain in North Bengal, which was a prominent feature of the weather during that month. During August it has obtained for only a short period, and hence the rainfall has been less heavy. On the other hand the tendency of the monsoon current has been towards the Orissa coast, and the rainfall there has been slightly above the normal, though not so heavy as might have been expected from the frequently recurring depressions. These, if not of sufficient depth to cause stormy weather, might have been accompanied by heavy falls of rain. In other parts of the province rainfall has been lighter than usual, especially in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there has been a deficiency of more than 30 per cent. Consequently, though excess falls have occurred in Orissa and Bihar, the monsoon has been weaker than usual in August. The falls have been irregular both in distribution and amount, and were frequently due to local thunderstorms. This irregularity is not so marked in the tables giving mean values for the larger divisions; but in the percentage table given towards the end of this report, where the total falls are given for individual stations, it will be seen how they vary in all districts, except South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there is a fairly uniform defect. In North Bengal, for example, the difference from the normal varies from defect of 23 at Bogra to excess of 27 at Jalpaiguri, and in Bihar from defect of 15 at Gaya to excess of 43 at Darbhanga.

At the beginning of the month conditions were recovering from the effects of a depression which had crossed Orissa in a north-westerly direction, and which on August 1st was in the North-West Provinces. Ordinary monsoon weather became general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal, but rainfall was usually light and temperature remained above the normal over the whole province. As the sky became more cloudy, temperature fell, but the steady increase of pressure led to high readings both over the province and the Bay. The effects of the disturbance were consequently of short duration. Rainfall diminished in the south-western districts, and by the morning of the 3rd temperature was above the normal over the whole province.

Pressure remained high in the north-east of the province till the 5th, when a rapid fall began there. Moving slowly across the province to the south-west, the change was most marked in Orissa, the Circars and the adjacent part of Bay on the 6th. The second shallow depression of the month resulted, but the greatest defect was a tenth of an inch in Orissa. Gradients, however, became fairly steep over the Bay, and there was a slow increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island. On the 7th the centre was near Balasore, and after crossing the coast it moved quickly to the westward.

Showery weather had been general in all parts of the province except the south-west, and especially in North Bengal up to the 6th. A change began on the 7th. Heavy rain fell in Orissa on that day, and the showers in North Bengal became light and scattered. In the central and south-eastern districts there was little change, the light showers continuing.

The settled weather which followed was of only short duration. Pressure rose steadily till there was a small excess in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Easterly winds continued in all districts and heavy rain fell in Orissa. It was also more general in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur. But while pressure was rising in the western districts of Bengal, a fall had commenced in the south of Burmah and the east of the Bay. The pressure distribution first became more uniform, then a shallow depression appeared. It was this depression which ultimately caused the heavy rainfall in North Bengal about the middle of the month.

On the 11th the depression having moved in a north-westerly direction, lay over the north of the Bay and part of Lower Bengal and Orissa. It caused a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of light winds, but in crossing the sea area there was no further development. On the 12th, the centre crossed the Orissa Coast between False Point and Gopalpur, at which time the depth of the depression was small, as shown by the greatest defect being only ·14 inch in the south of Orissa and the Circars. During the previous day or two very little rain had fallen in any part of the province, but an inrush of monsoon winds commenced and rain became almost general. Though temperature fell 3,° it was still above the normal by small amounts, except in the south-west, where the influence of the disturbance was more decided.

After crossing the coast, the depression changed its course. On the 13th the area of lowest pressure was in Orissa and part of Chota Nagpur; on the 14th in Chota Nagpur; and on the 15th a fall of pressure in North Bengal and Assam caused it to become diffused over the northern districts. Westerly winds began in the west of Bihar and gradually became general in the west and central districts. The monsoon current, which had been flowing with some freedom over South Bengal, received a check in North Bengal, and very heavy rain fell in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar. Pressure gradually recovered in North Bengal, and the heavy rain ceased, but showers chiefly due to local disturbances continued in most districts. Settled weather became general and remained practically uninterrupted till the end of the month, the diminishing rainfall becoming more marked towards the end of the month, except in Orissa, where heavy rain again fell during the last week, in consequence of another shallow depression which moved across the Circars and was too far south to have much influence on the weather in other parts of the province.

The last depression of the month began, like most of the others, in the south-east of the Bay or the south of Burmah. The first signs appeared on the 19th. It moved westward, and between the 20th and 23rd its influence on weather at the coast stations was barely noticeable. On the 23rd it was near the west-coast, which it crossed as a very shallow depression, giving lowest readings in the Circars. The moderate rise of pressure that followed forced the area of lowest pressure northwards, and the slow northerly motion continued day by day till the end of the month, when it was in Bihar. The slight changes which were in progress during this northerly displacement appear to have led to the occurrence of thunderstorms and the more heavy falls of rain in the western districts, as the days on which rain was most general in Orissa and South-West Bengal were the 27th to 29th, in Chota Nagpur the 30th, and in Bihar the 30th and 31st.

Pressure.—As the depressions which have formed during the month have generally been very shallow, pressure oscillations from day to day have not been so large as usual. There has been the customary fall during the formation of the depression and the rise more or less rapid after it has moved away. Being of minor importance, it is unnecessary to detail the changes minutely. The only days on which they exceeded a tenth of an inch were the 1st, 8th and 9th, when there was a rise, and the 5th and 11th, when there was a fall. Mean pressure for the month is below the normal by small and fairly uniform amounts, the greatest difference being ·039 inch at Cuttack.

Temperature has, like pressure, been subject to the regular but not very large oscillations which accompany slightly disturbed weather. It has fallen with a more cloudy sky and increasing rainfall, and has risen after the showery weather passed away. The means for the month are in consequence nearly normal in all districts except Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Assam. In Chota Nagpur there is excess of more than half a degree, and in the other two defect of more than half a degree.

Rainfall.—The average rainfall for the larger divisions has not differed to any great extent from the normal amounts, except in South-West Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where there has been defect of between 4 and 5 inches. Orissa received nearly 2 inches more than is usual in August, and North Bengal and East Bengal about the same amount less, while in Bihar the rainfall on an average was very nearly normal. Though the general result does not show any very decided weakness in the monsoon current, the absence of any but shallow depressions prevented the occurrence of strong bursts of monsoon winds. The rainfall was more of the character of local showers caused by thunderstorms, and because of this greater irregularity may be observed in the various amounts recorded at the different stations than might be anticipated from the fairly regular averages. The number of rainy days has been normal if an average be taken for the whole province, and there is no striking disparity if a comparison be made between the districts. The number is slightly above the average in Bihar and rather below in South-West Bengal and Orissa.

The comparison of the actual rainfall in the various large divisions of the province with the normal is most accurately and conveniently shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month, calculated in this way, are included in the table below under the heading of August. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first eight columns giving the actual average rainfalls in each division in each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the ninth column gives the total rainfall for the first eight months expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Actual rainfall of first eight months of 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	44	9	29	111	86	82	67	67	72
North Bengal .	27	5	49	129	91	43	165	87	93
East Bengal ...	11	1	38	140	133	47	81	90	89
Bihar ...	71	88	34	129	70	72	120	102	98
Orissa ...	49	101	29	194	46	212	79	116	117
Chota Nagpur ...	66	52	71	418	70	109	98	67	91

Owing to the irregular distribution of the rainfall, only a rough idea of the amounts at the different stations can be gained in any other way than by a reference to the tables. Generally, in the south of Orissa and the west of Chota Nagpur, the falls varied from 10 to 17 inches. In part of South-West Bengal, the easthern half of East Bengal, and in a great part of Bihar they exceeded 10 inches and in places 20 inches. In North Bengal they were about 10 inches, except over a narrow tract including the Kuch Bihar and Jalpaiguri districts, where very heavy rain fell about the middle of the month, and several places received nearly 40 inches. The remainder of the province, including the central districts, received generally less than 10 inches, and at a few places the falls were less than 5 inches.

The following table gives full data for comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording station in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage; the fourth column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall of the month varied from the normal :—

Percentage Table for August 1895.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for August.	Actual district rainfall for August 1895.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	12·36	7·49	61	— 39
	Birbhum	13·67	5·74	42	— 58
	Bankura	13·78	8·45	61	— 39
	Midnapore	13·25	9·18	69	— 31
	Hooghly	14·21	9·77	69	— 31
	Howrah	14·28	8·60	60	— 40
	24-Parganas	13·02	8·84	68	— 32
	Calcutta	13·51	11·84	88	— 12
	Nadia	12·19	7·56	62	— 38
	Murshidabad	11·79	6·71	57	— 43
	Jessore	11·54	8·22	71	— 29
	Khulna	12·48	9·44	76	— 24
North Bengal ...	Rajshahi	11·48	8·58	75	— 25
	Dinajpur	11·87	12·08	102	+ 2
	Jalpaiguri	24·94	31·60	127	+ 27
	Darjeeling	25·45	30·59	120	+ 20
	Kuch Bihar	20·04	16·95	85	— 15
	Rangpur	12·35	12·22	99	— 1
	Bogra	11·81	9·07	77	— 23
	Pabna	11·95	9·69	81	— 19
East Bengal ...	Dacca	12·38	11·10	90	— 10
	Mymensingh	14·07	15·08	107	+ 7
	Faridpur	12·08	9·23	76	— 24
	Backergunge	16·14	13·38	83	— 17
	Tippera	16·37	14·89	91	— 9
	Noakhali	23·49	25·95	110	+ 10
	Chittagong	23·48	16·12	69	— 31
	South Lushai Hills	18·44	18·34	99	— 1
Bihar ...	Patna	10·58	12·13	115	+ 15
	Gaya	11·71	9·94	85	— 15
	Shahabad	11·40	10·93	96	— 4
	Saran	10·21	14·03	137	+ 37
	Champaran	12·18	12·08	99	— 1
	Muzaffarpur	10·11	10·56	104	+ 4
	Darbhanga	10·71	15·36	143	+ 43
	Monghyr	11·21	10·18	91	— 9
	Bhagalpur	11·55	11·60	100	0
	Purnea	14·63	13·44	92	— 8
	Malda	12·08	13·00	108	+ 8
	Sonthal Parganas	12·79	9·00	70	— 30
Orissa ...	Cuttack	12·20	17·55	144	+ 44
	Balasore	11·77	8·77	75	— 25
	Puri	11·46	13·91	121	+ 21
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh	13·07	8·08	62	— 38
	Lohardaga	14·76	13·49	91	— 9
	Palamau	11·56	7·34	63	— 37
	Manbhum	12·87	7·09	55	— 45
	Singhbhum	13·83	8·73	63	— 37

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of August 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94·8	74·2	88·8	78·4	83·7	+0·2	8·47	12·71	—4·24	14·65	16·30	—1·65	27·17	37·49
North Bengal	92·8	74·6	88·0	78·4	83·3	+0·3	12·23	14·03	—1·80	15·83	15·65	+0·18	48·96	50·95
East Bengal	92·3	74·1	86·5	77·8	82·2	+0·2	14·46	15·96	—1·55	18·36	18·56	—0·20	43·92	54·95
Bihar	95·1	74·9	89·2	78·7	84·0	+0·2	11·77	11·50	+0·27	15·50	13·83	+1·67	32·59	33·95
Orissa	93·2	74·1	87·6	78·2	82·9	—0·7	13·28	11·41	+1·77	13·87	15·43	—1·56	42·16	34·88
Chota Nagpur	93·4*	70·4*	85·4*	74·5*	80·0*	+0·6*	9·04	13·56	—4·52	17·64	17·53	+0·11	30·88	30·32
Assam	95·6	74·0	87·5	77·3	82·5	—0·6								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure: Variation from mean.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Mean wind velocity.	Temperature: Highest.	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Lowest.	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·672	29·719	+·033	SW	87	94·2	14th Sep.	77·2	11 & 12 Sep.	91·4	78·9	85·2
			Raniganj ...	29·435	29·717	+·043	Calm & SWly	39	94·7	13th ,,	77·8	12 & 13 ,,	93·2	78·0	85·6
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·449	29·696	+·040	Calm	11	94·1	11 & 14 ,,	77·5	13th ,,	92·2	78·4	85·3
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·630	29·725	+·054	S	99	95·3	14th ,,	78·1	9 & 12 ,,	92·5	79·2	85·9
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·753	29·723	+·056	SW	408	91·2	12th ,,	77·5	12th ,,	89·2	81·9	85·6
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·754	29·721	+·048	SW	113	91·4	14th ,,	75·7	10th ,,	89·2	79·2	84·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·711	29·706	+·034	S	113	94·3	14th ,,	73·2	11th ,,	91·2	77·0	84·4
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·696	29·711	+·027	S	114	91·2	14th ,,	73·8	11th ,,	89·6	77·6	83·6
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·747	29·727	+·037	S	52	92·5	8 & 14 ,,	73·9	11th ,,	90·0	77·8	83·9
		Khulna*	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·680	29·700	+·019	Sly	158	90·1	8 & 10 ,,	76·1	9, 10 & 11. ,,	88·2	78·4	83·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·681	29·709	—·016	SE*	60	89·3	14th ,,	74·7	9th ,,	85·5	76·4	81·0
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·483	29·728	+·019	ESNE	60	89·4	14th ,,	73·1	12th ,,	84·1	74·6	79·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	22·951	—	—·034	Variable	114	66·6	14th ,,	54·7	13th ,,	64·1	55·7	59·9
			Gnatong ...	19·290	—	—	SE		54·4	14th ,,	37·6	13th ,,	51·0	41·3	46·2
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·645	29·724	+·009	SW	69	88·3	14th ,,	71·2	9th ,,	83·9	75·0	79·5
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·695	29·708	+·025	Calm & SE	63	89·7	14th ,,	75·2	10, 11 & 12. ,,	85·0	76·8	80·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·722	29·721	+·033	Calm	54	88·3	14th ,,	73·2	10th ,,	84·2	76·7	80·5
East Bengal.	Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·760	29·734	+·037	Sly	139	91·1	14th ,,	74·2	9th ,,	87·4	78·8	83·2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·710	29·729	+·018	SEly	86	88·7	14th ,,	73·6	10th ,,	83·5	76·8	80·2
		Faridpur	Faridpur ...	29·741	29·738	+·025	Sly	105	90·8	8th ,,	73·9	9th ,,	86·7	77·5	82·1
		Backergunge	Barisal ...	29·783	29·741	+·055	Calm	62	92·3	8th ,,	74·9	9th ,,	88·9	78·0	83·4
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·765	29·749	+·038	S	87	91·3	14th ,,	72·8	9 & 10 ,,	87·3	75·7	81·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·765	29·756	+·042	SEly	78	89·5	14th ,,	73·3	9th ,,	86·8	77·3	82·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong ..	29·729	29·764	+·037	SEly	98	89·7	14th ,,	74·1	14th ,,	85·5	75·7	80·6
		South Lushai Hills ...	......												
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ..	29·558	29·693	+·023	W	66	93·0	8th ,,	74·7	11th ,,	91·3	78·9	85·1
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·382	29·710	+·052	Variable	85	96·0	8th ,,	74·8	11th ,,	93·9	78·6	86·3
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·388	29·692	+·025	SSW	104	96·8	11th ,,	?	?	94·0	?	?
			Buxar ...	29·402	29·685	+·024	Wly	116	94·0	11th ,,	74·8	13th ,,	93·9	78·4	85·7
			Arrah ...	29·553	29·695	+·047	SWly	52	94·4	8th ,,	74·5	11th ,,	93·1	78·5	85·8
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·556	29·691	+·041	Wly	94	94·2	6th ,,	73·6	10th ,,	91·8	77·6	84·7
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·509	29·691	+·020	ESE	111	91·5	8th ,,	74·9	12th ,,	87·4	77·0	82·2
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·557	29·689	—	Calm	40	91·7	8, 9 & 14 ,,	75·2	12th ,,	89·3	78·2	83·8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·509	29·690	+·009	Ely	61	91·0	8th ,,	75·5	12th ,,	87·1	78·8	80·3
	Bhagalpur...	Monghyr	. ...												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·572	29·684	+·019	Variable	75	94·2	8th ,,	77·2	10 & 11 ,,	91·1	79·0	85·1
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·620	29·699	+·015	ENE	88	91·7	8th ,,	76·7	12th ,,	87·9	77·9	83·0
		Malda	Malda ...	?	?	?	SW	59	93·1	8th ,,	76·0	13th ,,	89·3	77·6	83·5
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·261	29·709	+·043	SWly	64	91·5	8th ,,	74·8	12th ,,	90·6	76·3	83·5
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29·700	29·722	+·065	SWly & Calm	68*	94·2	14th ,,	76·7	12th ,,	93·1	79·0	85·6
			False Point...	29·775	29·736	+·076	SW	217	90·5	13 & 14 ,,	77·1	11th ,,	89·6	79·6	84·6
		Balasore	Balasore ...	29·733	29·735	+·081	Calm & SW	121	92·9	14th ,,	77·7	11th ,,	90·3	79·0	84·7
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·776	29·740	—	SW	186	91·7	14th ,,	77·6	12th ,,	89·7	81·2	85·5
			Gopalpur ...	29·773	29·734	—	SW	257	89·7	13th ,,	77·1	12th ,,	87·8	78·5	83·1
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ..	27·774	29·721	+·053	Variable	174	89·2	11th ,,	70·8	12th ,,	88·0	72·9	80·5
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·643	29·705	+·051	SW & WNW	173	88·2	11th ,,	70·0	11th ,,	86·6	72·5	79·6
		Palamau	Daltonganj ..												
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·007	29·715	+·072	Variable	25	94·9	14th ,,	76·5	8, 11 & 13 ,,	92·2	76·9	84·5
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·472	29·765	+·017	Variable		87·2	13th ,,	73·0	8th ,,	83·1	74·7	78·9
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·660	29·731	+·021	NNE		87·2	14th ,,	73·8	10 & 12 ,,	81·3	75·4	78·4
		Cachar	Silchar ..	29·714	29·771	+·041	Calm		92·0	14th ,,	74·3	8 & 11 ,,	86·7	75·5	81·1

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the ...

The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 8th September.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ..	0·04	2·42	0 12	1·57	0·03	...	...	3	4·18	2·37	4·60	6·48	34·69	57·40
			Dacca ...	0·07	1·62	...	1·78	0·41	...	...	3	3·96	2 16	4·59	5 90	33 07	49·21
			Narayanganj	...	1·12	0·46	0·73	0·13	...	...	4	2·44	1·49	2·77	5·71	37·28	52·33
			Manikganj ...	...	2 25	0·35	2·33	1·93	0·15	...	5	7·07	1·56	7 58	4 74	42·55	41·47
			Jaydebpur ...	...	6·42	0 10	1·58	1·19	0·41	...	5	9·70	?	9·74	?	53·12	?
		Mymensingh	K'shorganj ..	...	4·81	...	4·75	2·35	...	1·34	4	13·25	2 79	15·65	6·83	68·39	57·15
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	2·41	2·81	0·65	...	0 70	...	4	6·57	2 05	6 90	4·87	37·44	44 46
			Mymensingh	0·33	2 57	1·31	1·70	1·01	0·23	...	6	7·15	3·17	7·03	6·51	61·71	59·02
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·85	1·25	0·22	1·45	0·48	0·16	6	4·41	2 66	4·41	6·85	42·61	51 86
			Netrakona ...	0·26	3·53	3 10	3·49	0·75	...	...	5	11·04	2 92	12·98	6 36	63·61	67 79
			Subarnakhali	0·77	1·83	1·35	...	1·68					?		?		?
			Durgapur ...	3·70	1·80		2·00						?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	0·18	1·40	2·30	0·54	0·65	...	0·46	4	5·53	?	6·63	?	65·70	?
			Diwanganj ..	0·23	0·25	0·31	0·05	1·37	3·16	1 05	6	6 42	?	7·35	?	46·11	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·64	0·40	1·15	...	0·04	...	3	2·24	1 90	3·02	4·45		45 97
			Faridpur ...	...	1·64	0·15	0·44	1·67	0·00	0·14	5	4·10	1 77	4·26	5 39	41·72	47 43
			Goalundo ...	...	0·50	0·47	1·45	0·48	...	...	4	2·93	1 87	2 93	4 7[illegible]		43 52
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	0·80	1·26	1·05	...	...	3	3·05	3·12	3·23	7·25	42·64	72·51
			Pirojpur ...	...		1·10	1·76	...	...	...	2	2·86	2·17	4·12	5 80	40·06	56·32
			Barisal ...	...	1·15	0·14	0·37	0·03	...	...	3	1·69	2·37	2·86	5 38	31 78	54 09
			Gaurnadi ...	0·04	0·21	0 37	2 43	0 65	...	0·07	4	3 77	?	5 10	?	43·58	?
			Bhola ...	0·22	0·88	0·12	0·48	...	...	...	4	1·70	2 54	1·97	5·78	33 53	67·82
			Daulatkhan	0·35	1·35	...	...	0 09					?		?		?
			Bauphal ...	...	2·06	0·15	0·17						?		?		?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	0·12	4·14	...	1·22	1·30	...	.	4	6·78	2·36	6·90	5·02	43·25	49 73
		Tippera	Comilla ...	0·05	1·56	..	0·73	0·64	...	...	3	2·54	2·24	2·68	6·64	43·52	64 41
			Chandpur ...	0·07	3 69		2·06	0 32	0·03	...	3	6·17	1·51	7 86	5·71	49·43	[illegible]
			Brahmanbaria	1·00	2 45	0·21	1·38	0·02	...	...	4	5·06	2 42	5·50	6 25	47·6[illegible]	49 92
			Ramchandrapur.	0·10	2·80	2 10	1·05						?		?		?
			Nasirnagar ..										?		?		?
			Daudkandi ..	.	2·90	0·33	1·00	...	...	...	3	4·23	?	4·90	?		?
			Kasba ..	0·29	1·30	...	0·72	0·16					?		?		?
			Laksam ...										?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·15	1·25	0·23	0·42	...	...	...	4	2·05	3·80	3·65	9 0[illegible]	72·41	88 [illegible]
			Fenny ...	0·03	0·95	0·[illegible]9	0·12	0 25	...	...	4	1·[illegible]4	3·30	2 82	8 84	72 41	89 [illegible]5
			Harishpur ...	0·71	3 65	1·07	0·51						?		?		?
			Ramganj ..	0 24	3·31	...	0·07						?		?		?
		Chittagong ..	Cox's Bazar...	1·25	1·55	0·09	...	...	...	1·30	3	4·19	2·03	5·54	1 89	78 92	114 01
			Chittagong ...	7·08	1·76	0·50							3 12		7·[illegible]1		[illegible]
			Kutubdia ...	0·61	0·77	0·10							?		?		
			Satkanya ...	0·96	4·3								?		?		
			Kodala ...										?		?		
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	0·10	3·77	0·22	0·37	...	...	...	4	4·46	?	6 19	?	73·90	?
			Chandpur ...		...	0·08		0·02					?				?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia..	2·19	1·95	0·22	...	...	...	0·24	4	4·60	3·23	5 60	6 63	58·70	67 51
			Bundarban ...	0·85	2 20	1·45	0·65	1·20	...	2·50	6	8·85	?	12·17	?	54 85	?
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·12	...	2	0·82	1·37	1 14	3·27	33 60	34 31
			Dinapore ...	0·16	...	...	1·93	0·08	...	...	2	2·17	1·32	2 [illegible]5	3 07		35 85
			Bihar ...	...	..	...	...	0·04	...	...	Nil	0·04	1·91	0 [illegible]9	4·08	27·11	35 [illegible]
			Barh ..	..	...	...	0·30						1·86		4 09		32 [illegible]8
			Bikram ...	0·15		0·68	1·25	0·32	...	..	4	2·40	?	5·62	?	31 10	
			Hilsa ...	...	...	0·06	0·80	0·18	...	...	2	1·04	?	3 20	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	1	0·13	2·07	2·90	3·94		35·[illegible]7
			Gaya ..	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	1	0·31	1·91	2 [illegible]8	4·00	23 11	36 [illegible]
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	0·84	0·07	0·18	...	2	1·09	2 3[illegible]	1·83	1 19	25 78	33 60
			Jahanabad ...	...	0·26	...	1·55	0·18	0·14	...	4	2·13	1 32	3 21	3 11	30 [illegible]9	[illegible]
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·27	..	2	1·07	?	2 80	?	30 27	?
			Daudnagar...	...	0·05	...	0 63	0·44	...	...	1	0 52	?	2·[illegible]7	?	42 98	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5 3[illegible]	?	27·31	?
			Rafauli ...	...	0·10	...	0·11	...	...	...	2	0·21	?	0 8[illegible]			?
			Pakri Barawan. ...	...	...	0·04	0·50						?				?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	Nil	0·07	2·28	2·10	1·22	3[illegible]·81	31·30
			Dehri ...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	1 68	1 16	4 [illegible]8	32 12	34 98
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	Nil	0 05	2·15	0 6[illegible]	1·63	31 65	34·21
			Sasaram ...	...	.	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·03	1·54	1·65	5·3[illegible]	2[illegible] 8[illegible]	32 5[illegible]
			Arrah ...	...	...	1·09	0·43	...	...	1·04	3	2·56	1·77	3 13	3·55		32 92
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	1	0·73	?	1·18	?	42·59	?
			Kaira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	1	0·40	?	0 85	?	25·36	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	1·00	2·00	...	...	...	2	3·00	?	4 2[illegible]	?		?
			Lamagar ...	...	...	...	0·70	0·11	0 26	...			?				?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	0·16	0·12	0·25	...	3	0·53	?	2 56		25·95	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	0·04	...	2	0 34	?	2 88	?		?
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	1	0·10	?	0 4[illegible]	.	32 78	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	1	0·62	?	1 16	?	27·[illegible]1	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	..	0·85	2·30	0·33	...	...	3	3·48	2·42	4·61	3·88	42·93	34·48
			Siwan ...	...	.	0·31	0·19	...	...	...	2	0·50	1·93	1 [illegible]	3·71		34 36
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	0·26	0·70	.	..	2	0·96	?	1·6[illegible]		28·90	
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	3·17	0·29	...	.	2	3·46	1·57	4 65	3 [illegible]	[illegible]·08	32 73
			Seerespur ...	...	1·60	1·20	...	...	...	...	2	2·80	?	5 8[illegible]	.	47·00	?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	1·37	...	...	...	1	1·37	?	3·[illegible]7	?	31 [illegible]3	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	0·94	2·11	...	...	...	2	3·05	?	3·[illegible]	.		.
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	0·14	0·78	0·67	0·33	.	...	4	1·92	1·61	5 55	4 51	52 80	5[illegible]·15
			Bettiah ...	0·53	0·01	4·25	...	...	...	..	2	4·70	1·55	7·6	2 [illegible]	4[illegible]·81	38·[illegible]3
			Bagaha ...	...	0·35	1·35	0·21	0·68	...	..	4	2·5[illegible]	?	3·[illegible]0		46 56	?
			Burhurwa ...	0·73	...	0 05	0·31	0·13	..	...	3	1·23	?	2 2[illegible]	?	14 65	
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0 58	...	1·40	0·04	0·34	0·07	...	4	3·33	1·82		1 71		34 75
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	..	0·48	0·75	...	..	2	1·[illegible]3	2·0[illegible]	4·67	1 5[illegible]		3[illegible]·[illegible]
			Hajipur ...	0·05	...	...	1·22	0·05	...	...	1	1·32	1 05	2 73	2 74	31·60	33 2[illegible]
			Paru ...	0·60	...	...	1·41	0·10	...	...	3	2·11	?		?		.
			Mahuwa ..										?		?		.
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	1 59	0·60						?		?		
			Pupri ..		...	0·80	0·21						?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ..	0·20	0·09	..	1·19	0·24	1·15		3	1·72	1·71	2·82	4 00	26·41	35·64
			Darbhanga ...	0·08		0·68	1·34	0·08	..	..	4	3·43	2 00	6 33	5 02	32 [illegible]9	37 33
			Madhubani .	0·05	0·10	2·00	1·41	1·74	0·40	...	4	5 [illegible]9	2 35	0 2[illegible]	6·01	52 46	37 20
			Bahera ...	...	...	0·60	0·22	0·99	...	..	3	1·72	?	7·47	?		?
			Rosera ...	...	...	..	0·07	0·06	...	...	2	1·03	.	5·66	.		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Bogu Sarai ...	...	...	0 23	0·08	0·10	...	..	2	1·36	1·67	2 15	3 83	2[illegible]·23	3[illegible]·91
			Monghyr ...	..	0·07	...	0 29	0·02	...	..	1	0·38	2·62	0·38	5 59	35 17	3[illegible]·10
			Jamui ...	0·68	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	2	0·93	2 18	1 55	4 [illegible]	27 39	36 37
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	3[illegible] 66	?
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·01	...	0·23	0·18	...	0·02	2	0·44	?	0·64	.	29·27	?
			Saikhpura...	...	...	...	..	0·52	...	...	1	0·52	?	0·52	?	13·01	?
			Chakai Bamdah	...	0·12	0·01	0·02	0·60	...	...	2	0·75	?	3·05	?	34 19	?
			Chupreon ...	...	0·50	...	0·15	0·40	...	...	3	1·05	?	2·79	?	33·35	?
			Guthour ..	0·21	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·29	3	0·91	?	2·32	?	24·58	?
			Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	0·13	0·25	...	...	2	0·38	?		?		?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of Sept. 1895—*contd.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				RAINFALL.													
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·06	...	1·36	0·24	0·12	...	...	4	2·38	3·00	4·70	6·07	41·76	40·44
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	0·71	0·12	0·50	...	...	3	1·33	?	3·53	?	38·08	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	1·16	0·08		...	...	1	1·24	2·86	6·03	5·55	38·89	40·36
			Pratapganj ...	0·15	0·45	0·55	0·02	0·34	...	...	5	2·41	?	6·50	?	48·65	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	1·30		0·07	...	1	1·37	2·30	1·55	4·77	33·90	35·67
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	1	0·69	2·31	1·20	4·50	27·28	35·93
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	2·85		0·04	...	1	2·89	?	3·27	?	39·92	?
			Bansil ...	...	0·10	0·33	1·05	0·15	...	...	4	1·63	?	2·18	?		?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	2·70	0·58	0·09		0·12	...	3	3·49	3·66	5·03	7·08	61·89	65·25
			Araria ...		4·55	1·40	0·10	0·20	0·35	...	5	6·61	4·05	9·56	7·74	68·97	58·24
			Purnea ...	0·28	0·14	0·02	1·18	0·54	1·20	...	5	3·36	5·63	8·38	9·38	38·72	55·50
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·26	...	2	1·26	?	9·97	?	61·21	?
			Barsoe ...								4	5·83	?	6·56	?	72·74	?
			Forbesganj ...	0·31	...	0·53	3·80	1·20	...		5	5·94	?		?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	3·00	1·20	1·35	0·13		...	0·26			?		?		?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·02	0·24	0·05	0·50	0·02	0·47	0·01	3	1·31	2·72	1·61	6·57	33·12	44·6
			Chanchal ...	0·05	0·24	...	0·28	0·04	0·01	...	2	0·62	3·76	0·70	6·60	32·40	52·4
			Gajol ...	0·27	0·40	0·35	0·82		0·40	...	5	1·84	?	1·84	?	31·45	?
			Sibganj ...	0·05	1·59	0·28	0·06				2	2·02	?	2·88	?	23·80	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·01	...	0·14	0·17	0·23	...	3	0·53	4·12	1·08	7·46	23·54	47·1
			Godda ...	0·35	0·30	0·23	...	0·22	...	...	4	1·10	2·56	1·48	5·04	23·59	39·1
			Pakaur ...	...	0·61	1·04	0·09	0·92	...	...	3	3·56	2·73	3·56	6·61	31·92	48·1
			Naya Dumka	...	0·29	0·45	0·25	0·27	0·40	...	5	1·66	2·39	4·59	5·80	32·79	46·1
			Deoghur ...	...	0·11	0·05	0·19	0·38	...	...	3	0·73	2·00	0·80	4·74	25·52	43·4
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·19				1·57		3·76		42
			Balbodda ...										?		?		
			Nanihat ...			1·06	0·07	0·36					?		?		
			Assenboni ...								3	2·08	?	4·13	?		
			Katikund ...	..	0·34	1·62	0·02	0·10			3	1·21	?	1·25	?	34·23	
			Madhupur ...	...	0·25	0·64	0·27	0·05	...	...	2	0·82	?	0·82	?	32·61	
			Sarwan ...		...	0·10	0·72		...	...			?		?		
			Sarath ...	...	0·13	0·34	0·11	0·63	...				?		?		
			Barkope ...									...	?	Nil	?		
			Bhagya ...								2	1·69	?	4·65	?		
			Mohespore ...	..	1·41	0·28					6	2·10	?	2·14	?		
			Barharwa ...	0·29	0·60	0·15	0·32	0·35	0·02	0·37		1·10	?	1·24			
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...								
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur			1·27	0·30	0·12	0·17	...			1·92		3·81		33
			Banki ...	0·17	0·30	...	0·17	0·72	...	...	2	0·89	2·06	1·83	5·16	55·23	39
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	Nil	0·08	2·61	0·22	5·52	43·43	44
			False Point ..	...	...	...	1·73	0·78	0·05	...	2	2·60	3·13	3·21	5·34	53·00	45
			Kendrapara...	...	...	0·04	0·65	...	...	...	1	0·65	2·05	1·47	4·50	51·51	31
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...							2·18		4·59		51
			Dharmsala ...										?		?		
			Salipore ...										?		?		
			Pal Lahara ...														
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	..	.	Nil	0·07	?	0·51	...	46·97	
			Chandbali ...	.	...	0·56	..	0·69	..	...	1	0·69	2·54	2·92	4·53	44·11	38
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	0·61	2·66	1·43	4·96	31·79	39
			Soro ...	...	..	0·61	1·11	...	...	...	1	1·19	2·08	3·10	5·44	45·75	38
			Balasore ...	...	...	0·08							2·89		5·41		43
			Jellasore ...										2·80		5·83		41
			Baripada ...										2·61		5·14		42
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	1·10	0·52	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·54	1·05	5·20	40·98	3
			Khurda ...	2·00	...	1·40	0·48	1·61					3·30		5·76		4
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	0·20							2·51		4·61		3
			Gop ..										?		?		
			Satpara ...				4·10						?		.		
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	0·40	0·41					?		.		
			Nayagarh ...	...	0·43	0·23		0·15					?		.		
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	0·08						?		?		
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...							?				
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh .	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	0·03	0·02	0·40	0·34	...	...	2	0·88	2·49	2·15	4·86	28·92	3
			Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	0·29	0·12	...	...	2	0·41	2·19	2·34	4·77	31·92	4
			Semtaguriah...										1·68		4·14		3
			Mahudi Hills										1·81		4·52		4
			Jhumra Hill						0·40	..	1	0·40	3·19	2·20	6·29	31·58	5
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	0·07	0·30	...	...	1	0·37	?	1·84	?	36·20	
			Chatra ...	...	...	...							?		?		
			Karagdeha ...										?		?		
			Ramgar ...														
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	0·21	..	...	...	...	1	0·31	2·74		5·83		4
			Ranchi ...	...	...	0·31	..	...	...	...	1	0·72	2·46	1·47	5·14	36·83	4
			Silli ...	...	...	0·72							?	2·22	?		
			Palkot ...	..	...	0·90							?		?		
			Tamar ...										?		?		
			Chainpur ...										?				
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	2·26	0·32	4·63	23·40	
			Balumath ...	...	0·20	...	0·32	...	...	...	2	0·52	?	3·00	?	40·45	
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	33·46	
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·79	?	32·15	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·11	...	...	2	0·73	2·42	1·66	4·36	29·18	
			Gobindpur ...	...	0·10	0·60	1·12	0·08	...	...	3	1·90	2·54	2·33	4·38	30·67	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	1	0·76	?	1·41	?	21·34	
			Barahbhum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·21	?	28·32	
			Jhalda ...	.	...	0·34	1·06	0·32	...	...	3	1·72	?	1·91	?	37·99	
			Chas ...	..	...	0·50	.	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	1·19	?	24·30	
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	1	0·39	?	1·27	?	42·55	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	2·52	0·36	4·88	34·46	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	0·20	1·63	0·23	...	0·01	3	2·07	?	3·15	?	35·59	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	..	...	0·50	...	1	0·50	?	1·75	?	45·44	
			Baharagura	...	0·21	..	0·54	0·14	...	...	2	0·55	?	2·40	?		
			Gaiikura ...	..		0·30	...	0·25					?		?		
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·18	2	0·54	?	1·02	?	47·18	
			Monahorpur										?		?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the retur[ns are] wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

[illegible] the 17th September 1895

r the week ending Saturday, the 14th of September 1895.

					DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					Of week.				Rainfall.						
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.			
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+0·9	82 6	84	6·0	0·70	1·25	2·02	2·25	2·81	2 13	4·24	−2·11	29·16	39·37	−10·21	Burdwan.
+2·5	82·6	83	4·0	0·32											
					2·56	2·55	3·67	2·67	4·10	5·78	−1 68	32·56	44·28	−11·72	Birbhum.
+1·7	82 3	83	4 9	1·27	0·82	1·85	1·75	2·76	2·16	4·36	−2 20	35·31	44·15	−8·84	Bankura.
+2·2	84 2	81	1·7	0·90	0·84	2·09	1·75	3 02	2·14	4·73	−2·59	29·72	43 57	−13·85	Midnapore.
					1·84	1·83	3·00	3·01	2·71	4 31	−1·60	28·60	42·17	−13·57	Hooghly.
					1·33	1·81	3·00	3·01	2 88	4·74	−2 36	27·20	42·65	−15·45	Howrah.
+1·8	83 7	87	8·0	1·46	1·13	2·03	1·50	3·07	1·41	5·26	−3·85	29·96	44·23	−14·27	24-Parganas.
+1·4	83·5	86	6·9	0·86	0·86	2·09	2·00	3·25	1·58	5·82	−4·24	30·87	45·10	−14 33	Calcutta.
+1·3	83·1	84	7·0	1·00	1·53	2·11	2·60	2·55	2·11	4·54	−2·43	26·89	40·13	−13·24	Nadia.
−0 2	82·4	90	8·6	4·07	3·28	2·41	2 07	2·91	4·05	5·31	−1·26	26·08	43·41	−17·33	Murshidabad.
−0·1	83·0	90	8·6	1·34	1·67	1·95	3·60	2·48	2·01	4·49	−2·48	30·26	41 43	−11·17	Jessore.
					1·26	2·43	2·33	3 01	2·43	5·29	−2 86	33·59	46 84	−13·25	Khulna.
+0·3	82 7	88	6·1	6·10	5·43	2·32	4·00	2·62	5·50	5·80	−0 30	35·45	43 50	−8·05	Rajshahi.
−2·4	78·8	93	8·9	13 60	4·38	3 27	4·40	2·68	5·59	6·74	−1·15	42·89	48·49	−5·60	Dinajpur.
−2·8	77·2	88	8·7	4·91	4·78	5·51	4·00	3·05	7·73	11·56	−3·83	108 77	99 60	+9·17	Jalpaiguri.
−0·6	59·1	97	9·9	3·74	7·20	3·8[illegible]	5·50	3·72	9·67	9·54	+0·13		107·33		Darjeeling.
—	47·2	93	8·3	3·62											
					9·48	3·64	4·50	2·87	10·69	9·73	+0·96	100 46	91 14	+9·32	Kuch Bihar.
−3·6	77·9	96	8·9	14·09	10·41	3·11	5·75	2 46	11·84	7·04	+4·80		61·11		Rangpur.
−2·2	80·5	89	7·0	5·31	6·93	2·10	4·25	2·45	7·66	4·95	+2·71		46·65		Bogra.
−2·7	77·4	94	9·1	5·32	4·91	2·57	4·00	2·60	4·40	5·62	−1·22	33·18	43·07	−9·89	Pabna.
−0·9	81·9	91	9 3	2·38	4·41	1·87	3·75	2·50	4·88	5 71	−0·83	36·70	50·08	−13·38	Dacca.
−2 5	79·7	93	8·1	7·15	8·48	2·72	5·00	3·04	9·51	6·29	+3·22		56·10		Mymensingh.
−0·8	81 1	93	8·0	4·10	3·08	1·85	4·00	2·59	3·87	4·87	−1·00		45·64		Faridpur.
+0·4	82 1	90	8·6	1·29	2·33	2·55	3·00	3·14	2·95	6·05	−3·10	39·28	62·70	−23·42	Backergunge.
−1·0	80·0	95	8·1	3·33	5.14	2·13	3·50	2·91	5·76	5·91			57·18		Tippera.
0	82·2	88	5·1	2·05	1·80	3·55	4·00	3·55	5·44	8·94	−3·50	71·94	89·26	−17·32	Noakhali.
−1·1	79·3	93	8·0	9·65		2·88		3 35		8·36			96 88		Chittagong.
					4·60	3·23	4·00	3·80	5·60	6·63	−1·03	58·76	67·51	−8·75	South Lushai Hills.
					0·83	1·62	1·25	2·40	1·11	3·61	−2·50	30·07	33·96	−3·89	Patna.
0	84·7	78	7·1	0·82	0·02	1·91	2·00	2·23	2·59	3·81	−1·22	30·12	34·90	−4·78	Gaya.
+1·7	83·4	75	4·6	0·31											
?	85·0	78	4·7	0·09	0·56	1·94	0·60	2·44	1·01	3·90			33·14		Shahabad.
+1·9	84·4	75	3·4	0·07											
+1·3	83·3	84	3·6	1·87	2·48	1·97	2·33	2·26	3·43	3 69			33·85		Saran.
+0·2	83·6	82	4·1	3·46	3·36	1·59	3·00	2·21	6·59	3·76	+2·83	47·85	37·35	+10·50	Champaran.
−1·7	81·1	91	6·9	1·02	1·96	1·62	2·33	2·19		3·98		35·56	34·68	+0·88	Muzaffarpur.
—	82·3	89	3·7	1·10	3·69	2·02	·367	2·28	6·15	4·98	+1·17	33·37	36·91	−3·54	Darbhanga.
−0·9	82·5	88	6·6	3·46	0·80	2·16	1·67	2·65	1·36	4·57	−3·21	30·57	36·19	−5·62	Monghyr.
					1·42	2·64	1·75	2·25	3·37	5·22	−1·85		37·83		Bhagalpur.
+1·7	83·4	83	6·0	1·37	4·48	4·45	4·33	3·16	6·19	8·27	−2·08		54·96		Purnea.
−0·3	81·7	89	7·0	3·30	0·97	3·24	2·50	2·90	1·16	6·62	−5·46	32·80	45·30	−12·50	Malda.
−0·4	81·3	91	6·7	1·31	1·33	2·66	3·33	2 05	1·98	5·58	−3·60	31·00	42·02	−11·02	Sonthal Parganas.
+1·1	82·5	81	6·0	1·66		2·33		3·06		4·84			39·78		Cuttack.
+1·5	82·8	83	4·1	0·62											
+1·5	84·0	84	6·3	0·08		2 70		3·34		5·22			40 82		Balasore.
+1·8	83·0	88	3·1	1·50		2·78		3·41		5·19			39 45		Puri.
—	84·2	82	4·6	Nil											
—	82·4	83	2·3	0·25		2·27		3·52		4·91			42·20		Hazaribagh.
+2·0	78·8	80	7·6	0·41		2·60		3·72		5·40			43·96		Lohardaga.
+2·2	78·5	79	2·7	0·41	0·01	2·26	0·00	3·20	0·32	4·63	−4·31	23·40	36·12	−12·72	Palamau.
					1·32	2·48	2·50	3·15	2·00	4·37	−2·37	29·97	39·55	−9·58	Manbhum.
					0·01	2·52	0·00	3·30	0·36	4·88	−4·52	34·46	44·00	−9·63	Singhbhum
+1·7	81·9	82	4·6	0·01											Sibsagar.
−4·3	76·7	98	10·0	12·58											Goalpara.
−4·2	77·8	95	10·0	17·56											Cachar.
−2·2	77·7	92	9·4	5·10											

ast ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal
means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 14th of September 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 8th.	Monday, 9th.	Tuesday, 10th.	Wednesday, 11th.	Thursday, 12th.	Friday, 13th.	Saturday, 14th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	0·12	...	1·65	0·60	...	...	3	2·37	1·86	2·37	3·55	30·14	36·34
			Burdwan ..	...	...	0·50	...	0·20	...	...	2	0·70	2·19	2·00	4·36	28·41	39·56
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	1·25	0·14	...	0·24	3	1·63	2·23	2·50	4·64	29·48	39·23
			Raniganj ...	...	0·08	...	0·06		0·18	...	1	0·32	1·82	1·66	4·41	28·62	42·18
			Mankur ...	...	...	..	1·91	0·95	0·65	...	3	3·51	?	4·77	?		?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	0·02	1·96	0·33	0·15	0·54	4	3·00	2·53	4·42	5·87	38·44	45·24
			Hetampur ...	...	0·32	...	0·20		0·36	...	3	0·88	2·48	1·10	5·42	28·61	45·35
			Rampur Hât	...	0·85	0·21	2·51	0·25	..	...	4	3·81	2·64	6·80	6·06	31·62	42·10
			Bolpur ..	...	.	0·03	0·94	0·12	0·48		3	1·60	?	2·62	?	28·49	?
			Murari ...	..	2·02	0·92	0·42	0·52		0·35	5	4·23	?	5·34	?	35·32	?
			Labpur ..	...	...	0·11	0·33	.	0·31	...	3	1·35	?	3·08	?		?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	0·02	0·53	0·13	0·59	...	3	1·27	2·35	2·48	4·45	35·65	42·99
			Vishnupur .	...	...	...	...	..	0·14	...	1	0·14	1·45	1·31	4·12	36·43	43·57
			Maliara ..	...	...	...	0·14	..	0·73	...	2	0·87	1·21	1·51	3·15	34·76	43·09
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	0·89	.	0·05	0·05	1	0·90	2·40	3·51	5·74	33·96	46·73
			Indas ...	...	..	0·52	..	0·16	...	...	2	0·68	?	1·98	?	22·89	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·15	..	...	1	0·45	-	0·85	?	21·07	?
			Onda ...	..	...	...	1·24	.	0·18	...	2	1·42	?	1·67	?	32·00	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·82	?	25·48	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	0·12	0·33	.	...	...	2	0·45	?	2·45	?	33·69	?
			Sonamukhi ..	...	...	...	0·52	0·25	0·15	...	3	0·92	?	1·67	?	23·55	?
		Midnapore .	Contai ...	...	...	...	0·16	0·13	...	...	2	0·29	2·65	0·78	0·28	32·56	46·79
			Tamluk ..	..	0·02	0·15	0·02	1·14	...	...	2	1·33	2·22	1·00	4·88	27·72	42·13
			Midnapore ...	...	0·36	0·07	0·03						1·86		3 6		31·77
			Ghatal ...	...	0·08	...	0·48	0·20	...	...	2	1·26	1·62	3·59	4·00	24·01	45·54
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	0·71	...	0·75	...	...	2	1·46	?	2·12	?		?
			Garhbeta ..	...	..	0·83	...	...	...	...	1	0·83	?	3·21	?		?
			Panskura ..	.	0·04	0·07	0·23						?		?		?
			Dantoon ...	...	.	0·75	0·28	..	...	...	2	1·03	?	1·41	?	32·74	?
		Hooghly .	Serampore	...	0·06	0·41	0·39	0·19	0·06	...	3	1·61	1·53	2·09	4·34	27·45	41·33
			Hooghly	...	0·05	1·49	0·29	0·14	1·64	...	4	3·52	1·67	4·50	4·63	31·20	40·08
			Jahanabad ..		0·27	0·11	...	0·02	.	...	2	0·40	2·30	1·54	4·56	27·15	45·12
		Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	0·11	0·35	...	0·08	1·03	...	3	1·59	1·72	2·53	5·12	29·32	42·31
			Mohesreka ..	.	0·15	0·38	...	0·73		..	3	1·26	1·91	2·22	4·35	25·00	42·93
			Uluberia ..	...	0·04	0·28	...	0·80	0·15	...	3	1·36	?	1·67	?	26·36	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas .	Sangor Island	...	...	...	0·04	1·12	...	...	2	1·46	3·41	1·69	6·18	33·53	53·57
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·42	0·64	0·86	...	...	3	1·92	2·14	2·27	6·43	33·95	47·41
			Canning Town	...	...	0·40	..	1·12					?		?		?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	0·48	...	0·02	0·36	...	2	0·86	2·03	1·58	5·82	30·87	45·91
			Barrackpore	...	..	...	1·32	0·85	.	...	2	2·17	1·53	2·17	4·61	27·55	40·01
			Dum Dum ...	...	...	0·90	..		...	...	1	0·90	1·66	0·90	5·02	31·96	42·72
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	0·09	.	...	...	Nil	0·09	1·78	1·21	4·90	22·60	40·06
			Basirhat ...	...	...	0·23	...		..	..	1	0·23	1·66	0·32	4·99	30·08	45·19
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	0·02	0·29	0·51	0·11	..	0·33	3	0·96	1·79	2·14	4·01	27·37	39·26
			Krishnagar ...	...	0·08	0·13	0·68	0·07	..	0·04	2	1·00	1·71	1·42	4·02	24·16	37·05
			Chuadanga ...	...	..	..	..	1·52	...	0·10	2	1·42	2·76	2·52	5·38	25·19	41·45
			Meherpur ...	...	0·03	0·47	1·47	0·04	...	...	2	2·01	1·07	2·15	4·13	29·70	3[illegible]·28
			Kushtia ...	...	0·53	0·17	0·65	1·19	0·31	...	4	2·26	2·32	2·31	5·16	27·70	43·47
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	.	0·20	0·37	0·07	...	...	2	0·64	2·90	2·16	5·32	23·21	42·10
			Berhampore	...	0·30	1·80	1·87	...	...	...	3	4·07	2·31	4·31	5·16	25·36	40·52
			Lalbag ...	..	0·90	2·59	2·26	.	...	...	3	5·66	2·46	6·01	5·39	32·95	39·33
			Azimganj ...	...	.	1·15	1·09	...	..	..	2	2·15	2·33	3·00	5·26		41·35
			Jangipur ...	...	0·19	0·70	0·03	1·95	...	...	3	3·17	2·81	3·79	6·31	24·36	41·93
			Lalgola ...	...	1·00	2·00	1·00	...	...	...	3	4·00	2·18	4·00	5·65	21·57	61·25
			Akhriganj ..	0·10	0·33	1·10	0·55		...	...	4	4·08	,	2·64	?	26·04	?
			Patkabari ...	...			2·40	1·60	..	...	2	4·00	?		?		
			Dumkal ..	...	0·33	0·67	1·40	0·50	...	...	4	2·90	1·79	4·72	3·78		39·41
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	0·25	0·00	0·10	..	0·15	3	0·89	1·55	0·95	4·04	30·32	37·03
			Jessore ...	...	..	0·31	0·14	...	0·48	0·43	4	1·34	1·75	2·08	4·48	27·43	41·47
			Jhenidah ...	...	..	0·45	0·71	0·65	0·58	...	4	2·39	2·16	2·90	4·60	29·63	43·27
			Magura ...	...	0·03	0·37	1·54	0·04	0·53	0·53	4	3·07	1·79	3·37	4·73	32·68	40·55
			Bangaon ...	...	...	0·12	0·31	.	0·26	...	3	0·69	2·51	0·77	4·63	31·88	41·11
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	.	0·53	0·06		.	..	1	0·59	2·16	2·13	4·56	34·68	45·01
			Bagerhat ...	...	0·10	0·43	1·54	0·12	..	0·12	5	2·31	2·57	3·84	5·80	37·62	50·49
			Khulna ...	0·09	...	...	0·81	...	...	0·03	1	0·93	2·57	1·30	5·53	28·48	45·02
			Nakipur ...										?		?		?
			Rampal ..	...	0·43	1·82	1·15	0·07			3	3·47	?	4·39	?		?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·02	0·32	1·79	3·29	0·85	...	...	4	6·27	2·57	6·48	5·07	35·25	42·42
			Nator ...	...	0·59	1·82	0·30	1·05	...	...	4	3·67	2·06	3·67	6·07	31·35	44·20
			Naugaon ...	...	1·26	2·30	2·50	0·30	...	...	4	6·36	2·34	6·36	5·76	59·79	43·87
			Lalpur ...	0·10	0·50	1·30	0·30	..	...	...	4	2·20	?	2·42	?	33·32	?
			Manda ..										?		?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	0·35	1·07	0·07	1·66	0·15	...	4	3·30	2·39	4·87	5·82	35·66	47·38
			Churaman ...	0·8	0·61	0·11	0·02	...	0·17	...	3	1·01	4·25	1·60	7·75	41·45	45·50
			Raiganj ...	1·37	0·61	...	..	0·19	...	0·39	4	2·56	3·15	3·16	6·91	44·38	49·99
			Dinajpur ...	1·99	[illegible]	0·11	3·37	[illegible]	1·96	...	6	12·49	3·09	[illegible]	6·40	59·70	58·38
			Balurghat ...	...	0·76	1·32	0·13	0·21	0·14	...	5	2·56	3·48	2·60	6·73	33·24	45·73
			Thakurgaon	0·92	4·46	1·34	..	0·24		...	4	6·94	?	8·74	?	73·18	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	1·58	1·79	0·07	1·04	0·25	0·05	...	4	4·78	5·51	7·73	11·56	108·77	98·47
			Alipore Duars	..	3·58	...	4·95						?		?		?
			Fallacatta ...	0·42	2·02	0·43	1·25		...	...	4	4·14	?	5·74	?	71·17	?
			Debiganj ...	1·98	1·84	1·17	1·99	0·05	..	...	4	7·03	?	8·55	?	74·24	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	1·50	4·00	0·90	2·70	0·19	...	2·10	6	11·69	?	14·49	?	123·09	?
		Darjeeling	Baxa ...	1·38	3·35	0·52	5·71	0·26	0·56	0·02	6	12·00	6·26	15·81	15·11	180·80	164·01
			Siliguri ...	1·13	1·70	0·35	4·80	0·3	0·02	1·59	6	9·88	2·77	10·55	7·67	112·43	96·76
			Darjeeling ...	0·43	1·86	0·21	0·19	0·32	0·05	.	6	3·74	4·20	7·44	10·10	100·25	93·65
			Kalimpong ...	0·51	1·21	0·21	0·65		0·49	..	5	3·18	1·95	4·87	5·25		74·34
			Kurseong ..	0·54	2·44	0·43	3·50	0·25	.	0·45	6	7·41	?	9·31	?	130·73	?
			Palong ...	?	1·19	0·25	0·66	0·04	0·56	...	3	2·20?	?	3·28?	?	75·19?	?
		British Bhutan.	Gnatong ...	0·19	0·62	0·36	0·81	0·18	0·14	0·02	6	3·62	?	5·59	?	88·46	?
		Tibet ..	Yatung ..										?		?		?
		Kuch Behar .	Dinhatta ...	6·92	3·61	3·00	0·59	0·55	0·03	0·02	5	14·72	3·46	18·02	9·[illegible]6	107·96	79·97
			Kuch Bihar...	2·80	4·00	0·51	3·16	0·24	0·10	...	6	10·81	4·62	12·07	10·88	107·54	100·50
			Mekliganj ...	2·18	3·85		..	0·32	0·09	0·04	3	6·48	3·27	6·73	9·54	87·83	92·07
			Mathabhanga	2·60	2·77	0·03	0·29	0·17	...	0·03	4	5·89	3·20	5·91	9·42	98·42	95·94
			Fulbari .	5·00	2·24	0·56	1·50	0·50	0·23				?		?		?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·50	1·09	2·29	0·07	0·55	0·02	...	4	4·52	2·75	4·76	6·61		40·64
			Rangpur ...	2·78	2·60	1·98	0·41	1·80	0·44	0·78	7	14·09	5·37	14·59	7·47	51·99	62·08
			Peerganj .	1·60	[illegible]	0·65	0·43	0·21		...	5	3·02	?	3·92	?	43·29	?
			Kurigaon ...	4·00	[illegible]	0·75	0·35	0·15	0·05	1·49	6	10·44	2·86	12·44	6·42	71·23	62·22
			Gobindganj	0·23		1·91	0·84	2·17	..	1·45	5	6·59	?	6·59	?	46·78	?
			Baxdogra (*Nilphamari*)	1·35	6·28	0·55	1·42	1·56	...	0·63	6	12·59	3·44	15·38	7·03	75·25	71·81
			Ulipur ...	1·74	2·52	0·79	...	...	...	...	3	5·05	?	5·21	?	44·86	?
			Sunderganj ...	1·92	3·36	0·63	0·12	0·15	...	...	5	7·08	?	7·08	?	40·70	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ..	...	1·25	3·55	3·60	1·30	...	...	4	9·70	1·07	9·90	4·70	40·88	47·51
			Nowkhilla ..	...	0·33	2·31	0·52	2·18	0·48	...	5	6·12	1·75	6·73	3·54	42·05	42·04
			Bogra ...	0·05	0·90	2·80	0·58	0·38	...	...	4	5·31	2·28	6·45	5·44	39·61	50·18
			Panchbibi ...	0·28	...	2·00	3·10	1·20	...	...	4	6·58	2·68	7·53	6·11		46·33
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	0·20	0·32	0·12	2·22	...	...	4	2·86	2·72	5·37	6·13	29·51	43·47
			Sirajganj ...	...	1·48	1·87	0·75	1·12	...	...	4	5·52	2·42	5·54	5·22	30·78	42·59

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 14TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

IT will be remembered that in the report for the previous week a depression, which proved to be of considerable depth near its centre, crossed the coast of the Circars, moving in a westerly direction. The most important facts in connection with the weather of the week under review are the after-effects of that depression as they developed over Bengal, but especially in the eastern and northern districts.

In consequence of the rapid increase of pressure in the north-west of the Bay; and of a moderate fall over North Bengal and Assam, the distribution on the 8th, the first day of the week, was favourable for the northerly movement of the monsoon current which had been set up by the cyclonic storm a few days before. As the winds were westerly as far east as Rangpur, Mymensingh, and Comilla, the moist air current from the Bay was being confined to Burma and the extreme east of Bengal. The area over which precipitation was possible being more limited than usual, very heavy rain fell and continued to fall for three days, during which some large falls occurred in parts of Assam and the eastern parts of East and North Bengal. As pressure rose briskly in Assam on the 9th, the westerly winds, which indicated the easterly deflection of the monsoon, were not so general in East and North Bengal. Rainfall therefore extended further west, that is, as far as Dinajpur Pressure again fell on the 10th, but the area of lowest pressure was now more to the west, and rainfall became more general in all districts, with the heaviest falls still in North Bengal. The wind system was gradually becoming more normal, and the easterly winds which were prevalent in East and North Bengal on the 10th were almost general in Bihar on the 11th. At the same time, the pressure distribution was more uniform over the Bay. The changes of pressure which led to this result were rather large on the 11th, varying from a rise of ·07 inch in Bihar to a fall of ·03 inch in the south-east of the Bay, and as the gradient previous to these changes had not been steep, the uniformity over the province and the north of the Bay became very marked. The rise in the north and the fall in the south continued on the 12th, and a wide shallow depression appeared over the Bay. The monsoon current at once fell off, and rainfall became first scattered and light and then almost entirely ceased. During the last two days of the week the wide depression remained, causing either northerly or light irregular winds over Bengal and the north of the Bay. Generally in the western districts, the winds were westerly with almost cloudless skies, while in the east the light winds were easterly, and scattered showers continued to fall. Pressure fell steadily on these days, and the moderately large excess which had developed in the north of the province practically disappeared, so that at the end of the week readings differed very little from the normal in any of the districts.

Pressure has undergone a good deal of oscillation from day to day, often of moderate, but never of large, amount. The difference from the normal has, in consequence, not been large, and means for the week are high by small amounts, except in Orissa, where excess is ·07 inch. In the other districts excess varies from ·05 inch in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal to ·02 in Assam, North Bengal and Bihar.

Temperature fell very much in Assam and North Bengal in the early part of the week, when the heavy rain was falling, and it remained below the normal in these parts throughout the week. At times it fell in East Bengal and Bihar, but in the other districts there was excess practically without interruption. The mean defect in Assam is 3°·6, in North Bengal. 2°·2, and in East Bengal nearly 1°. In Bihar there is a small excess, but in Chota Nagpur, Orissa and South-West Bengal it is considerably larger, varying from 1°·3 to 2°·

Rainfall.—As stated above, very heavy rain fell in Assam, North Bengal, and East Bengal during the early part of the week. After that it became more general in the central and western districts, chiefly as showers caused by local thunderstorms. Towards the end of the week it to a very large extent ceased in all districts. Some very heavy falls occurred on the 8th and 9th in parts of East Bengal, Assam, and North Bengal, several stations reporting on those days more than 6 inches. The means for the week are much above the normal in East and North Bengal. The total fall for the week at Sibsagar is 12·58 inches and at Dhubri 17·56, while the average fall in North Bengal is 6·9 and in East Bengal 4·9 inches. Excess in North Bengal is 3·9 inches and in East Bengal 2·5 inches. In the other districts the average fall for the week is deficient by considerable amounts, in South-West Bengal and Bihar by about half an inch, and in Orissa and Chota Nagpur by more than 1 inch.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 14th of September 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month. *		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	95·3	76·8	91·1	78·7	84·9	+1·3	1·62	2·12	−0·50	2·50	2·88	−0·38	2·45	4·89	29·58	49·97
North Bengal	90·1	71·2	85·2	76·3	80·8	−2·2	6·90	3·03	+3·87	4·52	2·65	+1·87	7·91	6·96	56·78	67·97
East Bengal	92·3	72·8	86·6	77·1	81·9	−0·8	4·83	2·46	+2·37	3·84	3·00	+0·84	5·64	6·32	48·11	72·01
Bihar	96·8	73·6	90·7	73·9	84·3	+0·4	1·74	2·30	−0·56	2·31	2·56	−0·25	3·09	4·79	35·54	45·72
Orissa	94·2	76·7	89·9	79·5	84·7	+1·6	1·33	2·57	−1·24	1·77	3·24	−1·47	2·77	5·06	41·39	47·93
Chota Nagpur	94·9*	70·8*	88·9*	74·1*	81·5*	+2·0*	0·95	2·39	−1·44	1·55	3·44	−1·89	2·18	4·89	32·21	49·54
Assam	92·0	73·0	83·7	75·2	79·5	−3·6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 17th September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 8th to 14th September 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	TEMPERATURE.						HYGROMETRY.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inche.
September ...	8th ...	29·765	85·0	90·1	10·2	79·9	87·4	83·3	1·086	81·8	84	Nil
,, ...	9th ...	·767	87·3	93·6	12·7	80·9	86·4	82·5	1·059	81·0	84	Nil
,, ...	10th ...	·724	83·6	90·5	13·8	76·7	86·5	82·5	1·058	81·0	84	0·29
,, ...	11th ...	·758	85·7	91·8	12·3	79·5	88·4	82·8	1·048	80·7	78	Nil
,, ...	12th ...	·792	83·9	90·0	12·3	77·7	86·9	82·3	1·043	80·5	82	0·04
,, ...	13th ...	·782	86·9	94·2	14·7	79·5	89·3	84·4	1·116	82·6	80	0·15
,, ...	14th ...	·736	87·6	94·3	13·4	80·9	90·6	84·5	1·104	82·3	77	Nil

				Inch.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29·761
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	85·7
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	17·6
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	94·3
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...	...	81
				Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th September 1895	...	...	...	0·48

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 16th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1895.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1895-96. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	378	58	9,477	6,762	9,342	......	43	23	......	......	66	9,408	5·50	31·30	13·05	31·40	
		Ditto, 2nd „ ...	566	142												7·05	31·65	13·10	31·39	
		Machgaon	776	214	200	13,439	8,228	15,011	15	161	109	......	......	305	15,316	7·85	27·39	10·57	26·01	
		Kendrapara	1,067	610	514·71	28,252	43,110	47,236	......	1,970	82	......	......	2,052	49,278	7·45	25·57	16·70	33·65	
		Gobri	372·82	47·61	7·45	315	525	1,236	......	74	......	......	......	74	1,310	5·68	38·71	16·53	37·65	
		Do. Extension	648	49·68	21·39	166	806	386	......	4	......	......	......	4	390	No gauge fixed.				
		Patamundi	885	147·19	97·51	3,333	4,829	8,198	......	1,214	......	[illegible]	......	1,214	9,402	13·00	45·95	14·35	31·69	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	172·1	208·7	13,662	9,879	13,065	......	450	5	......	......	455	13,520	9·08	29·25	20·51	32·39	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	31·73	31·73	453	2,294	544	......	151	......	......	......	151	695	No gauge fixed.				
		Jajpur Canal	700·00	26·9	23·7	2,364	1,819	2,372	......	2,899	......	......	......	2,899	5,271	No gauge fixed.				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727·16	83·74	83·74	7,938	11,678	9,784	......	1	246	......	......	247	10,031	8·16	36·54	19·89	31·69	
		Total ...	......	......	......	79,399	89,929	107,154	15	6,987	465	......	......	7,467	114,621	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	72,527	9,665	1,321	132	......	......	11,118	83,645	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	630	630	47,646	13,101	50,134	......	......	......	......	......	......	50,134	9·30	26·00	9·30	22·79	30 days discharging.
		Panchkura	522	130	77	4,662	1,370	5,580	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,580	7·90	19·51	15·28	30·88	24 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	690	......	759	......	......	......	......	......	......	759	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	......	......	52,998	14,471	56,473	......	......	......	......	......	......	56,473	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	69,302	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,302	......	......	......	......	
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	2,134	72	13,119	15,172	12,825	963	......	...... *	31	258	1,252	14,077	17·08	22·31	20·36	27·77	
		Buxar	1,226	541	266	44,885	43,223	39,356	7,178	......	......	32	1,255	8,460	47,816					
		Arrah	2,000	1,294	1,082	110,963	122,099	103,277	2,855	......	......	......	9,938	12,793	116,070	9·25	16·16	11·66	15·55	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	599	420	1,620	1,853	1,434	185	......	......	......	44	229	1,663	16·47	29·01	10·56	19·79	
		Patna				66,573	62,579	57,342	9,070	......	......	48	2,090	11,208	68,550					
		Total ...	......	......	......	237,160	244,926	214,234	20,246	......	......	111	13,585	33,942	248,176	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	210,292	35,175	......	......	82	12,118	47,375	257,667	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total ...	......	......	......	369,557	349,326	377,861	20,261	6,987	465	111	13,585	41,409	419,270	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	352,121	44,840	1,321	132	82	12,118	58,493	410,614	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 17th September 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jellinghee and Brahmaputra, for the month of August 1895.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jellinghee.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Distance. Miles.	From Allahabad ... 86		From Allahabad 134	From Mirzapur 48	From Benares 90		From Benares 177	From Buxar ... 87	From Benares 287	From Dinapore 110	From Benares 381	From Monghyr 94	From Benares 471	From Sahibganj 90	From Benares 591	From Rampur Boalia 120						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	26·60	230·72	23·67	220·47	19·67	188·72	26·00	160·23	19·00	121·85	18·42	93·42	18·50	60·50	20·00	28·94	22·25	55·99	19·75	24·05	28·30	177·06
2nd ...	...	28·25	234·47	26·00	222·80	22·40	191·05	27·00	161·23	19·58	121·43	19·75	84·75	18·67	60·67	21·00	29·94	22·42	56·16	19·92	24·22	28·20	176·96
3rd ...	...	28·50	234·72	26·50	223·30	23·00	192·05	28·90	163·13	21·08	122·93	19·33	87·33	19·00	61·00	20·08	28·92	22·67	56·41	20·25	24·55	28·10	176·86
4th ...	...	29·00	235·22	26·83	222·63	23·53	192·38	28·80	163·03	22·00	124·85	20·50	88·50	19·83	61·83	20·08	29·02	23·50	57·24	20·67	24·97	28·00	176·76
5th ...	...	30·17	236·39	27·50	224·30	23·75	192·80	28·40	162·63	22·33	124·18	20·92	88·92	20·33	62·33	20·17	29·11	24·00	57·74	21·17	25·47	27·80	176·56
6th ...	...	31·33	237·55	29·00	225·80	24·50	193·55	28·30	162·53	22·33	124·18	20·83	88·83	20·58	62·58	20·42	29·36	24·25	57·99	21·67	25·97	27·80	176·56
7th ...	...	32·00	238·22	30·00	226·80	25·17	194·22	28·50	162·73	22·25	124·10	21·00	89·00	20·75	62·75	20·67	29·61	24·50	58·24	22·00	26·30	27·50	176·26
8th ...	...	32·00	238·22	30·00	226·80	25·50	194·55	29·30	163·53	22·17	124·02	21·00	89·00	20·83	62·83	20·75	29·69	24·67	58·41	22·33	26·63	27·10	175·86
9th ...	...	31·33	237·55	29·50	226·30	25·33	194·38	29·60	163·83	23·25	125·10	21·42	89·42	20·92	62·92	20·75	29·69	24·83	58·57	22·50	26·80	27·00	175·76
10th ...	...	32·08	238·30	29·50	226·30	25·00	194·05	29·30	163·53	23·75	125·60	21·83	89·83	21·25	63·25	20·75	29·69	25·21	58·95	22·75	27·05	26·80	175·56
11th ...	...	33·75	239·97	32·00	228·80	25·58	194·63	29·00	163·23	23·50	125·35	21·83	89·83	21·46	63·46	20·75	29·69	25·32	59·06	23·00	27·30	26·60	175·36
12th ...	...	35·83	242·05	34·00	230·80	26·67	195·72	29·40	163·63	23·42	125·27	21·67	89·67	21·50	63·50	20·75	29·69	25·50	59·24	23·08	27·38	26·10	174·86
13th ...	...	35·00	241·22	33·00	229·80	27·08	196·13	29·80	164·03	23·67	125·52	21·58	89·58	21·52	63·52	20·67	29·61	25·67	59·41	23·08	27·38	26·00	174·76
14th ...	...	33·00	239·22	31·00	227·80	26·33	195·38	29·50	163·73	23·58	125·43	21·83	89·83	21·52	63·52	20·58	29·52	25·75	59·49	23·08	27·38	25·80	174·56
15th ...	...	31·00	237·22	29·00	225·80	25·33	194·38	29·40	163·63	23·58	125·43	21·75	89·75	21·75	63·75	20·50	29·44	25·83	59·57	23·08	27·38	25·70	174·46
16th ...	...	30·00	236·22	28·00	224·80	24·58	193·63	28·50	162·73	23·25	125·10	21·58	89·58	21·92	63·92	20·58	29·52	25·92	59·66	23·08	27·38	25·60	174·36
17th ...	...	29·58	235·80	27·00	223·80	24·08	193·13	28·30	162·53	22·83	124·68	21·58	89·58	21·92	63·92	20·67	29·61	26·08	59·82	23·17	27·47	25·90	174·66
18th ...	...	30·50	236·72	28·00	224·80	24·00	193·05	28·70	162·93	22·83	124·68	21·33	89·33	21·92	63·92	20·67	29·61	26·08	59·82	23·67	27·97	27·20	175·96
19th ...	...	29·84	236·05	28·00	224·80	24·33	193·38	29·30	163·53	23·08	124·93	21·25	89·25	21·83	63·83	20·67	29·61	26·12	59·86	24·08	28·38	26·40	175·16
20th ...	...	29·00	235·22	27·00	223·80	24·00	193·05	29·20	163·43	23·50	125·35	21·50	89·50	21·92	63·92	20·75	29·69	26·04	59·78	24·17	28·47	26·90	175·66
21st ...	...	28·50	234·72	26·50	223·30	23·50	192·55	28·90	163·13	23·50	125·35	21·58	89·58	21·87	63·87	20·83	29·77	26·00	59·74	24·25	28·55	26·30	175·06
22nd ...	...	28·00	234·22	26·00	222·80	23·17	192·22	28·80	163·03	23·33	125·18	21·58	89·58	21·83	63·83	20·83	29·77	26·00	59·74	24·25	28·55	27·60	176·36
23rd ...	...	27·50	233·72	25·67	222·47	22·83	191·88	28·60	162·83	23·00	124·85	21·50	89·50	21·75	63·75	20·92	29·86	25·92	59·74	24·25	28·55	27·80	176·56
24th ...	...	26·50	232·72	25·33	222·13	22·42	191·47	28·45	162·68	22·83	124·68	21·75	89·75	21·75	63·75	20·92	29·86	25·92	59·66	24·25	28·55	27·90	176·66
25th ...	...	25·08	231·30	23·50	220·30	20·67	189·72	28·00	152·23	22·50	124·35	21·58	89·58	21·75	63·75	20·83	29·77	25·92	59·66	24·25	28·55	27·90	176·66
26th ...	...	23·92	230·14	22·00	218·80	20·42	189·47	27·50	161·73	22·00	123·85	21·50	89·50	21·71	63·71	20·83	29·77	25·92	59·66	24·25	28·55	27·90	176·66
27th ...	...	22·92	229·14	20·67	217·47	19·50	188·55	27·10	161·33	21·67	123·52	21·08	89·08	21·58	63·58	20·83	29·77	25·75	59·49	24·17	28·47	27·70	176·46
28th ...	...	21·75	227·97	19·67	216·47	18·42	187·57	26·70	160·93	20·17	122·02	20·58	88·58	21·42	63·42	20·75	29·69	25·42	59·16	24·00	28·30	27·70	176·46
29th ...	...	21·75	227·97	19·00	215·80	17·50	186·55	26·70	160·93	20·75	122·60	20·92	88·92	20·92	62·92	20·67	29·61	25·08	58·82	23·83	28·13	27·50	176·26
30th ...	...	24·00	230·22	21·17	217·97	17·33	186·38	26·50	160·73	20·58	122·43	19·58	87·58	20·67	62·67	20·50	29·44	24·75	58·49	23·50	27·80	27·40	176·16
31st ...	...	26·75	232·97	24·00	220·80	19·33	168·38	26·90	161·13	20·66	122·51	19·50	87·50	20·50	62·50	20·25	29·19	24·50	58·24	23·17	27·47	27·20	175·96

CALCUTTA,

The 16th September 1895.

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the **14th** *September* **1895,** *as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.*

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 14th September 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 15th September 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	677	1,01,125	1,756	760	1,00,292	1,555
Jute	115	17,825	306	171	66,975	1,061
Firewood	112	71,250	1,058	103	78,350	1,202
Other articles	715	1,57,400	2,172	795	2,25,038	3,112
Total ...	1,619	3,47,600	5,292	1,829	4,70,655	6,930

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September **1895,** *on* **1,686·39** *miles open.*

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic ‡		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	§304,871	§3,01,107 4 0	29,17,277 0	6,13,539 6 0	15,014 2 0	9,20,730 12 0	81,086	121,480	202,566
Or per mile of railway	......	178 8 10	......	363 13 8	8 14 5	551 4 11	......	......	......
For previous 8 6/7 weeks of half-year	*2,545,623	*25,29,240 6 0	†2,30,45,019 30	†45,75,384 6 0	‡1,44,752 6 0	72,40,377 2 0	699,299	955,629	1,654,928
Total for 9 6/7 weeks ...	2,850,494	28,30,347 10 0	2,59,62,296 30	51,88,983 12 0	1,59,766 8 0	81,79,097 14 0	780,385	1,077,109	1,857,494
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	263,789½	2,60,209 13 4	30,64,042 20	5,80,563 6 0	14,607 8 6	8,55,440 11 10	74,827	114,146	185,973
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	156 6 7	......	348 15 8	8 13 1	514 3 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year .	2,787,310½	26,54,704 2 8	2,72,21,480 0	54,34,314 11 0	1,64,286 5 9	82,53,305 3 0	753,629	1,084,623	1,838,252

* Deducted number of passengers 1,751 and Rs. 13,029 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.
† Added maunds 88,252 and ,, 2,870 }
‡ Ditto ,, 2,891 }
§ The increase is due to pilgrim traffic.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September **1895,** *on* **22·23** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,943	4,141 4 0	3,942 30	171 7 0	13 0 0	4,325 11 0	1,150	38	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	186 4 8	......	7 11 5	0 9 4	194 9 5	......	......	...
For previous 8 6/7 weeks of half-year	*177,775	*42,139 7 0	†40,895 30	†1,766 13 0	‡113 0 0	44,019 4 0	10,137	545	10,682
Total for 9 6/7 weeks ...	194,718	46,280 11 0	44,838 20	1,938 4 0	126 0 0	48,344 15 0	11,287	583	11,877
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,666	4,401 12 2	11,769 20	475 6 0	7 11 9	4,884 13 11	1,091	97	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	198 0 2	......	21 6 2	0 5 7	219 11 11	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year ...	187,491½	43,574 3 7	74,016 10	3,188 8 0	86 2 9	46,848 14 4	11,411	606	12,017

* Added number of passengers 1,375 and Rs. 807 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.
† Deducted maunds 151 and ,, 2 }
‡ Added ,, 1 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 7th September **1895,** *on* **161·40** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,576	14,186 15 0	87,964 10	9,454 11 0	35 0 0	23,676 10 0	6,596	2,891	9,487
Or per mile of railway	......	87 14 5	......	58 9 3	0 3 6	146 11 2	... ..	......	......
For previous 8 6/7 weeks of half-year	*186,798	*1,29,968 5 0	†6,79,853 0	†73,952 5 0	‡340 0 0	2,,04,260 10 0	57,602	26,078	83,680
Total for 9 6/7 weeks ..	204,374	1,44,155 4 0	7,67,817 10	83,407 0 0	375 0 0	2,27,937 4 0	64,198	28,969	93,167
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,31[illegible]½	11,987 6 8	56,031 20	6,198 12 0	40 15 3	18,157 1 11	5,674	3,414	9,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	74 4 4	......	57 15 7	0 4 1	112 8 0	. ...	......	......
Total for corresponding 10 weeks of previous year ...	187,514½	1,38,091 13 4	6,10,622 30	71,800 7 8	592 11 0	2,14,385 0 0	56,440	30,484	86,924

* Deducted number of passengers 1,323 and added Rs. 310
† Added maunds 21,934 and „ 1,386
‡ Deducted 5
} on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 27th July 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September **1895,** *on* **813** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	179,520	80,710 0 0	9,89,540 0	2,49,170 0 0	11,050 0 0	3,40,930 0 0	30,500	39,644	70,144
Or per mile of railway	221	99 0 0	1,217 0	306 0 0	2 0 0	*407 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	1,566,510	6,95,140 0 0	69,92,350 0	12,80,930 0 0	90,640 0 0	20,66,710 0 0	264,373	255,320	519,693
Total for 10 weeks ..	1,746,030	7,75,850 0 0	79,81,890 0	15,30,100 0 0	1,01,690 0 0	24,07,640 0 0	294,873	294,964	589,837
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	194,692	74,075 0 0	10,40,401 0	2,20,538 0 0	10,733 0 0	3,05,346 0 0	29,209	38,860	68,069
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	239	91 0 0	1,280 0	271 0 0	1 0 0	363 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,696,503	7,25,591 0 0	78,80,872 0	15,30,095 0 0	1,44,490 0 0	24,00,176 0 0	294,530	316,544	611,074

* Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September **1895,** *on* **125** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	36,860	10,500 0 0	81,880 0	8,460 0 0	160 0 0	19,120 0 0	3,488	4,056	7,544
Or per mile of railway	291	84 0 0	655 0	68 0 0	1 0 0	153 0 0	.....	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	273,960	92,420 0 0	4,74,840 0	41,700 0 0	2,080 0 0	1,36,200 0 0	31,942	21,588	53,530
Total for 10 weeks ...	310,320	1,02,920 0 0	5,56,720 0	50,160 0 0	2,240 0 0	1,55,320 0 0	35,430	25,644	61,074
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,773	8,787 0 0	52,471 0	5,039 0 0	162 0 0	13,988 0 0	3,488	2,184	5,672
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	286	70 0 0	420 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	111 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	297,342	89,840 0 0	5,25,417 0	48,933 0 0	2,712 0 0	1,41,485 0 0	35,760	22,832	58,592

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 7th September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,140	6,680 0 0	45,150 0	2,590 0 0	150 0 0	9,420 0 0	2,487	817	3,304
Or per mile of railway ...	223	78 0 0	525 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	110 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 9 weeks of half-year	184,630	54,080 0 0	1,93,060 0	11,460 0 0	1,500 0 0	67,040 0 0	21,410	7,202	28,612
Total for 10 weeks ...	203,770	60,760 0 0	2,38,210 0	14,050 0 0	1,650 0 0	76,460 0 0	23,897	8,019	31,916
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,331	6,234 0 0	33,760 0	2,633 0 0	54 0 0	8,921 0 0	2,154	1,070	3,224
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	225	72 0 0	393 0	31 0 0	1 0 0	104 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	189,910	50,740 0 0	1,96,405 0	14,673 0 0	1,770 0 0	76,183 0 0	21,502	11,054	32,556

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 7th September 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	97,500	(a) 39,880	2,14,760	29,260	8,240	(a) 77,380	14,295	15,639	29,934
Or per mile of railway	128·97	52·75	284·07	38·70	10·90	102·35		......	.....
For previous 8½ weeks of half-year (b)	831,272	3,19,542	23,27,966	3,00,201	83,963	7,03,706	126,851	139,589	266,440
Total for 9½ weeks ...	928,772	3,59,422	25,42,726	3,29,461	92,203	7,81,086	141,146	155,228	296,374
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	88,164	30,888	2,97,121	32,900	6,556	70,344	15,860	14,248	30,108
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	116·62	40·86	393·02	43·52	8·67	93·05	.. ..	......	.. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	962,434	3,52,556	34,36,605	4,17,540	97,129	8,67,225	148,038	161,886	310,024

(a) Increase is due to better traffic and special trains run on the Tirhut Section.
(b) Includes audited figures for the first 13 days of July 189[illegible]

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 39 of 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 25, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 283 T.G.

Darjeeling, the 18th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Dacca Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. The questions of special importance on which Mr. Luttman-Johnson has made remarks, which His Honour commends to the attention of all officers, are the following:—

Paragragh 14*a*.—Provident Societies. The growth and spread of these financially unsound associations may cause serious loss to the public.

Paragraph 16.—The concentration of criminal work in the hands of two or more Deputy Magistrates and its territorial distribution.

Paragraphs 31, 33 *and* 65.—The prevalence of riots and dacoities in all the districts of the division, and the use of guns for homicidal purposes in Backergunge.

Paragraph 42.—The prevalence of unfounded charges against the police in Mymensingh.

Paragraphs 51-53.—The reorganisation of the village police.

Paragraphs 131-133.—The improvement of water-ways and tow-paths.

Paragraphs 174-178.—The conduct of zamindars.

Paragraph 187.—General remarks.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 1291L.R., dated Dacca, the 26th June 1895.

From—H. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON, Esq., Commissioner of the Dacca Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1894-95.

I remarked in my report for 1893-94 that with a view to relieve my office and District Officers of the pressure which the annual reports entail in March and April, I proposed to get the calendar year chapters of this report prepared and submitted before the close of the financial year. All districts except Dacca have succeeded in doing this. I submitted Mr. Faulder's difficulties in regard to the important sections 13, 14, and 15 to other District Officers, who have explained how they surmounted them. They should not, I think, be insurmountable even in Dacca, and I hope that in future years Mr. Faulder will do as well as his neighbours. I remarked that the sections of the Annual General Administration Report are but epitomes of the detailed reports. Mr. Faulder points out with justice that this is not exactly the case. It would no doubt save much labour and expense if sections 12, 13, 14, and 15 of this report, and the statements accompanying them, could be reduced to this status.

All the Collectors lent me clerks for three weeks to help compile this and other reports. The table below shows the dates on which the earliest and latest sections came to hand, separately for calendar and financial year sections, and the dates on which complete information was received.

Calendar year.

DISTRICT.	Date of receipt of earliest section.	Date of receipt of last section.	Date of receipt of complete information.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	18th March 1895 ...	8th June 1895 ...	22nd June 1895.
Mymensingh ...	14th ditto ...	20th March 1895 ...	15th ditto.
Faridpur ...	18th ditto ...	1st April 1895 ...	25th ditto.
Backergunge ...	13th ditto ...	23rd March 1895 ...	25th ditto.

Financial year.

DISTRICT.	Date of receipt of earliest section.	Date of receipt of last section.	Date of receipt of complete information.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	17th April 1895 ...	4th June 1895 .	18th June 1895.
Mymensingh ...	17th May 1895 ...	3rd ditto ...	15th ditto.
Faridpur ...	1st ditto ...	27th May 1895 ...	25th ditto.
Backergunge ...	11th April 1895 ...	1st June 1895 ...	24th ditto.

Encouraged by the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in paragraph 1 of his Resolution No. 102T.G., dated 18th September 1894, on my report for 1893-94, I have much curtailed this report; but I have not, I am afraid, reduced it to 80 pages.

I.—CHARGE.

Division.

2. I was absent on deputation, as Commissioner of Patna and on privilege leave, from July 29th to November 26th. Mr. A. C. Tute, C.S., officiated for me during my absence.

District.

The following officers held charge of the several districts:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	The late Mr. T. L. Jenkins	1st April to 20th July 1894.
	Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen ...	1st to 29th July 1894.
	Mr. C. J. S. Faulder ...	30th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Mymensingh ...	" A. Earle ...	1st to 4th April 1894 and 5th June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	" C. A. Radice ...	5th April to 4th June 1894.
Faridpur ...	" R. R. Pope ...	1st to 30 h April 1894.
	" J. L. Herald ...	1st May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Backergunge ..	" H. LeMesurier ...	Whole year.

Mr. LeMesurier succeeded Mr. Savage in Backergunge on 6th March 1894, so he was new to the district. Three out of four districts, therefore, have been administered by new hands.

Subdivisions.

The following officers were in charge of the subdivisions:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Period of incumbency.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	Babu Srish Chandra Ghose	1st April to 7th May 1894.
	Ditto ...	" Gagan Chandra Das ...	8th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Narayanganj ...	Mr. L. T. R. Lucas ...	Whole year.
	Manikganj ...	Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee.	Ditto.
Mymensingh ..	Kishorganj ...	The late Babu Srinath Chatterjee.	1st to 27th April 1894.
	Ditto ...	Babu Kailas Gobinda Das ...	29th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Tangail ...	" Gagan Chandra Das ...	1st to 30th April 1894.
	Ditto ...	" Shib Chandra Nag ...	1st May to 6th October 1894.
	Ditto ...	" Uma Prasanna Guha ...	7th October to 3rd November 1894.
	Ditto ...	" Barada Kanta Ganguli	4th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Netrakona ...	" Annada Prosad Bose ...	1st April to 5th August 1894 and from 6th to 27th September 1894.
	Ditto ...	" Saroda Prosad Sarkar	6th August to 5th September 1894.
	Ditto ...	Maulvi Faizuddin Hosein ...	28th September 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Jamalpur ...	Babu Chandra Sekhar Kar ...	Whole year.
Faridpur ...	Goalundo ...	" Rajani Nath Chatterjee	Ditto.
	Madaripur ...	Maulvi Fazlal Karim	Ditto.
Backergunge ...	Perojpur ...	" Faizuddin Hosein ...	1st April to 27th July 1894.
	Ditto ...	Babu Chandra Bhusan Chakrabatti.	28th July 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Bhola ...	" Chandra Kumar Dutt	Whole year.
	Patuakhali ...	" Prasanna Kumar Karforma.	Ditto.

There were permanent changes in five out of twelve subdivisions only. In this respect my division may be considered to have been lucky.

In these days when the Magistrate-Collector is obliged to delegate so much of his authority even in the Sadar subdivision, changes in the personnel of the senior officers attached to head quarters do almost as much harm as changes in the charge of subdivisions. Dacca was lucky in retaining the services of Babu Akhoy Kumar Sen as senior Deputy Magistrate-Collector throughout the year. Mymensingh and Faridpur were also very fortunate in this respect. The Collector of Backergunge complains of the frequent changes in his district.

We are very fortunate that we have few changes in the office of District Engineer under the District Board system.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) Tour of Commissioner.

			Days.
April	1894	...	8
May	"	...	6
August	"	...	16
September	"	...	16
October	"	...	12
November	"	..	12
December	"	...	2
January	1895	...	24
February	"	...	20
March	"	...	14
	Total	...	130

3. The Commissioner spent 130 days on tour, as noted in the margin. Of these, Mr. Tute did 56 days while I was on deputation to Patna. *En revanche* I spent 53 days on tour in the Patna Division. I also visited the Provincial head-quarters on several occasions. I find I have spent on the average 161 days on tour in the last thirteen years of actual service.

The Commissioner visited the head-quarters stations of all the districts and those of all the subdivisions except Manikganj, Tangail, and Kishorganj. My trip to Tangail and Manikganj was frustrated by want of water in the Dallessury river. Mr. Tute made a trip to the *Bil* country in the Faridpur district, in September, to enquire into alleged scarcity.

My steamer was away from her anchorage at Dacca for 153 days, but she ran only 72 days with the Commissioner and 37 days with other officers.

(b) Tours of Collectors.

The Collectors were on tour—

			Days.
Dacca	...	...	127
Mymensingh		...	132
Faridpur	...	...	115
Backergunge	..	...	129

or 125·75 days on the average—4·75 days above the average of the preceding year. The Collectors generally spent some days of each month on tour. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder has managed to put in 98 days since he joined the Dacca district in July.

The Magistrates of Dacca and Mymensingh have now been relieved of much of their criminal appellate work.

Under Police I have given some account of our establishment of steam-launches and of the use made of them. Backergunge also requires a good house boat.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

The Subdivisional Officers made the following tours:—

					Days.
Dacca ...	Narayanganj	...	...	..	95
	Munshiganj	...	...	...	98
	Manikganj	...	...	...	125
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur	...	...	...	94
	Kishorganj	...	...	...	91
	Netrakona	...	...	...	90
	Tangail	...	...	...	113
Faridpur ...	Goalundo	...	...	...	107
	Madaripur	...	...	...	147
Backergunge ...	Perojpur	...	...	...	104
	Patuakhali	...	...	...	120
	Bhola	...	...	...	95
	Average	...	... 106¼ days.		

I have satisfied myself that Subdivisional Officers have provided themselves with means of locomotion.

On the whole the Subdivisional Officers have done very well. Maulvi Fazlal Karim, at Madaripur, again heads the list with 147 days. Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee at Manikganj, and Babu Prasanna Kumar Karforma at Patuakhali also did excellent service in this respect.

The Income-tax Deputy Collectors were on tour —

			Days.
Dacca	...	...	164
Mymensingh	...	...	119
Faridpur	...	...	164
Backergunge	...	...	161

Inspection of district offices and treasuries.

4. The Commissioner inspected the Magistrate-Collectors' offices more or less thoroughly. My March inspection of the Mymensingh offices was postponed, the circuit-house of that place being occupied by the Additional Judge. Since the end of the year I have spent six afternoons in the Dacca offices. Only the Mymensingh treasury was not inspected.

With reference to circular memorandum dated 30th June 1894, from the Chief Secretary, I have supplied that officer with copies of the questions I use in inspecting the Criminal Courts, the Arms and Ammunition, and the Rural Police Departments of Magistrates' offices.

I was fortunate, while on deputation to Patna, in being able to inspect five head-quarters and six subdivisional offices in that Division. This has been a great help to me here.

The following table shows the dates of inspection of district offices and treasuries by the Commissioner and by Collectors:—

DISTRICT.	By whom inspected.	Dates of inspection of district offices.	Dates of inspection of treasuries.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ..	By Commissioner	17th and 25th April, 12th, 18th, and 26th June, and 2nd July 1894.	16th April 1894.
	„ Collector ..	September 1894 and March 1895 ...	18th September 1894 and 29th March 1895.
Mymensingh ...	By Commissioner	24th November 1894	None.
	„ Collector ...	3rd September 1894 and following days, and 7th March 1895 and following days.	31st March to 2nd April 1894, 1st October 1894, and 1st and 2nd April 1895.
Faridpur ...	By Commissioner	28th April, 17th September 1894, and 22nd March 1895.	18th September 1894.
	„ Collector ...	20th to 30th June 1894 and parts of February and March 1895.	6th April and 2nd October 1894.
Backergunge ...	By Commissioner	8th and 9th August 1894 and 10th to 12th and 19th January 1895.	9th August 1894.
	„ Collector ...	9th to 11th May, 28th June, 12th, 16th, and 18th July, 28th to 30th August, 1st, 3rd to 7th, and 10th to 12th September 1894, and 16th to 25th March 1895.	1st June and 1st and 10th November 1894.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries.

The following table shows the dates on which the subdivisional offices and treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner and Collector:—

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	DATES OF INSPECTION OF SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICES — By Commissioner.	By Collector.	DATES OF INSPECTION OF SUB-TREASURIES — By Commissioner.	By Collector.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	Narayanganj ...	13th September 1894 ...	19th October, 29th September 1894, and 30th March 1895.	No sub-treasury ...	......
	Munshiganj ...	6th May „ ...	26th to 29th October 1894 and 22nd to 24th February 1895.	......	26th October 1894 and 24th February 1895.
	Manikganj ...	None	16th October 1894 and 3rd and 5th March 1895.	......	16th October 1894 and 2nd March 1895.
Mymensingh ...	Jamalpur ..	11th and 12th February 1895.	6th August 1894 and following days, and 25th February 1895 and following days.	......	7th August 1894 and 23rd February 1895.
	Tangail ..	None	25th July 1894, 24th August 1894 and following days, and 1st January 1895 and following days.	......	30th December 1894.
	Netrakona ...	27th and 28th February 1895.	26th July 1894 and following days, 13th December 1894 and following days, and 1st June 1894 and following days.	......	30th May 1894 and 12th December 1894.
	Kishorganj .	None	20th October 1894 and following days.	......	20th October 1894.
Faridpur ..	Goalundo ...	3rd May, 21st September and 24th September 1894.	6th September 1894 and 26th February 1895.	......	5th September 1894 and 26th February 1895.
	Madaripur ...	27th September 1894 ...	11th September 1894 and 27th March 1895.	......	10th September 1894 and 25th March 1895.
Backergunge ..	Perojpur .	11th and 12th August 1894	24th April 1894 and 22nd December 1894.	......	24th April and 22nd December 1894.
	Patuakhali ..	15th August 1894	17th and 18th May 1894 and 20th October 1894.	15th August 1894 ...	17th May and 20th October 1894.
	Bhola ...	16th January 1895	6th to 7th June and 5th to 6th November 1894.	16th January 1895 ...	6th June and 5th November 1894.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

5. The average rainfall was 78·71 inches against 88·49 in the previous year. The average of the five years ending 1893-94 was 75·83 inches, so we had in the year under report 2·88 inches more than the average of the previous five years. Generally the rainfall was well distributed and was favourable to crops, except to those of the cold weather, which suffered from drought.

The Collector of Dacca says the district has not had such a rice crop for some years, although September floods washed away a good deal. The jute crop also was almost a bumper one. Oil-seeds suffered from rain in November, and pulses later on from drought.

The outturn of the principal crops in Mymensingh was satisfactory. The unusually heavy rains in the months of October and November retarded the growth of pulses, oil-seeds, and tobacco to some extent.

In Faridpur, though the floods were heavy, the year was favourable, on the whole, for the growth of paddy. Jute and sugarcane also did well. The late floods and heavy rain in November retarded the sowing of the rabi crops, and their growth was checked by want of rain in January and February.

In Backergunge the outturn of the principal food-crops, *aus* and *aman*, was good. The want of cold weather rain in January and February is said to have affected the growth of the rabi crops in certain parts of the district. The outturn of other crops such as jute, sugarcane, and tobacco was moderate. On the whole the year was a very good one for crops.

The year has been fortunate in the matter of cyclones and tornados, but after its close on April 29th a severe tornado passed over the Padma river and a portion of thana Harirampur in the Dacca district. It was preceded by rain and hail, but the actual storm lasted only five minutes. It appears to have followed a zig-zag rather than the usual circular course. This course measured some 12 miles in the Harirampur, four miles in the Manikganj, and a few miles in the Sealo thanas. The thana buildings, chaukidar's parade hall, post-office, &c., at Lesraganj were entirely destroyed. It was chaukidar's parade day, and they suffered severely, 37 being wounded. The sub-inspector, head-constable, and writer constable are also among the wounded. Thirty-four villages in Harirampur, 4 in Sealo, and 2 in Manikganj thanas were affected. The butcher's bill totals up to 24 killed and 135, including the police and chaukidars at Lesraganj, wounded more or less severely. Only 15 of these, however, went to the Dacca hospital for treatment. These figures do not include travellers, &c. The value of property destroyed is estimated at Rs. 80,000. Cattle curiously did not suffer much. This storm, so near that important *entrepot* Goalundo, reminds me that the life-boat which Nawab Ahsunullah, C.I.E., presented and maintains at that place, has again done good work, having saved, it is stated, 194 lives. In 1893-94 it saved 247 lives.

Aman is returned $16\frac{5}{8}$ annas and jute $13\frac{9}{10}$ annas.

These figures are but the aggregate impressions of a number of observers. I am inclined to think statistics, if we had any, would show that the *aman* and jute crops were better than $16\frac{5}{8}$ and $13\frac{9}{10}$, 16 representing an average crop.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND SANITATION.

6. The death-rate for the year 1894 is 27·8 against 30·4 in 1893. The decrease is due entirely to cholera, but we are still ahead of 1892.

YEAR.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	Other causes.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893	56,703	1,456	186,009	3,895	3,475	48,275	299,273
1894	26,847	1,252	187,153	4,993	3,474	50,183	273,902

"Other causes" and "bowel complaints" are now attracting the rural policeman's attention. Though on the whole fever has proved as destructive as usual in the rural policeman's view, he has reported 12,000 more deaths

than in the previous year in Mymensingh, and 9,000 fewer in Backergunge from this cause.

In the first three months of 1895 we have had 6,693 deaths from cholera and 732 from small-pox. Small-pox is ordinarily not a very destructive disease here. In Backergunge in 1894 there were only 93 deaths, in Dacca only 176. Vaccination is not very prevalent, especially in Backergunge. The number of persons vaccinated in the year was—

DISTRICT.	Number.	Per 1,000 of population.
1	2	3
Dacca ...	122,133	50·4
Mymensingh ...	73,447	21·1
Faridpur ...	49,472	27·5
Backergunge ...	30,914	14·3

The following statement illustrates the progress made in reporting:—

DISTRICT.	Number of deaths reported in—			Date-rate per mille in—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	60,024	74,415	68,511	24·79	30·74	28·8
Mymensingh	42,991	87,587	88,930	12·38	25·02	25·61
Faridpur	54,866	60,115	51,237	30·4	33·4	28·5
Backergunge	93,958	77,156	65,224	49·6	35·8	30·28
Total ...	251,839	299,273	273,902	25·5	30·8	27·8

Probably the Backergunge figures are near the truth, as the rural police have been well worked up in that district. Perhaps in 1892 arrears of previous years were included. That, in spite of a decrease of 11,183 in cholera, Mymensingh still maintains its rate, is perhaps evidence of better reporting. Considering how backward Dacca is in rural police business, results are good. In the face of these figures, and of the undoubted fact that the population is increasing, the Division, in spite of its horribly insanitary conditions, cannot be considered unhealthy. Improved water-supply is much needed in many parts.

The following table shows the expenditure incurred by the District Boards and Municipalities for the improvement of the water-supply during the past three years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	BOARDS.			MUNICIPALITIES.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	315	994	1,359	21,104	14,773	14,702
Mymensingh ...	2,879	2,896	3,677	612	1,343	6,924
Faridpur ...	6,264	2,295	3,710	480	185	2,100
Backergunge ...	496	6,146	3,734	1,316	748	122
Total ...	9,954	12,331	12,480	23,512	17,049	24,048

Besides this, the Mymensingh District Board has paid Rs. 30,000 as contribution towards the Nasirabad water-works.

The expenditure in Dacca and Mymensingh towns is for maintenance of water-works. In Faridpur town a large tank, to be called the Jubilee Tank, is being excavated in the centre of the town. In Barisal town a large tank is being re-excavated.

The permanent settlement is an impediment to the improvement of the water-supply as to most other improvements. On this subject the Collector of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, writes—"The District Board cannot do so much as it might on account of the shortsighted greed of village maliks, who not only refuse to give sites for tanks free even when old tanks are ready to hand, but obstruct their acquisition and demand enormous prices." So in Sylhet town we could not improve old tanks because the Civil Court gave full basti rates for their acquisition, so much per square foot. As reported last year, land-owners sometimes levy a tax from private persons who dig tanks. But I think we shall improve the water-supply in spite of the permanent settlement.

In Dacca and Mymensingh the District Boards prefer wells to tanks. The form of well has not yet been decided on. The Dacca Board is now experimenting in tube-wells which had such a vogue 15 to 20 years ago. In Faridpur and Backergunge tanks are preferred; in the latter district wells do not give sweet water. I disapprove of the policy of digging tanks, costing Rs. 700 or so, as being beyond our means. But we are digging such tanks in these districts. In some cases in Faridpur the persons benefited have contributed to the cost. The Mug settlers in Backergunge are said to reserve tanks for drinking.

We pressed for the full rate of cess in Backergunge on the ground of sanitation and public health. The District Board, however, proposed to spend the increase on roads, &c. They proposed no increase under water-supply. I remarked on the budget that I should like to see something done which would bring home to the people that they are getting something for their money. I should like to see the grant for water-supply increased and a commencement made to provide reserved tanks. Two tanks to each thana per annum would give 400 tanks in ten years. Five new dispensaries and an increase in the grant for village works from Rs. 12,300 to Rs. 16,000 were moves in the right direction. I expressed a doubt and a hope that cart traffic would develop on the roads we were making. The Board was not able to do more for water-supply. There is great difficulty about getting suitable sites which will benefit more than a few houses. There is difficulty about reserving the tanks when made. Several cases are quoted in which grants have been made, but could not be expended for want of sites; that is, until we have some form of Local Self-Government, we cannot manage to spend the money we have got on the object we desire.

As I have said before, the "bucket" system of removal of night-soil, in force in the Dacca town, might be very much improved. And the Commissioners are quite prepared to improve it. But as long as proposals for a sewage system in imitation of Calcutta hold the field, it is not worth while spending money on the improvement of the bucket system.

Mr. Silk, Secretary to the Sanitary Board, has been to Dacca, and after an inspection of the town has asked the Commissioners to select 50 sites for sewage depôts and latrines, in addition to the 12 now in existence. It is proposed to carry the sewage from these depôts to the trenching-ground or sewage farm by water pumped up from the river. The high flood level in the rains and the absence of sufficient natural fall are difficulties. The Magistrate of Dacca, Mr. Faulder, writes:—"I am afraid it will be years before the new system is carried out, much as it is wanted. The present system of removing the night-soil is most disgusting; it is a matter of surprise to me that it has been tolerated by the inhabitants so long."

The Dacca Commissioners have prepared an estimate for laying a separate line of pipes for watering the streets with unfiltered water and flushing the drains.

Only the Commissioners of the Jamalpur Municipality sent water for analysis to the Chemical Examiner, and they received no report from him. We much want a local laboratory.

A Deputy Magistrate in his tour diary notes:—"The local munsifs complained that the river water was rendered unfit for drinking by the

decomposition of dead bodies which are thrown into it." This matter has lately attracted the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor. A local paper accuses the permanent settlement of impeding cremation. Zamindars, it says, tax the cremation of dead bodies.

Local officers in their tours make enquiries about the sale of quinine at post-offices. The sale is good in all districts except Backergunge.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

7. We had had a succession of bad seasons. In the months of August and September 1893 the price of common rice rose to 8 seers; jute sold at Rs. 7 per maund. Producers who saved their crops no doubt made money. But generally high prices meant bad times. We even imported food. This year we have had extraordinarily good rice crops, such as have not been seen for years. The jute crop has also been nearly a full one. But in spite of this, the year has not been wholly prosperous. High prices, though falling, continued until the month of October 1894, and the sudden fall when the *aman* was thrown on the market has much curtailed profits. The previous bad years had been leaner in the south than in the north. The northern districts have therefore recovered more rapidly, and for them the year has been more prosperous. Sections XII Civil Justice, XX Stamps, XIX Excise, XVI Registration, and XXXI Post Office, of this report illustrate this. I of course use the term prosperous in a relative sense. Our lean years would be rich beyond the dreams of avarice in Bihar.

8. In my report for 1893-94 I pointed out how lightly taxed the people of my Division are, Re. ·87 per head, exclusive of customs duties, and compared this with the taxation in my old Division Assam, Rs. 2·94 per head. Relying on my intimate knowledge of the two Divisions, I said that the people of this Division can afford to pay two rupees where the people of Assam can afford to pay Re. 1. I did not suggest that the greater the population, the greater the taxable income. As a matter of fact, however, where, as in these two Divisions, the population has not yet begun to press on the means of subsistence, other things being equal, the larger population would, no doubt, have the larger taxable income. I, however, based my opinion on my personal experience. The difference is no doubt due in a large measure to the cultivation of jute, and also to the climate, if it is the climate which makes the Assamese opium-eaters and unproductive. Mr. C. J. S. Faulder makes a similar comparison between Dacca and his former district Purnea, and shows that Dacca is very much richer and is much more lightly taxed. Exclusive of salt and other customs duties, the incidence of taxation in Mymensingh is 12 annas 9 pies per head. And there has been an increase of nearly 20 per cent. in ten years, chiefly in stamps. Dacca pays some 13 annas 6 pies per head. Backergunge, the Collector makes out, pays Re. 1-4 per head, the land revenue being heavier. There can be no doubt that this Division could easily afford to pay much more than this, and that the recent re-imposition of a 5 per cent. duty on cotton piece-goods is a step, so far as we are concerned, in the right direction. We could afford to pay 20 per cent. All clothing is a luxury and a superfluity here. The poor still use the coarser and more durable country cloth. The well-to-do indulge in the smarter imported article. Mr. LeMesurier invites attention to betel-nuts as a source of taxation. Betel-nut trees are as easy to tax as toddy trees. Like them, they yield a pure luxury.

How expenditure may be reduced and revenue increased is the bed-rock of administration. District Officers have given me their ideas on the latter branch of the subject, but not on the former branch.

9. In paragraph 18 of my report for 1893-94, I gave some account of the distress which the failure of the rice crops in the *Bil* country in Backergunge and Faridpur had entailed, and of the steps taken to alleviate it. Before the close of the year I had satisfied myself that no further relief measures on the part of Government were necessary. The distribution of the amount already sanctioned for advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—Faridpur Rs. 5,000, Backergunge Rs. 3,000—was left to the Collectors. The Collector of Faridpur devoted Rs. 3,500 to the *Bil* country, and the Collector of Backergunge his whole grant, Rs. 3,000. The road works already

opened by the District Boards were, of course, continued, and I did not consider it necessary to prohibit such minor measures of relief as the District Boards might think it advisable to undertake in aid of private beneficence or otherwise. The District Board of Faridpur spent Rs. 1,824 in paying women for husking paddy and in other more or less gratuitous relief. The cold weather crops were good. The *boro* and *aus* rice were almost bumper crops, but still prices were maintained. The prospects of the *aman* crop were, however, good, and by September the price of common rice had fallen to twelve seers per rupee. The District Board of Faridpur having applied for leave to advance Rs. 300 to the Revd. Mathura Nath Bose, to be spent on relief work, and alarming accounts of the state of affairs having appeared in the public prints, the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. A. C. Tute, C.S., made a local enquiry in September, the result of which he reported to Government in his letter No. 3T., dated 21st September 1894. Under date September 27th, the Secretary to the Indian Association addressed Government inviting attention to the alarmist accounts in the newspapers, and especially to the experiences of Babu Devi Prasana Chowdhury. This gentleman and other well-meaning persons, as noticed in my report for last year, took an exaggerated view of the situation, not knowing what famine is. As I said last year, I think we went quite as far as was possible without demoralizing the people. The zamindars who have the best means of ascertaining the facts, and who are the persons most interested, undertook no measures of relief.

The recovery of loans made in 1893-94 and 1894-95 in the distressed tracts has been very good. Of the amount due in Backergunge, only Rs. 245 remained outstanding by latest advices, and in Faridpur only Rs. 1,992.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

10. As reported last year, there is, properly speaking, no regular emigration from, or immigration into, this Division. There is, however, much temporary migration in search of work, both within the Division and from outside. The people of my Division are, as a rule, too well off to work as coolies—I might almost say as day-labourers. Earthwork is almost all done by immigrants from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. The same class supply such palki-bearers, punkha pullers, &c., as there are. They are to some extent displacing local men as domestic servants. The great jute business of Narayanganj depends almost entirely on this immigrant labour. A few special migrations may be mentioned. At the commencement of the cold weather, labourers from the neighbouring districts migrate to Backergunge for the paddy harvest. These reapers receive one-fifth of the crop they have reaped. A Backergunge cultivator likes to sit and see other men reap his crop for him.

The Kishorganj subdivision of the Mymensingh district is said to supply Chandni Bazar, Calcutta, with many of its shop-keepers. Though they will not do hard work at home, people of this subdivision are said to roam as far as Moulmein in search of employment. Gangs of Muhammadans from the Tangail subdivision go to Rangpur and the Bhowal pargana in the Dacca district to reap paddy. Fishermen from Sylhet and other districts come to catch fish in the east of the Mymensingh district during the cold weather.

11. The following statement shows the number of coolies embarked at Goalundo for the labour districts, as compared with the preceding year. I also give the figures for the first three months of the current year compared with the first three months of 1894:—

Class of Emigrants.	1893.			1894.		
	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contractor ...	2,930	1,163	4,092	1,571	1,432	3,003
Sardari	8,919	4,736	13,655	9,821	4,203	14,024
Free	13,041	10,594	23,635	13,006	12,615	25,621
Total ...	24,890	16,492	41,382	24,398	18,250	42,6[illegible]

Class of Emigrants.	During first three months of 1894.			During first three months of 1895.		
	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.	Assam.	Cachar and Sylhet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Contractors ...	400	432	832	453	808	1,261
Sardari ...	6,247	2,263	8,510	7,863	3,973	11,836
Free ...	5,211	3,169	8,380	5,022	12,491	17,513
Total ...	11,858	5,864	17,722	13,338	17,272	30,610

The business is in a flourishing condition generally on the Surma Valley side. The enormous extension of free emigration is very remarkable. Would that it meant free labour on the gardens.

Steamers have now entirely superseded boats in this side.

In May 1894 I inspected the depôts and lodging-houses at Goalundo, and found things in good order. I saw Dr. Kishori Lal Banerjee, the Embarkation Agent, put the coolies starting for the labour districts through their examination. The coolies I saw were a fine lot, although by no means all junglis. I again inspected the depôts and lodging-houses in March last. On this occasion I inspected the embarkation depôt also.

The India General Steam Navigation Company has opened a line of steamers on the Ganges between Revelganj in the Saran district and Goalundo. This will much help employers who employ so-called North-westers. Immigrants by this line are inspected at Goalundo under paragraph 26 of the rules under Act I of 1889.

In my report for 1893-94 I said Babu Kishori Lal Banerjee's conduct of the business leaves nothing to be desired. The Indian Tea Association have, however, lately declared that "matters as they stand at present are not at all satisfactory," "sardars and their coolies are interfered with," "the present arrangements are susceptible of considerable improvement"; and on these grounds have asked that a European Embarkation Agent may be appointed. No doubt a native officer has great advantage over a foreigner in work of this nature. I have said that in the absence of anything to the contrary which I could submit to the test of investigation, I adhere to the opinion I expressed last year.

There was no criminal prosecution during the year under the Act and Rules.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

12. At the beginning of the year the price of rice, our principal food crop, was high on account of the partial failure of the winter crop of 1893-94. The winter crop of 1894-95 having proved a bumper one, the price rapidly fell, with the result that at the end of the year it was the lowest on record since 1887-88. In that year the gold price of the rupee was 16¼*d.*; it is now 13¼*d.* The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March has been—

			Sr.	Ch.
1889-90	...	...	15	14
1890-91	...	...	15	12
1891-92	...	...	13	14
1892-93	...	...	11	11¾
1893-94	...	...	11	8¾
1894-95	...	...	17	11

The wages of labour were almost the same as in the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that there has been a heavy fall in the price of rice. A slight increase has taken place in Dacca in the wages of carpenters and masons and thatchers; women and boys are apparently doing a little better in

this district. In Mymensingh the wages of domestic servants are gradually increasing. Up-country men are fast replacing local residents in the above capacity—a significant fact as showing the comparative wealth of this part of Bengal. In Backergunge, too, almost all hard labour and handicraft is done by immigrant foreigners, the indigenes being too well off to do such work. Our rates compare as follows with those of the Patna Division :—

		Dacca.	Patna. As. P.
Superior mason	...	... 8 annas to 1 rupee.	4 6
Do. carpenter	...	... 8 " 1 "	4 6
Do. blacksmith	...	8 " 1 "	5 0
Thatchers	...	... 4 " 12 annas.	2 9
Cooly	...	... 3 " 8 "	2 3

Milk costs seven seers the rupee at Dacca, at Bankipore 16 to 20 seers. Lately, Mymensingh carters demanded Rs. 50-6 per month for carts. I actually paid Rs. 44-9. In the Patna Division they cost Rs. 12. I was much struck, when lately on deputation to that Division, with the difference in the cost of living. No wonder officers quartered here sigh for the delights of the Patna Division; no wonder the poor and needy of that Division seek the comparative luxury of this Division.

VIII.—MINES AND MANUFACTURES.

13. Cotton weaving, for which the town of Dacca was once so famous, has now dwindled to insignificant proportions. Country piece-goods cannot compete with the cheap European articles. Few people can afford to buy these costly muslins at the prices at which they can be made by hand, and with the cessation of demand the art is rapidly being forgotten. It is said that muslin of first quality cannot now be produced. Embroidery is practised by Musulmans and the females of almost all the castes of Hindus in the town. *Kasida* cloths are still exported to Persia, Egypt, and Turkey. Gold and silver work is carried on upon a small scale. Shell work is an important trade at Dacca, shell bracelets being in much request among Hindu females.

Cheese continues to be manufactured in the cold season in the east of Mymensingh and west of Sylhet district. This tract is many feet under water in the rains, and in the dry season produces the most delicious pasture. It is said that agriculture is encroaching on the pasture. No doubt the tract in question is rising slowly.

The steam oil-mill at Jhalakati in Backergunge district, mentioned in previous reports, is still working. The business is said to be profitable.

The flour and oil mill at Dacca has ceased to exist.

Articles of brass and bell-metal are manufactured at several places, notably at Islampur and at Tangail in the Mymensingh district, and at Hasherkandi in Faridpur.

Other manufactures are *sitalpati* and *hoogla* mats, cloth to a certain extent, *daos* and sacrificial knives, earthenware for domestic consumption. But generally the Division imports its manufactured goods and exports raw produce.

The date-sugar manufacture of Jessore extends to the tracts of this Division adjoining that district.

We have 17 steam jute-presses at Narayanganj and 7 in the Mymensingh district. Besides this there are 25 hand-presses, 14 at Narayanganj and 11 at Mymensingh. There are no less than 16 soap manufactories in the town of Dacca. Ærated waters are manufactured at four places in Dacca and at two places in Mymensingh. In spite of the climate, ice is manufactured at Dacca only.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

14. The Collectors submit reports on this subject direct to Government, copies of which are sent to me. The trade of this Division is very large both on its own account and on account of the province which lies on its north and east. The chief *entrepots* are Goalundo, Madaripur, and Narayanganj. The

latter place has a large trade with Chittagong and coast ports, and with Calcutta both by water *viâ* Sunderbans or the Eastern Canal, and by rail *viâ* Goalundo. Being a customs port, we have accurate statistics of its trade with Chittagong and other coast ports. Imports have fallen from Rs. 4,21,896 to Rs. 3,38,618, chiefly in salt and kerosine oil, both of which can now be imported more cheaply from Calcutta. Exports also fell from Rs. 66,98,274 to Rs. 62,67,705, chiefly in jute, though more jute was exported.

The Agents, Rivers Steam Navigation and India General Steam Navigation Companies, state that the exportation of jute from Narayanganj by river steamers has increased from 1,10,21,420 maunds to 1,35,63,669 maunds. The jute season was an unusually long one and prices ruled low.

Returns of traffic along the Calcutta and Eastern Canal show that 2,90,000 maunds of salt, 9,400 maunds of sugar and 4,000 maunds of kerosine oil came to Dacca district by this route, while 8,25,000 maunds of raw jute, 8,500 maunds of gram and pulses, and 83,000 maunds of mustard seed were exported.

The Collector of Mymensingh reports that 9,64,254 maunds of jute were exported from that district to Calcutta, against 9,00,168 maunds in the preceding year. When he wrote, a large quantity still remained undisposed of in the hands of the cultivators. It is not stated how these figures are obtained. 6,51,000 maunds appear to have been exported *viâ* the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. Only 4,440 maunds went down the Nadia Rivers. 18,600 maunds of mustard seed was exported by the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. The Collector also reports that European cotton piece-goods, valued at Rs. 20,47,788, were imported from Calcutta in 1894, as against Rs. 19,50,185 in the preceding year. Imports of petroleum fell off, 23,496 maunds against 29,317 maunds. Besides these imports, cocoa-nuts and betel-nuts from Backergunge, refined sugar from Ghazipur and other places, and timber from Dhubri, were imported on a large scale.

Backergunge exported 33,37,000 maunds rice by the Calcutta and Eastern canals, 54,000 maunds jute, and 9,500 maunds gram and pulse. It imported by the same route 5,00,000 maunds salt and 34,900 maunds kerosine oil. The next important article of trade in Backergunge is betel-nuts, from the proceeds of which it is said one-third of the rent is paid. The outturn was an unprecedented one, and about two lakhs of maunds were exported to Burmah, Calcutta, and the neighbouring districts, as against one lakh of maunds in the preceding year. About seven lakhs of cocoanuts were exported to Calcutta, Rajshahi, Dacca, Jessore, Faridpur, and Pabna. The Collector notices the rapid increase in the imports of *bahaduri* and *chhota dusti* wood used for building purposes. Also of delf pottery all made at Maestricht, which I referred to in my report for 1892-93. This is now exposed for sale on a large scale in all our bazars. The shapes are better adapted for native food than ordinary European plates, &c. It is used chiefly by Muhammadans.

Faridpur also does a good trade by the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. It exported 59,000 maunds gram and pulses, 6,54,000 maunds jute, and 19,500 maunds mustard-seed, and imported 2,06,000 maunds salt and 17,400 maunds kerosine oil by this route

I have no statistics of trade along our two railways—the Dacca-Mymensingh and the Goalundo-Calcutta. The gross receipts on the former line have increased from Rs. 4,52,000 to Rs. 5,23,000, or 15·7 per cent. The increase is said to be due to the development of the jute traffic. The Goalundo-Calcutta line has also done well.

Though owing to the absence of registering stations and other causes my information is very incomplete, I think I am justified in saying the year has not been a bad one for trade. On the other hand, depression of trade is given as the cause of the extraordinary decrease in the sale of hundi stamps.

The number of banks seems sufficient for the trade of the Division. Besides the numerous private banks, the Bank of Bengal has a branch at Dacca which does a large business.

All over the Division there are now loan offices. One of the oldest established is that at Faridpur, which has paid a dividend of 22·5 per cent. this year. The Dacca and Munshiganj Loan Banks only pay 5 and 6 per cent. respectively. Out of nine loan offices in Mymensingh, one at Arvali in the Tangail

subdivision has collapsed. That at the Sadar station has been unfortunate, the Secretary having misappropriated some of its funds. The other offices in this district are said to be doing well. The Barisal Loan Office is reported to be in a prosperous condition. It has a capital of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The dividend declared at the end of the year was 24 per cent. against 12 per cent. in the previous year.

IX-A.—PROVIDENT SOCIETIES.

14a. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division, in his report for 1893-94, made some remarks on the provident societies which had sprung up in the Khulna district; and in their Resolution No. 5306Stats., dated the 31st October 1894, on the reports of Registrars of Joint-stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act during the official year 1893-94, the Government of India referred to the same subject. I find there are no less than 76 such societies in my division, viz.—

		Registered under the Companies' Act.	Unregistered.
Dacca	...	1	3
Mymensingh	...	3	1
Faridpur	...	2	1
Backergunge	...	62	3

The societies returned as unregistered have only lately been started. The general idea of these societies is that each member pays a certain sum to a particular member or his nominee on the occurrence of a certain event. In the Barisal Family Relief Fund Company the death of a member is the event, and the payment is made to his nominee. It is obvious that it would not pay a young man to join such a society. In other cases, marriage, birth of children, pilgrimage, and even the raising of a tin-roofed house, is the event which entails a payment from all the members. The Barisal Family Relief Fund Company, Limited, which was established in 1891, is conducted, the Collector says, on business principles. It publishes an annual balance-sheet. It has a cash balance of Rs. 20,384, and has put out Rs. 3,091 on loan.

Of these societies generally the Collector, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"A much less satisfactory feature in the history of our progress to civilization is the sudden out-crop of small provident companies all over the district. A special enquiry regarding these undertakings has been made, and it is reported that they started in the Bagirhat sub-division of the Khulna district, and were imported by speculators till now every considerable village has one or more; indeed, in Raerkati, a village two miles off from Pirojpur town, and included within the Municipality, there are eight such funds besides one in the town itself. The natural result was that only old men with a foot in the grave joined the death funds, and the young men on the eve of matrimony, the marriage funds. Hence many of the companies collapsed, the share-holders refusing to pay their contributions. Some of the companies tried to improve matters by promising pensions to subscribers paying regularly for so many years, or making payment for a special number of years a condition to the enjoyment of a marriage or house-building bonus."

"The business of these companies is usually carried on ostensibly by a Secretary and Managing Directors acting under bye-laws framed by the companies. But section 76 of the Act, which provides for changes in the bye-laws only by virtue of a general meeting, is ignored, and everything is done according to the fancy of the Secretary, who is usually the promoter. Accounts are seldom, if ever, kept, the realizations are slack and not brought to book, and there are loud complaints of favouritism and dishonesty in the way claims are brought up out of turn and the rules twisted or evaded according as the subscriber is or is not a friend of the Directors. In fact, the management of these companies is on a par with their organization, and they are rapidly being discredited and collapsing." One promoter of such a society candidly confessed that his object in starting the fund was to provide for a relative who was sitting idle at home.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

15. The following administrative changes have taken place:—

(1) Certain villages of the district of Dacca have been transferred to the district of Faridpur under paragraph 2 of Government order No. 486J.D., dated the 26th May 1894, and notification No. 4172J., dated the 6th November 1894.

(2) Under Government orders No. 970J., dated the 4th February 1895, the quasi-subdivision established at Gopalganj in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district has been abolished.

(3) Some outposts have been abolished and others have been converted into police-stations in accordance with the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee.

(4) Five new sub-registry offices at Rahamatpur, Rajapur, Kawkhali, Daulatkhan, and Tazumuddin, in the district of Backergunge, have been opened.

16. In paragraph 3 of Resolution dated 1st January 1873, in which orders on the new Code of Criminal Procedure, which came into force on that date, were passed, the then Lieutenant-Governor, the late Sir George Campbell, said:—

"At large stations one court should sit regularly as the Police Court, and take up at once ordinary police cases as they are sent in by the police. It seems wholly unnecessary that the work should be distributed in driblets, a little to every man who has powers of a Magistrate, as is now too often the case; it is not necessary to employ all the Magistrates at all times on criminal work. It is better that certain officers should be adequately employed and the others set free for other work."

In paragraph 51 of my report for 1892-93 and in paragraph 27 of my report for 1893-94, I noticed this subject, and stated that in the Mymensingh district an attempt had been made to separate magisterial and collectorate functions. In paragraph 5 of the Resolution on my report for 1892-93, the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor called for a special report on the subject, which I lately submitted. In paragraph 7 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on my report for 1893-94, he approved generally of the arrangements made at Mymensingh. Mr. Earle writes that they have been a complete success. He is surprised that any other arrangement was ever thought of. He writes:—

"The Magistrates in charge of the two subdivisions into which the Sadar subdivision has been divided, have shown far greater interest in their work than I could possibly have expected of them had they taken up cases from any and every thana and outpost. This is the result of their having become fully acquainted with the areas placed under their charge and the people inhabiting the same both in the course of their judicial work and during their tours in the interior, which lasted 90 and 75 days. The disposal of revenue work has, I consider, decidedly improved under the system. Officers have not had the chance of complaining that they had to neglect such business on account of criminal judicial work, and have, as heads of departments, evinced far more zeal than would have been possible had their thoughts been constantly distracted by such engrossing business. In conclusion I would note that the public, as far as their opinion can be gathered, approve of the system, and would resent a return to the previous arrangements."

As the Treasury Officer, who naturally takes all the other collectorate work of a non-peripatetic nature, must have three years' service, and as at all of my head-quarters, except perhaps Faridpur, two first class Magistrates are required, to operate such a division of labour as is above described only three senior officers are required. The normal establishment of senior officers, that is, officers with first class powers, viz.—

Dacca	3
Mymensingh	4
Faridpur	4
Barisal	5

is therefore ample for the purpose. Though so large a staff of senior officers is thought necessary at Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier complains that he was

unable to make the arrangements which have proved so successful at Mymensingh, because his establishments so often fell short of sanctioned strength and there were so many transfers. On January 1st, 1885, he had only two instead of five Magistrates with first class powers at head-quarters.

However, on April 1st, Mr. LeMesurier was able to give up one first class and one second class Magistrate entirely to criminal judicial work. On that date two first class Magistrates at Faridpur and one at Dacca were able to devote themselves exclusively to criminal judicial work.

17. Narayanganj is growing so rapidly and has already become a place of so much importance that I have thought (Joint-Magistrates being extinct) it should again be brought directly under the District Magistrate. It is one hour by road, and half an hour by rail, only from Dacca. It is indeed the commercial part of Dacca. The Magistrate of the district already in some matters supersedes the Subdivisional Officer. What with passing through *en route* elsewhere, inspections and excursions, he already spends a good deal of time at Narayanganj. I make out he spent some 45 days there in the year under report. So the Commissioner is a frequent visitor. If the Magistrate of the district elected to live at Narayanganj in preference to Dacca, I should not oppose his choice. But the mercantile community, for reasons which it is easy to understand, prefer to maintain their comparative autonomy.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

18. No statistical enquiries of any importance have been undertaken.

The result of the registration of vital statistics in certain areas where registration is compulsory is given in the following statement:—

District.	Selected area.	Population of census in 1891.	Births.			Deaths.		
			Total birth in 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.		Total deaths in 1894.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	
				1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Dacca	82,321	1,769	24·67	21·48	2,342	31·02	28·44
	Narayanganj	17,715	377	37·18	21·28	383	33·07	21·67
	Total for the District ...	100,036	2,146	26·94	21·45	2,726	31·38	27·25
Mymensingh	Nasirabad	11,555	97	9·43	8·39	243	20·16	21·02
	Muktagacha	4,923	112	32·3	22·75	125	23·76	25·39
	Jamalpur	15,398	429	36·15	27·87	391	41·72	25·40
	Sherpur	10,744	321	36·95	29·87	314	37·36	29·22
	Kishorganj	13,938	331	25·30	23·66	281	19·37	20·08
	Bazitpur	9,399	236	29·25	25·10	226	35·96	24·04
	Tangail	17,073	521	26·70	28·98	378	18·91	21·03
	Netrakona	9,821	285	33·29	29·01	249	33·49	25·35
	Total for the District ...	93,791	2,332	28·52	24·86	2,207	27·33	23·53
Faridpur ...	Faridpur	10,774	254	29·8	23·50	242	25·4	22·4
	Madaripur	13,772	485	17·3	35·20	345	26·2	25·0
	Total for the District ...	24,546	739	22·85	30·10	587	25·40	23·91
Backergunge	Barisal	15,482	296	24·93	19·11	326	24·60	21·05
	Nalchhiti	1,675	22	19·10	13·13	26	16·11	15·52
	Jhalokati	2,305	26	5·49	10·99	25	24·49	10·57
	Perojpur	12,246	294	21·55	24·00	278	21·55	22·70
	Patuakhali	4,885	105	15·35	21·49	131	29·27	26·81
	Total for the District ...	36,053	743	21·03	20·27	786	23·81	21·44
	Total for the Division ...	255,026	5,960	26·2	23·37	6,306	28·2	24·72

The general rate for the Division is 35·4 for births and 28·1 for deaths. In 1893 it was 36·1 and 30·4. So the results of compulsory registration, 12·03 below average in births and 3·38 below average in deaths, are apparently very unsatisfactory. Were these compulsory areas urban in character, the low rates could be accounted for. In urban areas males preponderate, and many persons are not permanent residents. Many, even if ordinarily resident, retire to their original homes for domestic events. But our compulsory areas are to a great extent rural. As noted under police, we make a more liberal allowance of police in rural than in urban areas, and we depend on the police for the report of these events.

The Magistrate of Faridpur, Mr. Herald, thinks that many of the births at Madaripur properly belong to the previous year. No doubt in 1893 there was much arrear reporting both in compulsory and non-compulsory areas. But we should have made up arrears by now.

There has been a large increase in the number of prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873 for not reporting births and deaths in all districts except Dacca:—

	1894.		1893.	
	Prosecuted.	Convicted.	Prosecuted.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	41	30	42	30
Narayanganj	5	5	8	8
Mymensingh municipal areas ...	85	78	34	30
Faridpur ditto ...	140	135	1	...
Backergunge ditto ...	13	12	...	...
Total for the Division ...	284	260	85	68

There is improvement in Backergunge, but this district, with a municipal population of 36,653, is still behind hand. Mr. Earle in Mymensingh, and Mr. Herald in Faridpur, show great determination in enforcing the law. The Municipal Commissioners being no longer responsible for collecting these statistics, are inclined to forget that they get all the fines under the Act. They have been persuaded to give rewards for information leading to convictions under the Act.

19. Births were first generally registered in 1892, and generally in that year results were not good. I now give the results in 1892, 1893, and 1894 in each subdivision with the rate per thousand. The rate varies from 23·9 in Netrakona subdivision to 47·9 in Perojpur subdivision. Generally the birth-rate in the Backergunge district is creditable to the rural police. Mymensingh is improving. The fall in Dacca and Faridpur may be due to the fact that the figures for 1893 included arrears.

There is more reason that a birth should be concealed than a death. It is therefore fair to assume that if deaths are not reported, the births are more so.

The fact that over the whole Division the birth-rate exceeds the death-rate by 7·3, in spite of imperfect recording, is most impressive.

Total number of births registered in 1892, 1893, *and* 1894.

District.	Subdivision.	Population according to census of 1891.	Total number of births in 1892.	Total number of births in 1893.	Total number of births in 1894.	Birth ratio per 1,000 of population. 1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	Sadar	790,936(*a*)	20,562	28,445	25,666	25·9(*a*)	35·9(*a*)	32·4
	Narayanganj	574,516(*a*)	16,535	21,521	18,977	28·7(*a*)	37·4(*a*)	33·0
	Munshiganj	606,105(*a*)	13,263	23,182	25,792	21·8(*a*)	38·2(*a*)	42·5
	Manikganj	449,099(*a*)	12,550	19,725	16,927	27·9(*a*)	43·9(*a*)	37·6
	Total for the District ...	2,420,656	62,910	92,873	87,362	25·9	38·3	36·0
Mymensingh ...	Sadar	853,020	18,404	23,290	24,964	21·5	27·2	29·1
	Kishorganj	525,602	13,291	16,093	17,152	25·2	30·6	32·6
	Tangail	859,475	19,623	31,567	30,235	22·8	36·7	35·1
	Jamalpur	579,742	13,352	16,810	17,777	23·0	28·9	30·6
	Netrakona	654,347	12,577	15,605	15,697	19·8	23·8	23·9
	Total for the District ...	3,472,186	77,657	103,314	105,825	22·3	29·7	30·4
Faridpur ...	Sadar	666,422	18,671	29,866	24,284	28·0	44·8	36·4
	Goalundo	350,451	9,037	13,801	10,918	25·7	39·3	31·0
	Madaripur	780,447	23,445	28,812	27,019	30·0	36·9	34·6
	Total for the District ...	1,797,320	51,153	72,480	62,221	28·4	40·3	34·6
Backergunge ...	Sadar	879,177	33,882	38,897	35,742	38·5	44·2	40·6
	Pirojpur	519,603	18,926	20,019	24,904	36·4	38·5	47·9
	Patuakhali	496,735	16,476	16,520	21,554	33·1	33·2	43·3
	Bhola	258,450	10,267	11,436	11,014	39·7	44·2	42·6
	Total for the District ...	2,153,965	79,551	86,872	93,214	36·9	40·3	43·2
	Divisional Total ..	9,844,127	271,271	355,539	348,622	27·5	36·1	35·4

(*a*) In the last year's statement boat population was excluded from the figures in column 3; hence the difference between these and the last year's figures.

APPENDIX B.

Schedule of maximum and minimum rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed tramway.

	Maximum pies per mile.	Minimum pies per mile.
Passenger fares—		
1st class	......	......
2nd class	......	......
3rd or lowest class	......	......

	Maximum pies per maund per mile.	Minimum pies per maund per mile.
Luggage	......	......

	Maximum pies per mile.	Minimum pies per mile.
Carriages—		
Single carriages	......	......

	Maximum pies per truck.	Minimum pies per truck.
Two or more carriages on one truck	......	......

	Maximum pies per mile.	Minimum pies per mile.
Horses—		
Single horse	......	......

	Maximum pies per 50 miles or portion thereof.	Minimum pies per 50 miles or portion thereof.
Dogs—		
Each	......	......

	First 100 miles. Annas.	Every additional 100 miles. Annas.
Parcels—		
Not exceeding 5 seers or 1 cubic foot ...	......	......
" " 10 " 2 cubic feet ...	......	......
" " 20 " 4 " ...	......	......
" " 30 " 6 " ...	......	......
" " 40 " 8 " ...	......	......
For every additional 10 seers or 2 cubic feet, or portion of 10 seers or 2 cubic feet	......	......

	Maximum pies per maund per mile.	Minimum pies per maund per mile.
Goods rates—		
5th class	......	......
4th "	......	......
3rd "	......	......
2nd "	......	......
1st "	......	......
Coal, edible grain, and other low-priced staples to be carried at special rates	......	......

APPENDIX C.

Working of proposed tramway.

No agreement has yet been arranged with any existing Tramway or Railway Administration under which the projected tramway is to be worked, but when completed it is proposed to offer the working to the ______________________ Company on the following terms:—

(i) ____

(ii) ____

(iii), &c. ____

OR

It has been provisionally arranged with the ________________ Company to work the projected tramway when completed on the following terms :—

(i) ________________

(ii) ________________

(iii), &c. ________________

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 1921Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 21st September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Chittagong for the year 1894-95.

Financial.

The financial position of the Chittagong Port Fund, on the 31st March 1895, is shown in the following statement:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Opening balance of the year	38,223 12 11	7,341 11 3½
Receipts during the year	77,584 1 4	16,599 0 0
Total ...	1,15,807 14 3	23,940 11 3½
Expenditure during the year	60,516 3 8	9,050 6 5
Balance at the close of the year	55,291 10 7	14,890 4 10½
Total ...	1,15,807 14 3	23,940 11 3½

2. The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

Shipping.

		1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports ...	Entered ...	26	39,926	17	30,272	32	50,861
	Cleared ...	27	41,028	16	26,694	20	20,637
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports	Entered ...	11	1,824	17	2,572	7	1,206
	Cleared ...	2	187	...	...	...	...
Vessels trading with home ports	Entered ...	734	211,362	626	202,030	595	210,834
	Cleared ...	762	213,357	617	208,885	566	219,942

In paragraph 7 of the report under review, the number of European vessels which cleared for foreign ports during the year 1894-95 is stated to be 22, and that of British Indian 1, the total number sailing for foreign ports being thus given as 23. From the statement given in paragraph 11 of the report, it appears that this total includes three vessels which sailed for ports situated in the island of Ceylon: but those ports come under the category of home ports and not of foreign ports, under the provisions of Act I of 1859. The figures in the table above have been corrected accordingly.

of serious crime for the Dacca and Backergunge districts (where the increase is largest), and I find the increase thus distributed :—

1st quarter	...	...	...	+140
2nd do.	...	...	...	+183
3rd do.	...	...	...	+213
4th do.	...	...	...	+ 25

There is, again, a heavy increase in burglaries and theft in Backergunge in first quarter of 1895 compared with first quarter of 1894, and in Mymensingh in burglaries. In other respects serious crime in the first quarter of 1895 has declined, as might have been anticipated with falling prices.

As noticed in former reports, the practice differs as to what should be entered as a crime in the crime returns. I have satisfied myself that in Mymensingh the increase is largely due to a change of practice in this respect, and I cannot help suspecting that the same cause has operated to some extent in Backergunge and Dacca.

No doubt the reorganization of the village police has resulted in better reporting. The Magistrate of Backergunge, who joined the district in March 1894, has reason to believe that a great deal of crime is suppressed, not so much by the rural as by the regular police. He says thefts of cattle and boats, where the thief is unknown, are not taken up by the police. Although he admits that more crime is now reported, he is convinced that the increase has been real and is not, as I suggest, more or less artificial. That the increase is so large in crimes against property supports the Magistrate's view. On the other hand, improved reporting would necessarily swell the returns of house-breaking cases.

29. In burglaries the increase is 16·4 per cent. on the whole. In Backergunge 39·1, in Dacca 30·1. In thefts the increase, on the whole, is 16·1 per cent.—the largest in Dacca 18·8, the smallest in Backergunge 11·4. There was increase in 1892 and 1893 as compared with 1891, and there is now increase as compared with 1892 and 1893.

30. There was one very important case under class I, offences relating to coin. A gang of coiners carried on their operations in a boat on the river near Rajabari in the district of Dacca. Four men were caught with a large number of coins, dies, moulds and other implements for coining. One of them was admitted as approver. The other three were convicted and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Offences by public servants.

30*a*. Serious charges of bribery and corruption were brought against a Deputy Magistrate at Dacca. After due enquiry I recommended his prosecution in the criminal courts or before a commission. He has been prosecuted before a special commission consisting of Mr. C. W. Bolton, c.s., and Babu Pyari Mohan Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, and has been convicted.

Riots.

31. We have long had an evil reputation for riots and murders. I accordingly devote special paragraphs to these classes of crime. The number of cases of riot has risen in all districts, especially in Mymensingh. But it is explained that in this district the increase is due partly to a change in the preparation of the returns of true crime. The increase in other districts is small.

District.	True cases of riot.					
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	79	111	81	111	190	140
Mymensingh	104	106	170	146	127	204
Faridpur	94	166	134	116	147	166
Backergunge	100	95	133	93	107	124
Total ...	377	478	518	466	500	634

Of these, the following resulted in loss of life:—

District.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	3	2	3	3	3
Mymensingh ...	6	4	8	6	5
Faridpur	5	4	1	1	2
Backergunge... ..	10	8	9	10	13
Total	24	18	21	20	23

All these 23 cases came to trial; 13 resulted in conviction and 10 in acquittal.

In none of these 13 cases was the death sentence inflicted, yet in all of them probably both parties went into the riot, well knowing that they would cause death, and practically intending to cause it. In only one case was any one sentenced to transportation for life. In Mymensingh both sides were sent up for trial in 12 cases, in Faridpur in 19 cases, in Backergunge in 5 cases, and in Dacca in one case only. In Sylhet, where riots are more common, but not generally so serious as they are here, both parties were usually guilty.

Riots here are nearly always premeditated, in the sense that the parties have had ample time to have recourse to the constituted authorities. The Magistrate of Backergunge states that no decrease in riots can be expected so long as the courts hold themselves practically bound to acquit the party whom they find to have been in possession of the land in dispute. It is stated that the actual rioters are, for the most part, strangers to the quarrel and often to the locality, brought down with the deliberate intention of fighting. The Magistrate is disposed to think that matters might improve if the police would make a practice of sending up both sides for trial whenever cross-charges are made and it is found foreign *lathials* have been employed.

I submitted a typical case to the Inspector-General of Police. Both sides were sent up and both were acquitted because they had not exceeded the legal right of private defence. I wrote:—

"The evidence that there was a riot as defined by clause 4, section 147, Penal Code, is to my mind conclusive. The fact is practically admitted on both sides. How the riot originated appears to me to be immaterial. It cannot be argued for a moment that either side had any right of private defence in face of clauses 3 and 4 of section 99, and it is clear that what provocation there was, was not grave and sudden. The only question was who took part in the riot on either side."

I quote one case of riot as illustrative of the lawless character of the people of Backergunge. There was a dispute about a piece of land close to the jail wall at Barisal, and three constables were sent to the spot to maintain order. In spite of this, a gang of men came in the middle of the night, attempted to set up a house on the disputed land, and attacked the constables. The police lines being near at hand, the reserve turned out. The rioters, however, attacked the reserve, who only succeeded in arresting them after a free fight.

I was able to report that no cases of riot between Hindus and Musulmans had occurred in this Division in the last five years.

32. The following statement shows the number of cases of murder returned as true in each district as compared with 1893 and 1892:—

Murder.

District.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	12	13	7
Mymensingh ...	24	15	24
Faridpur ...	15	13	11
Backergunge ...	41	57	63
Total ...	92	98	105

Of these, two were by robbers and two by poison, as compared with three and one in the previous year. In three of the Dacca cases the murderers were lunatics.

The ease with which poison can be obtained for murderous purposes is illustrated by the fact that in two cases wives obtained arsenic on pretence that they wanted to administer it to their husbands to make them love them.

In two cases the husband was convicted of causing the death of his girl-wife by forcing her. In one of these cases, six months, in the other one year's rigorous imprisonment only was inflicted, in consideration of the habits of the people in this matter.

In Backergunge in no less than 13 cases the death was caused by gun-shot. In ten of these cases the deed was done at night when the victims were eating or sleeping in their houses. In only one of these cases were the assassins detected, and that only because they were so foolish as to leave the gun with which the deed was done outside the house. The Judge did not hang them because he could not make up his mind who fired the shot. In one case a man was shot when assisting a poon to execute a civil court process. The use of guns for homicidal purposes has become a serious matter in this district. In the current year I have received special reports of 17 such cases. In the last four years guns have been used in cases of unlawful assembly, riot, murder, and grievous hurt.

1895 up to 1st May	...	in 26 cases.
1894	...	in 24 "
1893	...	in 19 "
1892	...	in 37 "

In 1891 they were used in 24 cases of riot and murder only.

Dacoity.

33. In dacoity, too, especially river dacoity, we have been notorious in former years. The district figures for the last three years are—

	1892.	1983.	1894.
Dacca	7	...	3
Mymonsingh	6	17	5
Faridpur	5	6	15
Backergunge	...	3	9
Total ...	18	26	32

One of the three cases reported from Dacca was of a very serious nature. A gang of dacoits, said to be 100 to 125 in number, carrying torches and armed with axes, &c., broke into the house of a respectable gentleman, maltreated the inmates and carried off property to the value of Rs. 3,363. No clue was obtained by the local police, and the case was in due course reported in C form true. Lately, however, a dacoit, arrested in the Saran district on another charge, has made a full disclosure, which it is hoped may lead to the conviction of the offenders.

The serious case of dacoity in the Mymensingh district, alluded to in last year's report, ended in the conviction of that notorious dacoit Moharkhan. Special Inspector Babu Dina Bandhu Bhoumick did excellent service in this case. This man's escapes and attempts to escape are interesting.

November 1893	...	Escape and re-capture, Jamalpur thana.
December "	...	Do. Serajganj; re-arrested in a few days.
March 1894	...	Do. from Dubri jail.
May "	...	Re-arrested, Jamalpur.
" "	...	Attempted escape from Jamalpur lock-up.
November "	...	Escape from Dhubri jail; re-arrested in a few days.
March 1895	...	Do. from Gouhati jail.

I am glad to say he has been caught again. The frequent re-captures are perhaps more remarkable than the frequent escapes.

The increase in this crime in the Faridpur district is serious, and has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Ten of the cases were river dacoities.

The Magistrate of Backergunge states that the number of dacoities reported in his district does not represent the actual number committed during the year, and that there is reason for believing that many cases occur which are never reported.

As mentioned in last year's report, special enquiries were made into the increase in dacoity in the Mymensingh district in 1893. The conclusion come to was that they were generally the work of local bad characters who had been allowed too free a hand.

Non-cognizable crime.

34. Except in Mymensingh, non-cognizable crime has remained almost stationary in the last few years—12,476 cases in 1891 and 12,530 in 1894. In Mymensingh, however, there has been an increase of 84·3 per cent., from 4,965 to 9,154, from one to 699 persons to one to 379. In the rest of the Division there is one to 508 persons:—

District.	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.	Per cent.	Persons to a crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	6,495	6,383	— 112	1·7	379
Mymensingh ...	7,838	9,154	+1,316	16·7	379
Faridpur	3,278	3,036	— 242	7·3	678
Backergunge ...	3,287	3,111	— 176	5·3	692
Total ...	20,898	21,684	+ 786	3·7	453

In 1891 there were 12 Magistrates' Courts in the Mymensingh district; in 1894 there were 15; so we have provided increased facilities. There have been more cases under section 174, Indian Penal Code (non-attendance in obedience to summons), and under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, than in former years. There is also increase under heads Assault, Hurt, Mischief, said to be due to prosperous times. To the same cause is attributed a large increase under offences relating to marriage. That the increase is rather in the latter part of the year supports this explanation.

The variations in non-cognizable crime outside of Mymensingh are not worth notice.

Prevention.

35. There has been a very large increase in bad livelihood cases from 252 to 600, especially in Mymensingh and Backergunge.

	1893.	1894.
Dacca	42	73
Mymensingh	98	278
Faridpur	68	90
Backergunge	44	159
Total ...	252	600

The increase in offences against property has provoked enquiries into bad characters. Of these 600 cases, 498 came to trial, 294 in the village of the accused and 204 in court. In 371 cases the accused were bound over.

36. The following table shows the extent to which sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were made use of in each district of the Division:—

District.		Number of cases under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of persons bound down to keep the peace under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of such persons who were able to find security.	Number of persons who were imprisoned in default of furnishing security.	Number of cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of persons bound down to keep the peace under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number of such persons who were able to find security.	Number of persons who were imprisoned in default of furnishing security.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dacca ...	... 1893 ...	66	169	160	...	137	594	594	...	(a) Of these one person was released after undergoing imprisonment for some days.
	1894 ...	90	289	237	2(a)	115	395	395	...	
Mymensingh	... 1893 ...	50	146	146	...	354	131	131	...	
	1894 ...	115	281	281	...	799	809	809	...	
Faridpur ...	... 1893 ...	52	145	145	...	460	2,246	2,246	...	
	1894 ...	40	182	182	...	307	1,361	1,361	...	
Backergunge	... 1893 ...	160	367	367	...	1,119	1,913	1,913	2	
	1894 ...	135	310	310	...	1,016	1,421	1,421	4	
Total	... 1893 ...	328	827	827	...	2,070	4,884	4,884	2	
	1894 ...	380	1,012	1,010	...	2,237	3,986	3,960	4	

Though there has always been a good deal of rioting in Mymensingh, the preventive provisions of the Code have not, in former years, been much resorted to in that district.

I am glad that out of so many persons bound down under the above sections, only two persons in Dacca and four in Backergunge had to go to jail.

37. The panchayats under Act VI of 1870 are responsible for reporting serious crime including riots, and all attempts and preparations to commit, and abetments of, such crime. One of the members of each panchayat has now been appointed village headman under section 45 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as amended by Act X of 1894.

38. Special enquiries were made regarding the existence of the practice of hook-swinging at the Charack Puja festival. Two cases came to light—one in the Madaripur subdivision of the Faridpur district, the other in the Tangail subdivision of the Mymensingh district. The discovery of these cases reflects on the administration, as it had been thought and reported that this practice no longer existed.

XIV.—POLICE.

Regular Police.

39. The following statement shows the strength of the police force as it stood on the 31st December 1894:—

Establishment and cost.

District.	District Superintendent of Police.	Assistant Superintendent of Police.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head-constables.	Constables.	Town constables.	Rural police.	Total.	Number of population per policeman.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Dacca ...	1	1	5	22	51	554	...	3,776	4,410	548
Mymensingh ...	1	...	7	36	64	428	95	7,016	7,647	454
Faridpur ...	1	...	4	21	49	317	20	3,491	3,903	460
Backergunge ...	1	1	5	38	57	421	46	4,801	5,370	401
Total ...	4	2	21	117	221	1,720	161	19,084	21,380	461

On the whole the force is, I think, sufficient. Mymensingh should have two Assistant Superintendents and Backergunge one. There was no Assistant Superintendent of Police in the latter district for over six months.

When the high wages paid to coolies and the distaste of the people for active pursuits are considered, it is difficult to understand how the ranks of the police are filled.

District.		Actual expenditure on—		Total.
		Regular police	Rural police.	
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	...	1,14.960	1,88,800	3,03,760
Mymensingh	...	99,648	3,50,800	4,50,448
Faridpur	...	88 512	1,74,550	2 63,062
Backergunge	...	1,30,330	2,40,050	3,70,380
Total	...	4,33,460	9,54,200	13,87,650

Of the total cost, some Rs. 9,54,200 is raised by local taxation. The actual expenditure on the rural police is not known. I have estimated Rs. 50 per rural policeman.

A police reserve of 25 armed police has now been established in each district. No doubt the force of regular police in Mymensingh is small compared to area, population, and work. But then it always has been small. We have lately relieved the police of the service of all processes in cognizable cases except warrants, and we are organizing our village police for the first time. Under these circumstances, I am not prepared to support the Magistrates' or the Inspector-General's cry for larger establishments in that district. Already, under the Police Redistribution Committee's proposals, Sub-Inspectors are being substituted for head-constables, and the number of constables is to be increased.

The reorganization of the rural police has entailed some increase in numbers, as explained below.

The recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee regarding the abolition of out-posts, and the establishment of police-stations in place of out-posts, have all been carried out.

We have now an investigating centre to—

			Square miles.	Population.
1			2	3
Dacca	...	...	155	134,480
Mymensingh	...	...	226	124,006
Faridpur	...	...	126	99,851
Backergunge	...	...	140	82,844

When the difficulty of communication in some parts and at some seasons is considered, our investigating centres are, especially in Mymensingh, from an administrative point of view, impossible. But we manage somehow as we have managed for the last hundred years. And some day each panchayati union will be an investigating centre.

General conduct of the Regular Police.

40. The Magistrates of Dacca, Faridpur, and Backergunge are generally satisfied with the conduct of the police. The Magistrate of Mymensingh is now more satisfied than he was last year. He thinks the police of his have already been aroused from their torpor, and expects results in the year. I am glad to be able to report that after the submission of my

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characters.

accused and &

report for 1893, the Court Sub-Inspector, who, the Munsif found, had taken a bribe, was exonerated by the Judge in appeal. Similarly, the head-constable, Ananda Kishore Pal, was acquitted by the Hon'ble High Court of the serious charge of causing hurt in order to compel the restoration of certain property, and was found guilty of simple assault only. I omitted to state that he was found guilty of extortion in another case and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. The District and Sessions Judge, who has many opportunities of observing the conduct of the police in the cases which come before him, is still very much dissatisfied. On the whole, I think there has been improvement as compared with 1893, but I wish we could afford two Assistant Superintendents in this large and important district.

Mr. LeMesurier thinks very decided strides have been made towards protecting the public against misconduct on the part of the police. He adds that in districts like Backergunge, where the people are naturally independent and tenacious of their rights, it may be said there is no longer any danger of oppression. He points out some defects, and thinks the remedy lies probably in the improvement of the rural police.

In my report for 1892, I said that the police must be unpopular everywhere, specially so in India where they represent not merely authority, but alien authority, and where the level of public morality is so low. I do not, therefore, attribute much importance to the abuse lavished on the police in the native press. Judging from what one reads in the papers, one would expect that the removal or abolition of a thana or out-post would bring joy and gladness to the neighbourhood. We have lately abolished some out-posts, and in almost every case the neighbours have protested loudly against the loss of their protection.

41. Dismissals and departmental punishments have somewhat decreased, rather as compared with 1893 than with previous years. Judicial punishments were at a low ebb in 1893, and have now resumed their normal development.

Punishments and rewards.

I reported last year that the Mymensingh Police had got out of hand. The increase in punishment in 1894 in this district, was, I think, absolutely necessary. There is also a large increase in rewards in this district.

Eighty-eight officers and 159 men received money rewards against 86 and 120 in 1893. While 38 officers and 75 men were rewarded in Mymensingh, only two officers and no men were rewarded in Dacca.

42. Only one case of torture was reported true. It was not prosecuted because there was no disinterested witness, and the evidence obtained was not considered sufficient.

Criminal charges against the police.

No very remarkable cases of extortion are reported, but there were a good many charges brought, especially in Mymensingh and Backergunge. Both Mr. Earle and Mr. LeMesurier complain that Sub-divisional Officers have no time to try charges of extortion against the police. The former officer transferred all charges against the police to the file of the Joint-Magistrate at the Sadar. During the year as many as 71 criminal charges were instituted against the police in this district, out of which 30 were declared, on enquiry, to be true and 34 false. Seven cases were not enquired into. Convictions were obtained against the police in ten of the true cases, and in ten of the false cases the complainants were punished either under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, or under section 211, Indian Penal Code. In ten other cases they would have been punished had not the superior courts interfered. In four they were prosecuted and discharged. The cases against three are pending, and against seven no action was taken. I had occasion to go into the cases in which superior courts interfered in behalf of the persons who brought false complaints against the police. The interference, I found, was on technical grounds. The complaints were no doubt false and the complainants would have been punished had the cases against them been conducted with due regard to law. I quote the following remarks from Mr. Earle's report:—

"I consider that false complaints have been to a considerable extent encouraged by the damaging remarks which the Deputy Magistrates have from time to time levelled against the police in the course of their judgments—remarks which were too often based on bare suspicions. This action on the

part of the courts I have checked by pointing out to all officers that if they have any complaint to make against the police it is their duty to inform me forthwith, and that aspersions on the members thereof in their judgments, unless based on solid facts, merely make mischief."

As Judge and Magistrate I never allowed myself to make remarks on the conduct of the police either in my judgments or in charging my juries. I have lately addressed the Inspector-General of Police with a view to this practice being put a stop to.

Additional police and special constables.

43. In Dacca a strong force was located at Krokir char for one year from the 7th April 1894. It is stated that the parties interested have not yet come to terms, and that it will be necessary to apply for the retention of the force for a further period. This char has now been transferred to the Faridpur district.

Special constables were appointed in one case in Mymensingh—a dispute about a bazar. It has come out that in some instances special constables have been appointed without reference to me. In the district of Faridpur when the panchayat neglected to nominate a rural policeman, the Magistrate, instead of making the appointment himself, in some cases appointed the members of the panchayat to be special constables, apprehending, in the absence of any policeman, a disturbance of the peace. This apprehension was, I think, hardly reasonable. The Magistrate did not report the appointment of these special constables to me.

In cases of disputes about land it is often obvious that the owners (often absentees) are entirely responsible for the disturbances. In these cases it is unfair that the people of the neighbourhood, who are only harassed by the disturbances, should be saddled with the cost of their suppression.

Patrol boats.

44. A good many years ago I was interested in the police patrol boats on the border water between Sylhet and Mymensingh. These boats paraded the rivers with tom-toms beating. I never knew of their catching any dacoits, who no doubt kept out of their way; but they were a protection to traders, or the traders thought them so. The following establishment of patrol boats is maintained in this division:—

Dacca	2
Faridpur	2
Backergunge	5

Where means of communication are generally water—at some seasons only water—the subject of river police is a very important one. The Magistrate of Mymensingh has lately applied for new patrol boats. Up to 1891 there was a patrol boat at Bhairab Bazar in that district. The Magistrate of Faridpur thinks he wants more boats. The Magistrate of Dacca states that patrol boats enable the police to get about and look up badmashes. This is their principal use in Backergunge too. In this district the District Superintendent says no work was done by the patrol boats. They go with the wind and tide from one place to another. But though no work was done, they may have a moral effect, and no doubt they convoyed other boats.

The following steamers are maintained in this Division for police and other purposes. The number of miles each steamer ran during the year 1894, and the cost incurred, are shown in the following table:—

Number of steamers.	Number of miles run.	Cost incurred.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
Lorna ...	4,350	5,799 15 2
Marian, Dacca ...	3,963	4,468 15 9
Teal, Faridpur ...	3,673	3,070 0 0
Alice, Backergunge ...	4,920	4,404 0 0

The flotilla is fairly efficient, but is hardly equal to our needs. The *Peel* attached to Faridpur is a crazy craft for our large and rough rivers.

Town Police.

45. In the towns of Dacca and Narayanganj the police have worked fairly efficiently. No town chaukidars are employed in these towns. It is thought that the regular police deal more efficiently with urban bad characters. In six of the other towns only such local police are employed; in the remaining nine, the force is mixed—partly regular, partly local. As is well known, our towns are, to a large extent, rural in character; consequently there are difficulties in maintaining round and patrol duty efficiently. Leaving out Dacca and Narayanganj, in the remaining 15 towns there is a policeman, local or regular, to 704 persons, to ·4 square mile, and to 143 occupied houses. We provide one rural policeman to about 80 houses and 400 persons. But then they have something like a square mile to patrol on the average. There seems a general consensus of opinion that the town chaukidars' salary, Rs. 5 per mensem, does not attract good men, and that the town police force is generally inadequate. It is thought the substitution of local for regular police has proceeded far enough. Some officers describe this measure as the sacrifice of efficiency to economy.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh states the town police are a worthless lot, spending most of their time in the houses of prostitutes. To dismiss them would be useless, because no better men are available for the sanctioned pay. Mr. LeMesurier says the town constables simply will not stay out of their beds at night, and think it unreasonable to be asked to do so. Natives of Backergunge will never take kindly to night work and discipline.

Street lighting has improved in Dacca, Narayanganj, Barisal, and Madaripur. Pirojpur has ordered 20 new lamps, 25 have just been set up in Nasirabad. Oil for bulls-eye lanterns is still a bone of contention. Some municipal bodies say they will supply oil if the constables will go their rounds regularly.

Crime returns.

46. The following table shows the percentage of cognizable cases—(*a*) refused enquiry under section 157, (*b*) excluded from returns of crime as brought by mistake of fact or law, (*c*) declared false—to total number reported in the last three years:—

District.	Not enquired into.			Excluded from returns.			Declared false.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dacca ...	5·0	3·3	2·5	2·5	3·3	3·4	2·8	3·4	4·3
Mymensingh ...	15·3	14·2	9·9	4·3	5·5	13·2	4·1	5·8	6·5
Faridpur ...	5·8	4·6	6·1	15·2	4·9	4·8	3·2	2·3	4·3
Backergunge ...	8·0	5·9	5·7	8·0	5·9	4·9	3·8	2·2	3·8

I am afraid we have not yet arrived at a common understanding regarding the preparation of crime returns.

In my report for 1892 I described the Mymensingh percentage of cases refused enquiry as preposterous. I am glad to see it has been reduced under the auspices of the present District Superintendent of Police.

In this district, Mr. Earle insists on Magistrates declaring all cases true, false or erroneous, especially cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code. In Dacca, also, great care is now taken in this matter. When I inspected the Dacca Magistrate's office in June 1894, I found that the classification of cases for the crime returns was a good deal left to muharrirs.

Mr. LeMesurier is inclined to think that Magistrates are misled by the absence of some such classification as "erroneous" in place of "false by mistake of fact or law," and are apt to class maliciously false cases as "false by mistake." It also appears to him that if Mr. Savage's principle of giving the complainant the benefit of the doubt, if there be any, regarding the truth

or falseness of his complaint is followed, the doubt may be imported into the returns.

The enormous increase in Mymensingh in cases excluded from the returns is attributed to the fact that direct cases dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, and declared by the Magistrate to be false through mistake of fact or law, are now being included in column VIII of Statement I, whereas in previous years, though excluded from Crime Return A, Part I, they were not included in column VIII, Statement I, merely because Magistrates neglected to pass orders regarding them. The Magistrate states that in his district numerous cases under section 447, Penal Code, a cognizable section, are dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code, as civil disputes. Magistrates now declare these "false by mistake."

47. The following statement shows how many of the cognizable cases were reported to the Magistrate direct, and how many were reported to the police:—

District.	Direct cases.		Cases sent up by police.		Total cases reported		Proportion of direct cases to the total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	590	878	3,579	4,616	4,169	5,494	14·1	15·9
Mymensingh ...	1,548	2,689	4,842	4,924	6,390	7,613	24·2	35·3
Faridpur ...	683	638	3,222	2,678	3,905	3,316	17·4	19·2
Backergunge ...	425	477	2,063	2,697	2,488	3,174	17·08	15·02
Total ...	3,246	4,682	13,706	14,915	16,952	19,597	19·1	23·8

The large increase in Mymensingh is ascribed to the order of the present District Superintendent of Police that the police are not to take up unimportant cases to the detriment of their duties in respect of serious crime. The Magistrate states that it is out of such unimportant cases that the police, if so inclined, are able to make money. The District Superintendent's order seems to me a legitimate application of the principles laid down in section 157, Criminal Procedure Code. A similar order appears to be required in Backergunge, where the Magistrate states that in many of the direct cases the complainants said they had been to the thana first, but nothing had come of it. In every such case the sub-inspector had been away, and the report was made to a writer-constable or other person not empowered to record first informations. That so many people take their complaints direct to the Magistrate in Mymensingh, instead of going to the police, perhaps illustrates their want of confidence in the latter body.

Warrants.

48. The following table shows the number of warrants issued against accused and witnesses, and the number returned unexecuted:—

District.	Number of warrants against accused.		Number of warrants against witnesses.		Total.		Returned unexecuted.	
	1893	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	3,902	5,484	3.403	4,255	7,305	9,739	(a)	3,009
Mymensingh ...	2,933	2,872	2,984	2,276	5,917	5,148	3,190	1,850
Faridpur ...	3.627	3,218	2,756	2,619	6,383	5,837	2,516	1,885
Backergunge ...	3,612	3,027	2,713	2,712	6,325	5,739	937	895
Total ...	13,220	14,601	10,594	11,862	23,814	26,463	(a)	7,639

(a) Dacca cannot produce figures for 1893.

As noted in my report for last year, the police are not responsible for all the warrants returned unexecuted. In Mymensingh they were responsible for 630 out of 1,850, in Faridpur for 1,027 out of 1,885. In the former district in 1893 they were responsible for 1,880 out of 3,190. In these two districts there has been very great improvement as compared with previous years. Warrants are no longer returned for "want of time" in these districts. In Dacca warrants were returned unexecuted instead of being passed on to other thanas. They were often returned on the date made returnable, although, if kept a day or two, they might have been executed. At each thana there is a file of unexecuted warrants which inspecting officers examine. Besides this, the Inspector-General of Police has lately prescribed a form of inspection statement showing the working of the police in the matter of warrants. In Faridpur it has been found necessary to impose a monthly return as a temporary measure. We expect great help from the rural police. But generally fine or stoppage of pay, if systematically applied, proves a remedy for non-execution. Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Mymensingh, deserves great credit for the improvement in that district.

In Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge there is a reduction in the number of warrants, though serious crime increased. In Mymensingh and Faridpur this is due to the more frequent prosecutions for non-attendance in obedience to summons. The increase in number of warrants in Dacca has not been explained. Unexplained it indicates lax administration.

The question whether the police should be allowed to retain fine warrants until fully executed has come up. The law and rules are not explicit on the point.

Post-mortem examination.

49. At all head-quarters stations and at four out of twelve subdivisions we have Assistant Surgeons. At other subdivisions the Civil Hospital Assistants are allowed to perform *post-mortem* examinations in special cases under Government Circular No. 31, dated 28th August 1890; but I find this permission has not been taken advantage of. For Backergunge the Magistrate has laid down some rules on the subject.

Miscellaneous.

50. Inspections have been, as a rule, frequent and thorough. Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is indefatigable.

District Officers are not very enthusiastic about the manner in which police cases are prosecuted in court, now that Court Sub-Inspectors have been relieved of so much work. They, however, agree that the conduct of prosecutions was, if possible, worse before this change was made.

I have made out lists of criminal processes to be served by police and by peons, which I think will prove useful.

RURAL POLICE.

51. The reorganization of the rural police is the most important matter which has engaged my attention and that of my subordinates in the course of the year under review. I submit no special report on this subject, and have therefore devoted much space to it here.

Revision of villages and beats.

The revision of panchayati unions and of beats has continued in all districts except Dacca, resulting, of course, in an increase in the number of rural policemen and a large reduction in the number of panchayats. At one time I thought Mr. Earle was going too fast in Mymensingh; but so far there has been no hitch, and I have had to admit he was right. I give the figures for this district up to May 1st, as much of the revision only came into force at the beginning of the Bengali year.

In Dacca the Magistrate says:—

"In the Sadar subdivision it has come to light that many villages have never been properly defined. In some instances one village has some houses in the midst of another."

* * * * * * *

"When the Act was introduced no trouble was taken to arrange the beats upon a rational principle, but the old system of chaos was adopted. Again, the term of office of many panchayats has expired and no trouble has ever been taken to appoint fresh men."

This was what I found in Sylhet 17 years ago when I was revising the rural police circles. Dacca is a little behind the times.

District.	Number of Rural Police.			Number of villages or panchayats.			Number of occupied houses.	Number of men to a panchayat.			Number of houses to a policeman.		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.		1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca	3,680	3,723	3,776	2,229	2,220	2,108	4,19,972	1 6	1·6	1·7	113	112	111
Mymensingh	6,118	6,916	7,016	3,827	3,827	788	5,99,084	1·5	1·8	8·9	97	86	85
Faridpur	3,169	3,217	3,491	1,890	1,890	646	3,34,896	1·6	1·7	5·4	105	103	96
Backergunge .. .	4,771	4,785	4,801	933	794	630	4,29,353	5·1	6·0	7·6	89	90	89
Total ...	17,744	18,641	19,084	8,870	8,740	4,172	17,82,805	1·9	2·1	4·5	100	95	9

52. Inefficient policemen have been weeded out and efforts have been made to improve the status of the force. Mr. LeMesurier states that in filling up the vacancies in his district it has usually been found possible to combine a certain amount of deference for the hereditary principle with the qualification that a man must be able to read and write. One applicant offered to learn to read and write in order to qualify. It is reported from Mymensingh that a Hindu of Kayasta caste, who has passed the minor scholarship examination, lately applied for the post of rural policeman. The Subdivisional Officer of Munshiganj in Dacca says that he has known men described as "son of a chaukidar." In the Golachipa and Gulshakhali thanas, in Backergunge, men worth Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000 enlist as chaukidars. They are really the village headmen. Such men, I presume, perform their duties by deputy. On the other hand, it is said rural policemen, like punkha-pullers, find it difficult to marry their daughters. As I have said before, we must be careful not to enlist in the force men too proud for the work.

Status of Rural Police.

The following table shows the proportion of Musalmans in the force in each district:—

Name of district.	Number of men.	Number of Musalmans.	Percentage of Musalmans.
1	2	3	4
Dacca	3,776	2,001	52·9
Mymensingh	7,016	1,897	27·0
Faridpur	3,491	1,597	45·7
Backergunge	4,801	4,274	89·0

In Mymensingh, where over 69 per cent. of the population is Muhammadan, only 27·0 per cent. of the rural police are of this persuasion. It is found difficult to get rural policemen where the population is wholly Musalman. In Backergunge, and to some extent in Faridpur, the service is popular with Musalmans. The cause of this curious difference has not been traced.

53. As might have been expected, the present Magistrate of Dacca thinks with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, that it was a mistake to raise all salaries in that district at once to Rs. 5. Both in Mymensingh and Backergunge increase in salary will in future depend on good service.

Salary of Rural Police.

54. The following table shows the extent to which coercive measures were adopted for the realization of salaries in 1893 and 1894:—

Coercive measures.

District.	Year.	Number of panchayats.	Number of cases in which salaries were realized.	Number of warrants issued.	Number of cases in which no interference was necessary.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ..	1893	2,220	8,916	3,110	5,806	The figures in column 4 have been obtained by multiplying those in column 3 by 4 (instalments by which the pay of chaukidars is realizable).
	1894	2,108	8,432	4,514	3,918	
Mymensingh ...	1893	3,827	15,308	5,021	10,284	
	1894	3,487	13,948	839	13,109	
Faridpur ...	1893	1,890	7,560	3,268	4,292	
	1894	646	2,584	2,334	250	
Backergunge ...	1893	794	3,176	309	2,867	
	1894	630	2,520	539	1,981	
Total ...	1893	8,740	34,960	11,711	23,249	
	1894	6,871	27,484	8,226	19,258	

Here, again, Dacca not only lags behind, but has actually done worse than in the previous year. Mymensingh under Mr. Earle has made quite a colossal stride ahead. Last year I expressed a hope that warrants in this district would soon be a remembrance only. The difference between Dacca (and to a certain extent Faridpur) and the other districts is due to the fact that Mr. Earle and Mr. Savage have been able to make panchayats come to thanas to pay the rural police, while the Magistrates of Dacca and Faridpur were, as stated last year, unable to introduce this reform.

55. The following statement shows the punishments inflicted on, and the rewards paid to, the rural police:—

Punishments and rewards.

District.	Year	Number of men.	Number judicially punished— For neglect of duty.	Number judicially punished— For substantive offences such as theft, &c.	Number dismissed.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of men punished.	Number rewarded by judicial officers.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of men rewarded.	Total amount disbursed as rewards.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											Rs.
Dacca	1893	3,723	29	10	33	712	21·8	60	54	3·06	463
	1894	3,770	50	12	53	932	27 7	6	87	2·4	465
Mymensingh	1893	6,910	64	17	296	924	18·8	7	32	·5	310
	1894	7,016	7	7	542	2,638	45·5	17	261	3·9	2,271
Faridpur	1893	3,217	28	7	81	1,616	54·1	1	59	1·8	191
	1894	3,401	34	10	195	1,674	52·7	...	160	4·5	804
Backergunge	1893	4,785	34	8	125	1,325	31·1	10	53	1·3	408
	1894	4,801	41	12	97	1,450	33·3	26	37	1·3	615
Total ...	1893	18,641	165	42	535	4,607	28·6	78	198	1·4	1,371
	1894	19,064	132	41	817	6,604	40·2	49	545	3·1	4,155

Here Mymensingh takes a lead and Dacca again lags behind. It is mortifying to find that only 87 rural policemen have been rewarded in the latter district and that only Rs. 465 have been spent on rewards. That no rural police were considered worthy of reward by judicial officers in Faridpur in 1894, and only one in 1893, goes to show that judicial officers in this district want waking up. The Magistrate writes: "I could not induce Deputy Magistrates to report for reward in cases in which the chaukidar's conduct deserved reward. I discovered many such cases myself in going through the records of appeal cases. The excuses given were forgetfulness, or that chaukidar only did his duty, &c." He adds: "More discrimination was shown in awarding punishments. Formerly the system was to award a small fine without enquiring into the chaukidar's explanation of absence and without consulting his previous record of conduct. Now a full enquiry into the reason for absence is insisted on, and previous attendance is looked up." The increase in the number of men rewarded departmentally and in the amount expended in this district is satisfactory. In Backergunge medals were given as rewards and were much appreciated by them. In Faridpur, too, the best men in each thana were specially rewarded. The number of punishments and dismissals in Mymensingh is astounding The Magistrate reports that useless, incorrigible policemen have been weeded out. A good many have been removed because they lived at long distances from their beats. The Magistrate explains that much of the punishment really appertains to the year 1893. He maintains confidently that he has been fully justified in his action in view of the general slackness which prevailed, and that he has done what has been done under a full sense of responsibility and of knowledge that it is undesirable to punish more than is absolutely necessary. I can only say I await results.

District Reward Funds.

56. The subjoined table shows the amount realised as fines and penalties in 1893 and 1894, the amount paid as rewards in those years, and the balances to credit of the several District Reward Funds at end of 1894:—

District.	Amount realised as fines and penalties in 1893 and credited to Reward Fund.	Amount paid as rewards in 1893.	Balance.	Amount realised as fines and penalties in 1894 and credited to Reward Fund.	Total of columns 4 and 5.	Amount paid as rewards in 1894.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	354 9 4	209 0 0	145 9 4	785 0 0	930 9 4	192 0 0	738 9 4
Mymensingh ...	2,795 0 3	161 0 0	2,634 0 3	,856 3 3	10,490 3 6	2,271 0 0	8,219 3 6
Faridpur	855 1 6	159 0 0	696 1 6	1,564 14 3	2,260 15 9	804 4 0	1,456 11 9
Backergunge ...	2,568 1 3	186 0 0	2,382 1 3	3,617 10 3	5,999 11 6	805 0 0	5,194 11 6
Total ...	6,572 12 4	715 0 0	5,857 12 4	13,823 11 9	19,681 8 1	4,072 4 0	15,609 4 1

Though I deprecate unnecessary punishment, I cannot think that Rs. 785, levied as penalties on 3,776 rural policemen in the Dacca district, is sufficient to maintain discipline, when in our model district, Backergunge, Rs. 3,617 has been raised from 4,801 rural policemen. In Dacca the average fine per head of men fined is annas 13, in Mymensingh Rs. 2-15-7, in Faridpur annas 15, and in Backergunge Rs. 2-7-0. The Magistrate of Faridpur proposes to levy substantial fines in future.

A very curious difficulty arose in the matter of the payment of rewards, and one which might have had disastrous consequences had I not interfered in time. Allotments for rewards were made in the Police Budget for 1894-95, such as had been made for some years without reference to the new District Reward Funds. When these allotments for 1894-95 were exhausted, Magistrates in some cases ceased paying rewards and applied for extra grants. Of course the success of the new system of rewards depends largely on prompt payment. I had to point out that rewards must be paid irrespective of budget allotments, so long as the fund was not bankrupt.

57. The following table shows the number of rural policemen in arrear for the first and second quarters of 1301 (B.S.), on 31st December 1894:—

Payment of Rural Police.

District.	Year.	Number of Rural Police in arrear on 31st December 1894 for— First quarter of 1301 (B.S.)	Second quarter of 1301 (B.S.)
1	2	3	4
Dacca	1933 ...	35	406
	1894 ...	56	682
Mymensingh ...	1893 ...	10	264
	1894 ...	2	89
Faridpur	1893 ...	1	12
	1894 ...	1	149
Backergunge ...	1893 ...	...	...
	1894 ...	10	252
Total ...	1893 ...	46	682
	1894 ...	69	1,172

The contrast between Mymensingh and Dacca is appalling—in Dacca 738 out of 3,776 rural police, or 19·5 per cent.; in Mymensingh 91 out of 7,016, or 1·2 per cent. In the Sadar subdivision of Mymensingh, Maulvi Ahmed and Babu Ganga Narain Ray have no arrears. No one could have believed that administration could show such widely different results in adjoining districts. Not only does the administration vary in this extraordinary manner from district to district, but the results even in subdivisions of the same district exemplify what can be done by the application of a little interest and energy. At the end of the year in the Sadar subdivision of Dacca, 536 rural policemen were in arrear for the first two quarters of 1301 (B.S.), in Manikganj only 18, and in Narayanganj only 6. And in other ways these two subdivisions have gone ahead of the other two.

58. In all the districts the Magistrates have, with my approval, delegated all their powers under the Act, with the exception of those under sections 11, 12 and 38, to the Subdivisional Officers. I am not sure that powers under sections 3 to 10 should not have been reserved and powers under section 38 delegated to Subdivisional Officers. As regards the Sadar subdivision, the Magistrate of Dacca delegated all his powers, except those under sections 11, 12, and 38, to the District Superintendent of Police. The Magistrate of Faridpur has done the same, reserving powers under sections 3, 11, 12, and 38. In Mymensingh it was at first arranged that two, and in Backergunge one, first class Magistrates in the Sadar subdivision should be authorized to exercise all the Magistrate's powers except those under sections 11, 12, and 38; but I understand that in Backergunge powers were not actually delegated to any first class Magistrate. For the Sadar subdivision the Magistrate kept all powers in his own hands, except powers under section 35, which were delegated to the District Superintendent of Police.

Delegation of powers.

59. The control of a force of 19,084 rural police throws much work on the ordinary establishments at head-quarters and subdivisions. The average number of men in each subdivision is 1,192, and not only has this force to be controlled and provided

Establishment.

for, as the regular police are controlled and provided for, but in addition we have to supervise the collection and payment of salaries, &c. We have further to look after assessments. We cannot allow this first practical attempt to provide these vast and teeming provinces with an organized police force to fail for want of proper supervising establishments.

Power of arrest.

60. It seems an anomaly that seventeen-twentieths of our police force should have no power of arrest which is not conferred by section 59 of the Code of Criminal Procedure on private persons. I have proposed to confer on all police officers, whether regular or rural, the same power of arrest. It is not much use giving power of arrest to the regular police. The malefactor has decamped long before they can arrive on the spot. Fortunately neither panchayats nor rural police are fully alive to the narrow limitation of their powers, and are apt to arrest malefactors whenever they think it necessary to do so.

Miscellaneous.

61. Parade halls have now been erected everywhere. In Dacca they have cost from Rs. 155 to Rs. 1,283, or Rs. 3-0-7 per rural policeman on the avarage. This, I think, was too heavy a charge. In Mymensingh they have cost Re. 1-8 per man, and in Faridpur 9 annas 2 pies. In Backergunge the money was not made over to the thana police; the rural police bought the materials and made their own contracts. In this district the parade halls cost from Rs. 25 to Rs. 895. No less than four have cost over Rs. 500. The cost per man on the average has been Re. 1-11-4.

Supply of Act and Rules, &c.

The supply of the Act, and of the rules and orders passed under it, to members of panchayats and to rural policemen is a most important administrative necessity. Fortunately several private persons have come to our aid in this matter.

Sardars or dafars.

The question of the appointment of sardars over gangs of rural police has been discussed. The Inspector General of Police is in favour of this measure. No doubt if we had such officers we might reduce the burden of attendance at parade, and should perhaps have better supervision. On the other hand, we should do nothing which might impair the responsibility of the panchayats under section 41. Some experimental sardars have been appointed in all districts except Dacca.

Rounds.

We have complaints about rural policemen omitting to go their rounds. If panchayats would report men for neglect of duty in this respect they would be fined.

Boats are most necessary to enable the rural police to go their rounds during the rainy season.

General.

62. In my report for 1893 I described how Mr. Savage had employed his panchayats to collect information regarding the registration of landed titles. This has been a great success. Mr. Earle has made a similar experiment in Mymensingh, which has also proved a success. It is stated that the panchayats in this district afforded considerable assistance in starting night schools for Muhammadan cultivators.

In my letter No. 3672J., dated $\frac{10}{15}$th December 1893, I proposed to make our rural police unions with their committees, when they have been established on a sound footing, into unions under the Local Self-Government Act. This measure has been partially sanctioned in Government Resolution No. 3600L.S.G., dated 1st September 1894. Some duly constituted village authority, to whom we could look for information, and who would not only perform the police and other duties laid upon the panchayat by Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, but would also help us in carrying out sanitary measures, is a crying necessity. We want jungle cut, holes filled up, wells and tanks constructed. We want to prevent the noisome practice of throwing dead bodies into the rivers. Without a village authority we can do none of these things.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

63. A special report on this subject has been submitted with my No. 655J., dated 1st April 1895.

Licenses in Form VII.

The following table shows the number of licenses in Form VII to sell arms and ammunition as well as sulphur, compared with area and population:—

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in Form VII.		Proportion of licenses to area.		Proportion of licenses to population.	
			1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Square miles.	Square miles.	Persons.	Persons.
Dacca	2,707	2,420,656	5	5	1 to 559·4	1 to 559·4	1 to 484,131	1 to 484,131
Mymensingh	6,332	3,472,186	10	10	1 to 633·2	1 to 633·2	1 to 347,218	1 to 347,218
Faridpur	2,267	1,797,320	2	2	1 to 1,133·5	1 to 1,133·5	1 to 898,660	1 to 898,660
Backergunge	3,649	2,153,965	7	6	1 to 521·2	1 to 608·1	1 to 307,709	1 to 358,994
Total ...	15,045	9,844,127	24	23	1 to 626·8	1 to 654·1	1 to 410,171	1 to 428,005

The Magistrates of Dacca and Mymensingh consider the number of shops in their districts sufficient to meet the requirements of their people. In the latter district, however, one shop is wanted at Kishorganj. Compared with area and population, the facilities offered in the Faridpur district seem small in comparison with the other districts. Now that licenses can be renewed by applications at thanas, the Magistrate of Backergunge expects a demand for mufassal shops, and counts upon receiving several applications for new licenses.

Licenses in Form VIII.

64. The statement below shows the number of licenses in Form VIII, as compared with area and population.

DISTRICT.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Number of licenses in Form VIII.		Proportion of license to area.		Proportion of licenses to population.	
			1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Square miles.	Square miles.	Persons.	Persons.
Dacca	2,797	2,420,656	4,293	4,573	1 to ·6	1 to ·6	1 to 563	1 to 529
Mymensingh . ..	6,332	3,472,186	3,413	4,050	1 to 1	1 to 1·5	1 to 1,017	1 to 857
Faridpur	2,267	1,797,320	1,071	1,080	1 to 2·1	1 to 2·09	1 to 1,678	1 to 1,664
Backergunge ...	3,649	2,153,965	1,561	1,587	1 to 2·3	1 to 2·3	1 to 1,379	1 to 1,357
Total ..	15,045	98,44,127	10,338	11,200	1 to 1·4	1 to 1·3	1 to 952	1 to 871

Though under the orders of Government licenses should be freely given, the number allowed in Dacca is, I think, too large. In the town of Dacca there is a license to 229 persons. This appears to me to be a very large allowance of licenses for a town.

The increase in Mymensingh is attributed to the fact that no license in this form was issued for more than one weapon. In Faridpur in 1893 permits to purchase guns were classed as licenses in Form VIII. In Backergunge licenses are more freely granted now that licensed guns are numbered.

The system of marking guns has now been introduced in all the districts of the Division. In Dacca, Mymensingh, and Backergunge, separate serial numbers are given for each thana, while in Faridpur the numbers are given for the whole district.

In my report for 1893 I said that the attention of the Magistrate had been drawn to the necessity of tracing out and accounting for arms the licenses for which are not renewed. This is now generally done.

Prosecutions.

65. There were 329 prosecutions under the Act, as compared with 174 in 1893. We have been generally more active in enforcing the provisions of the Act. In Backergunge in 1893 six persons, and in the year under report 24 persons, were sentenced to imprisonment for illegal possession, &c. Among the latter, three were sentenced to eighteen months, and six to one year's rigorous imprisonment. These sentences were inflicted on the ground of the prevalence of gun-shot homicide. In my letter No. 419J., dated 4th March 1895, I submitted a special report on the maladministration of the Arms Act in this district, in which I said that the sentence of one year and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, passed on persons accused of carrying or possessing unlicensed guns, appeared to me to be monstrous and unjustifiable in themselves, as wholly incommensurate to the offences committed, and from the point of view of administration inept in the last degree. The High Court have released some of these victims on revision, and the Lieutenant-Governor has released the others, saying at the same time that those orders are not to be understood as implying that His Honour thinks the sentences were excessive when given, or that it was not necessary to show extreme severity in order to inspire terror in the district, and that His Honour hopes that that result has been produced. As regards the terror I have no reliable information. As regards the use of arms in cases of murder, grievous hurt, riot and unlawful assembly, the figures are—

1892	...	37
1893	...	19
1894	...	24
1895 (up to 1st May)		26

I have received 17 special reports of gunshot murders up to date since January 1st.

Limits within which a licensed gun may be carried.

66. In 1889 Mr. Savage, then Magistrate of Backergunge, restricted the use of licensed guns to the village in which the licensee resides. In ignorance of this order, during my absence on deputation to the Patna Division, Mr. A. C. Tute, C.S., directed that ordinarily in the Backergunge district the privilege of carrying arms should be limited to the village in which the licensee resides. The other Magistrates of the Division were also requested either to carry out these directions *mutatis mutandis*, or to suggest any other plan more applicable to their districts. Accordingly the Magistrate of Dacca has restricted the licenses in his district to the licensees' villages (in case of the town of Dacca, to the town).

The enforcement of this restriction has caused some complaint in the Dacca district, and a question has been asked on the subject in Council. This restriction having proved so singularly ineffectual in the Backergunge district, where it has been in force for six years, I have said that if a man wants to use his gun outside the limits of his village, I do not see why he should not be allowed to do so. In Mymensingh licenses are still granted for the whole district, but in Faridpur the Magistrate has limited them within four miles of licensee's residence, or say to fifty villages.

67. The issue of the Government of India's rules under the Act, and of the Local Government's supplementary rules corrected up to date, has much facilitated the administration of the Act.

Persons killed by wild animals and snakes

68. I have submitted a special report, No. 567J., dated 25th March 1895, on the results of the measures adopted for the extermination of wild animals and the destruction of human and kine life caused by them.

Two hundred and seventy-three persons are reported to have been killed by wild animals in 1894, against 197 in the previous year.

Alligators are responsible for 168 deaths against 80 in 1893. These animals have been extraordinarily destructive in all districts of the Division. Rewards are only sanctioned for specially dangerous and destructive specimens haunting particular spots.

There have been 690 deaths from snake-bite against 865 in the previous year and 660 in 1892. There was no extraordinary flood, so deaths from snake-bite have come down to the normal figures.

Cattle killed by wild animals.

Two thousand and thirty-three cattle are reported to have been killed against 1,927 in the previous year, increase in Dacca and Mymensingh, decrease in Backergunge.

Wild animals destroyed.

Rewards were given for 71 wild animals destroyed, against 155 in the previous year. There is remarkable decrease in Mymensingh from 115 to 38, chiefly under heads leopards and tigers. People are more than ever careless about claiming rewards; 976 animals are reported to have been killed, for which no rewards were paid.

Rewards.

During the year a sum of Rs. 813-11 only was granted in rewards, against Rs. 1,492-12 in the previous year and Rs. 1,391 in 1892. No special rewards were paid. Though under the rules four annas can be given for any venomous snake wherever killed, such rewards are very sparingly granted. The following table shows the amount of such rewards paid in the last two years in each district:—

District.	Total number of snakes for which rewards were granted.		Total amounts of rewards granted.		Amount of rewards paid from municipal funds.		Amount of rewards paid outside municipalities.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	24	42	5 14 0	10 8 0	5 4 0	7 12 0	0 10 0	2 12 0
Mymensingh	23	19	5 12 0	4 4 0	...	4 0 0	5 12 0	0 1 0
Faridpur	106	70	49 0 0	15 15 0	41 0 0	14 7 0	8 0 0	1 8 0
Backergunge	43	83	10 11 0	20 0 0	7 10 0	17 12 0	3 1 0	2 4 0

In the face of these poor results I consulted Magistrates whether the rule should be maintained. Though the people are generally too well off to think of claiming rewards of four annas, and though they hardly want encouragement to kill venomous snakes, the Magistrates generally are in favour of maintaining the rule.

As no deaths of men or cattle were ever caused in the Faridpur district by wolves and hyenas, I made enquiries regarding them in the other three districts. In Mymensingh these animals had been very destructive in previous years; in Dacca and Backergunge less so. They are now reported non-existent in any of these districts.

Clearance of jungle.

The Municipal Commissioners have generally taken measures for the clearance of jungle within municipal limits. In Dacca and Backergunge the District and the Local Boards did something in this direction. The Magistrate of Mymensingh states that until some local agency is available nothing practicable can be done in this direction. But surely our panchayats and rural police as reorganized will be exactly such an agency.

Shooting parties.

In Mymensingh Raja Surja Kanta Acherjee, Bahadur, organized two shooting parties and bagged six tigers and two leopards. Parties arranged by Babu Jagat Kishore Acherjee also killed four tigers and 12 leopards.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

69. I devote a good deal of space to this subject, because, though the supervision of the Criminal Courts other than Sessions Courts is one of my most important duties, the annual reports on the working of those courts are not submitted through me, nor, except in this report, have I any opportunity of recording the results of my supervision and inspection.

The following statement shows the criminal judicial work under the Penal Code at each subdivision, extracted from the High Court's Annual Statement No. 2:—

District.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	Number of cases. — Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons— Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca ...	Sadar	790,936	2,463	314	99	2,050	1,166	1,792	775	862	3	152	321	441	52·6
	Narayanganj ...	574,516	1,312	377	51	884	406	896	365	426	2	103	437	641	53·8
	Munshiganj ...	606,105	3,111	819	51	2,241	1,162	1,671	916	690	6	59	194	362	42·9
	Manikganj ...	440,099	1,850	473	62	1,315	840	1,056	510	507	...	39	242	425	49·8
	Total .	2,420,656	8,736	1,983	263	6,490	3,574	5,415	2,566	2,485	11	353	1,194	1,869	49·1
Mymensingh	Sadar	853,020	4,360	1,136	188	3,036	1,857	2,048	1,302	1,179	3	164	195	322	47·5
	Tangail	859,475	2,016	441	138	1,437	621	942	524	392	4	22	426	912	42·7
	Jamalpur	579,742	3,667	1,325	174	2,168	1,284	1,785	801	907	5	72	158	324	53·1
	Kishorganj ..	642,763	2,797	872	98	1,827	926	1,294	597	635	2	60	229	496	51·6
	Netrakona	537,186	2,346	773	143	1,430	763	1,079	478	567	...	34	228	497	54·3
	Total ..	3,472,186	15,186	4,547	741	9,898	5,451	7,748	3,702	3,680	14	352	228	448	49·8
Faridpur ...	Sadar	606,422	1,583	270	15	1,298	807	1,559	525	903	1	70	421	427	64·7
	Goalundo	350,451	866	100	23	743	360	615	234	340	2	39	406	571	59·2
	Madaripur	780,447	2,484	607	43	1,834	1,225	1,986	674	1,203	6	103	314	393	64·
	Total ..	1,797,320	4,933	977	81	3,875	2,392	4,160	1,433	2,506	9	212	365	432	63·6
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	2,468	516	76	1,816	1,024	1,388	667	627	7	87	365	638	48·4
	Pirojpur . .	519,603	1,449	413	28	1,008	570	878	441	335	2	100	358	501	43·1
	Patuakhali	496,735	996	208	9	779	474	692	284	368	...	40	498	717	56·4
	Bhola	258,450	763	177	11	575	154	240	84	150	1	5	338	1,076	64·1
	Total ...	2,153,965	5,616	1,314	124	4,178	2,222	3,198	1,476	1,480	10	232	383	673	50·0
	Grand Total ...	9,344,127	34,471	8,821	1,209	24,441	13,639	20,521	9,177	10,151	44	1,149	285	479	52·5
Sylhet	North Sylhet ...	482,341	1,660	293	110	1,257	783	1,231	601	576	6	48	290	616	48·9
	South do. .	361,117	1,537	358	33	1,146	576	987	474	486	3	24	235	627	50·6
	Habiganj ..	513,116	2,194	682	43	1,469	868	1,580	733	807	3	37	234	591	52·4
	Karimganj	381,638	1,493	245	200	1,048	604	1,178	593	532	4	49	257	636	47·3
	Sunamganj	413,381	1,329	165	48	1,116	720	1,323	581	722	3	17	311	574	55·4

Mymensingh Sadar is far the heaviest subdivision in my division absolutely. Madaripur, Jamalpur, Dacca Sadar, and Munshiganj come next *longo*

intervello. Madaripur includes the quasi-subdivision of Gopalganj (since abolished), and in the Jamalpur subdivision the Bench at Sherpur receives complaints. Of the Sylhet subdivisions, only Habiganj compares with these. There is always a second officer there, I understand.

Compared with population, Mymensingh Sadar and Jamalpur are far ahead. Munshiganj and Madaripur run them close.

With regard to the small number of cases which came to trial at Bhola out of the number returned as true, the Magistrate, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"This is due to numerous complaints of wrongful confinement, hurt, and other compoundable offences which are at once reported owing to the good road communication of the subdivision, but are subsequently settled out of court when the complainant's anger cools down."

The contrast between different subdivisions is most interesting, *e.g.*, between Madaripur and Goalundo.

The percentage of convictions should depend to some extent on the proportion of cases brought to trial to cases declared to be true, and on the proportion of cases summarily dismissed. I give these proportions for the three subdivisions which have the highest and for the three which have the lowest percentage of conviction:—

NAME OF SUB-DIVISION.	Proportion of cases dismissed under section 203 to cases reported.	Proportion of cases tried to cases returned as true.
1	2	3
Faridpur Sadar ...	17·0	62·2
Madaripur ...	24·4	66·8
Patuakhali ...	20·9	60·8
Munshiganj ...	26·3	51·8
Pirozpur ...	28·5	56·5
Tangail ...	21·9	43·2

On the whole 25·5 per cent. of cases reported were dismissed under section 203. It must be remembered that cognizable cases refused enquiry, or reported on by the police and not proceeded with, are not included in this column. Adding these the percentage is 33·1. The Jamalpur subdivision has the highest and the Goalundo subdivision the lowest percentage.

On the whole 55·8 per cent. of cases returned as true came to trial. The highest percentage is in the subdivision of Madaripur, the lowest (Bhola being left out of account) in Tangail.

The percentage of cases struck off as false has risen from 2·0 in 1893 to 3·5 in 1894. The percentage was highest in Tangail 6·8, and Netrakona 6·0, and lowest in Faridpur Sadar and Patuakhali, being only ·9. The percentage in Dacca Sadar has risen from 1·4 in 1893 to 4 in 1894. The Magistrate, Mr. Faulder, says that much more attention is now given to the question how a case is to be entered which does not end in conviction. The percentage was also low in the following subdivisions:—

1.	Bhola	1·4	3.	Madaripur ...	1·7
2.	Munshiganj ...	1·6	4.	Pirojpur ...	1·9

The number of cases reported false by the police was 864, and the number declared false under the Penal Code was 1,209.

In inspecting criminal courts, I impress upon Magistrates the importance of passing clear orders on each case, showing how it is to be entered in the returns. In the face of the above figures, it is impossible to believe that the same principles are adopted in this matter in all subdivisions.

70. Though Penal Code business is far the most important and occupies more time, the business under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure is very heavy in some of the subdivisions:—

District.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	Number of cases.				Number of persons.						Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of convictions to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
			Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck off as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the close of the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca	Sadar ...	790,936	143	39	1	103	95	358	161	186	...	11	5,531	2,209	53·6
	Narayanganj	574,516	132	92	...	40	39	96	43	45	...	8	435	5,984	51·1
	Munshiganj ...	606,105	59	...	...	59	59	299	55	235	1	8	10,272	2,027	81·03
	Manikganj ...	449,009	44	19	...	25	25	34	14	20	...	...	10,206	13,208	58·8
Mymensingh	Sadar ...	883,020	308	...	...	308	195	575	197	347	2	29	2,769	1,483	63·7
	Tangail ...	859,475	174	...	...	174	64	149	33	111	...	5	4,939	5,768	77·0
	Jamalpur ...	579,742	307	...	...	307	110	355	213	126	...	16	1,888	1,633	37·1
	Kishorganj ...	642,763	168	...	...	168	78	169	24	97	...	48	3,826	3,801	80·1
	Netrakona ...	537,186	154	...	...	151	79	336	38	293	1	4	3,488	1,596	88·5
Faridpur	Sadar ...	666,422	135	...	...	135	135	709	237	452	...	20	4,936	989	65·6
	Goalundo ...	350,451	81	...	...	81	52	97	32	60	...	5	4,341	3,614	65·2
	Madaripur ...	780,447	218	...	...	218	214	981	63	917	...	1	3,580	795	93·5
Backergunge	Sadar ...	870,177	395	...	...	395	374	875	285	540	...	70	2,225	982	65·4
	Pirojpur ...	519,603	348	...	...	348	325	752	301	419	...	32	1,493	690	58·1
	Patuakhali	496,735	350	...	...	350	370	703	163	534	...	7	1,410	706	76·7
	Bhola ...	258,450	83	...	1	82	41	67	18	49	...	...	3,113	3,857	73·1
	Total ...	9,844,127	3,099	150	2	2,947	2,255	6,575	1,876	4,431	4	264	3,176	1,482	70·2
Sylhet	North Sylhet ...	482,341	146	34	4	108	110	318	189	119	...	10	3,304	1,517	38·6
	South Sylhet ...	361,117	56	5	...	51	29	45	29	16	...	...	6,448	8,024	35·7
	Habiganj ...	513,116	50	9	...	41	44	205	124	81	...	...	10,262	2,503	39·5
	Karimganj ...	384 038	96	4	5	87	68	119	81	31	...	7	4,006	3,232	27·6
	Sunamganj ...	413,381	100	16	5	79	73	288	221	65	1	1	4,133	1,485	22·7

Here Madaripur takes a long lead of the other heavy subdivisions, except Mymensingh Sadar. Backergunge subdivisions, except Bhola, though not conspicuous in the Penal Code table, here approach their neighbour Madaripur.

These cases do not occupy much time where, as at Madaripur, accused consent to be bound down. There has been increase in Mymensingh. The Magistrate, Mr. Earle, writes:—"Neither the police nor the Magistrates in former days seemed to understand that it was their duty to prevent offences involving violence; but I have succeeded in some measure, in the year under review, in initiating a change in this respect."

The number of cases returned as true in the Backergunge district is 1,175 against 1,165 in 1893 and 1,603 in 1892.

In paragraph 35 above it will be seen that on the whole 75·9 per cent. of the business under Chapter VIII is preventive of riots. Cases under this chapter cannot be dismissed under section 203.

71. The following statement shows the Criminal Courts' business under Acts other than the Penal Code and chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

District.	Name of subdivision.	Population.	Number of cases. — Offences reported.	Complaints dismissed under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Other cases struck of as false.	Balance returned as true.	Brought to trial during the year.	Number of persons— Under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	Remaining under trial at close of the year.	Number of persons to a case reported.	Number of persons to a person brought to trial.	Percentage of conviction to number of persons tried (column 11 to total of columns 10 and 11).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Dacca ...	Sadar	790,936	2,522	13	6	2,508	2,533	2,499	93	2,400	..	6	313	316	96·2
	Narayanganj ...	574,516	300	13	...	347	333	350	14	330	...	6	1,595	1,641	95·9
	Munshiganj	606,105	224	1	1	222	142	164	84	80	...	...	2,705	3,695	48·7
	Manikganj	449,099	112	12	2	98	61	65	36	29	...	...	4,009	6,909	44·6
Mymensingh	Sadar	8[illegible]4,020	605	36	12	557	492	551	113	425	...	13	1,409	1,518	78·9
	Tangail	859,475	240	19	2	219	179	193	36	157	...	...	3,581	4,453	81·3
	Jamalpur	579,742	539	33	12	494	405	425	52	367	...	6	1,075	1,304	87·5
	Kishorganj	642,763	296	84	1	207	158	173	59	109	...	5	2,171	3,715	64·8
	Netrakona	537,186	252	42	6	234	218	254	76	172	...	5	1,904	2,123	69·3
Faridpur ..	Sadar	666,422	484	10	...	473	404	438	66	371	...	1	1,370	1,521	84·8
	Goalundo	850,451	412	2	...	410	390	433	42	391	...	..	853	812	90·3
	Madaripur	780,447	385	6	1	378	356	364	14	340	...	1	2,027	2,144	96·1
Backergunge	Sadar	879,177	534	10	1	523	452	501	88	401	...	12	1,646	1,754	82·0
	Pirojpur	519,603	152	1	...	151	147	161	9	152	...	...	3,418	3,227	94·4
	Patuakhali	496,735	204	6	2	288	296	310	44	265	...	1	1,689	1,602	85·7
	Bhola	258,450	595	25	12	558	158	187	17	170	...	...	434	1,382	90·9
	Total ...	9,814,127	8,035	317	58	7,060	6,724	7,007	843	6,169	...	56	1,225	1,393	87·5
Sylhet ...	North Sylhet ...	482,341	390	31	7	352	279	371	101	2[illegible]3	1	16	1,237	1,300	71·4
	South Sylhet ...	351,117	526	44	1	481	256	323	76	248	1	...	686	1,118	76·4
	Habiganj	513,116	457	22	1	434	355	584	135	446	1	2	1,123	878	76·7
	Karimganj	384,638	250	8	7	235	125	173	60	112	...	1	1,538	2,223	65·1
	Sunamganj	413,381	329	3	4	322	298	416	56	356	...	4	1,256	993	87·5

Here Dacca Sadar with its large town takes a long lead. Among the heavy subdivisions, Madaripur, Mymensingh Sadar, and Jamalpur take good places, while Munshiganj, as under chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, is near the bottom. It is difficult to understand how the percentage of convictions in this category can drop below 50 in Munshiganj and Manikganj.

Taking all these tables, it is clear that Madaripur, now that the quasi-subdivision of Gopalganj has been abolished, must have a second officer. Jamalpur also seems to require one, though here benches do a good deal of work.

72. The following statement shows the appellate and revisional work district by district of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates:—

District.	Court.	Number of persons whose applications were heard. — Revisions.	Appeals.	Number of persons whose applications were rejected or sentence confirmed. — Revisions.	Appeals.	Ratio per cent. of column 4 to column 3. — Revisions.	Appeals.	Number of cases preferred. — Revisions.	Appeals.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dacca	Judge ...	207	550	161	421	77·7	76·5	90	386
	Magistrate (a)	241	642	157	459	65·1	71·4	177	374
Mymensingh	Judge ...	575	813	263	443	45·7	54·4	284	535
	Magistrate (b)	96	494	31	377	32 2	76·3	84	345
Faridpur	Judge ...	92	720	58	367	63·0	50·9	26	348
	Magistrate ...	243	573	143	397	58·8	69 2	101	352
Backergunge	Judge ...	227	550	119	398	52·4	72·3	122	341
	Magistrate ...	243	91	162	75	66·6	82·4	75	98

(a) Dacca.	By Magistrate	592	442
Do.	By Deputy Magistrate	50	37
	Total ...	642	459
(b) Mymensingh.	By Magistrate	286	246
Ditto.	By Deputy Magistrate	153	95
Ditto.	By Joint-Magistrate	55	36
	Total ...	494	377

Both the appellate and revisional work of the Dacca district is heavy. Since September 1894 the Magistrate has been relieved of much of the appellate work, senior Deputy Magistrate Babu Okhoy Kumar Sen having been invested with powers to hear appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the second and third class. Babu Ganga Narain Ray, senior Deputy Magistrate of Mymensingh, was invested with appellate powers in May 1894. The Magistrate of Faridpur seems to require similar assistance. I intended to relieve the District Magistrate of appeals from the sadar subdivision only, but the relief has been made general. I think the District Magistrate should take up appeals from outlying subdivisions from time to time.

Appellate work before both the Judge and Magistrate and the revisional work before the Magistrate in Mymensingh has declined. The increase in revisional work before the Judge and decrease before the Magistrate is due, Mr. Earle says, "to the fact that I am not so inclined to allow applications as the Judge." There is a choice of remedies against an order of a first class Magistrate.

In both the Courts in Faridpur the appellate work increased and the revisional work decreased.

The Magistrate of Backergunge has very little appellate work, because his benches have first class powers, and stipendiaries with second and third class powers do little criminal judicial work.

Column 5 is interesting. Either the Judges or the first class Magistrates of Mymensingh and Faridpur must differ widely in their views, as to the evidence necessary to support a conviction, from those of Dacca and Backergunge, that is, the high percentage of confirmation in the latter districts as compared with the former must be due either to some difference in the first class Magistrates or to some difference in the Judges. The Mymensingh Judge's percentage, 45·7, under revision is also very low. The Dacca Magistrate's percentage under appeals has risen from 58·9 to 71·4, and under revision from 46·5 to 65·1, though the Magistrate was only changed in July.

73. The following statement compiled from the High Court's Annual Statement 4 shows the duration of cases in the different classes of courts in each subdivision in 1893 and 1894:—

District.	Subdivision.	Honorary Magistrate sitting singly.				Stipendiary Magistrates.				Benches of Magistrates.		District Magistrate under ordinary powers.	
		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.		2nd and 3rd class.		1st class.					
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Dacca ...	Sadar	3·0	5 3	...	...	6·2	0·8	12 2	15·3	3	2	...	1
	Narayanganj ...	32·0	30 4	...	..	10·6	20·8	10·9	19·2	11·1	24·6	...	...
	Munshiganj ...	17·6	26·3	...	...	18·7	16 9	14·8	17·9	21·04	22·3	...	...
	Manikganj ...	15·4	18·6	15·7	14 6	...	...	12·6	11·2	10·3	16·5	...	...
Mymensingh.	Sadar	7·8	4·9	...	...	11·6	13·59	18 0	8·4	5·8	4·7	...	30·8
	Tangail	...	23·08	...		13·06	12·15	10·8	9·2	9·8	17·4	...	...
	Jamalpur	5·2	7·4	...	...	1·3	...	16·8	15·02	5·4	16·2	...	...
	Kishorganj ..	...	9	...		...	14·22	15·9	18·65	15·9	13·41	...	...
	Netrakona	7·8	8·21	...	...	11·5	8·23	18·4	15·39	9·5	10·1	...	...
Faridpur	Sadar	...	...	...	8·8	4·7	12·1	12·9	10·2	12·6	12·8	3·8	4
	Goalundo	2	1	...	...	...	..	7·8	7·4	6·2	5·8	...	...
	Madaripur	...	8	...	...	10·5	8·8	4 2	3·1	11·8	13·	...	...
Backergunge.	Sadar	...	3	...	...	7	12·8	16 6	10·7	10·0	18·8	4	2·6
	Pirojpur	16·8	16·7	...	..	4·4	11·4	8·2	12·6	10·2	11·9	...	...
	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	..	4·8	15·8	11·8	6·5	5·1	...	...
	Bhola	...	...	...	...	3·1	...	3·1	4·3	1	3·4	...	...

Benches in Narayanganj, Munshiganj, Barisal Sadar, Tangail, Manikganj, and Jamalpur show worse than last year. Those at Netrakona, Madaripur, and Pirojpur have not improved. Among Stipendiary Magistrates, Munshiganj, Narayanganj, and Faridpur Sadar are distinctly bad, while Kishorganj, Munshiganj and Pirojpur are better than in the previous year. Backergunge Sadar, Patuakhali, and Mymensingh Sadar have much improved. Considering the work, the result at Madaripur is wonderful. Goalundo and Bhola are very light subdivisions, and therefore of course give good results. Except Tangail, Mymensingh subdivisions do badly.

The percentage of A form cases decided on first and second hearing was 41 in Dacca, 42 in Mymensingh, 51 in Faridpur, and 42 in Backergunge. For the Division it is 44, as last year.

Detention of witnesses.

74. The ratio of witnesses detained over two days was, as in the previous year, highest in the Mymensingh district. I see this district comes out badly for detention in hajat in the Jail Report. Detention is endemic at Tangail. Babus Dwarka Nath Bose, Sub-Deputy Collector; Shib Chandra Nag, Subdivisional Officer; Gogan Chandra Das, Subdivisional Officer—all of that place—have a high percentage. Kali Prosad Chatterjee, Sub-Deputy Magistrate; S. K. Agasti, Joint-Magistrate; C. A. Radice, Joint-Magistrate; Kailash Govindo Das, Deputy Magistrate; and Babu Banka Behari Bakshi, are also distinguished. The detention was lowest before Babus Baroda Kanta Ganguli, Nikhil Nath Roy, Upendra Chandra Mazumdar, Rajoni Nath Chatterjee, and Maulvi Fuzlal Karim. Though their work is on the whole much lighter, Magistrates at head-quarters are less prompt in the discharge of witnesses than the Magistrates at subdivisions. The bar at head-quarters being as a rule better than that at subdivisions, a different result might have been anticipated. There was no detention before the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.

75. Mymensingh Sadar, which is the heaviest subdivision generally in the matter of criminal justice, as usual gives the largest income from fines. Madaripur and Jamalpur come next. Only these three subdivisions run into double figures of thousands. I regret to find that the balances have increased in all the subdivisions of the Backergunge district. They have also increased in the Madaripur, Tangail, and Kishorganj subdivisions. The balance in Dacca Sadar is enormous. Magistrates have been authorised to remit fines in Government No. 4261, dated 13th November 1894. Formerly balances were partly due to delay in obtaining Commissioner's sanction to remission.

76. The following statement shows the number of prosecutions in false cases and the result of those prosecutions:—

District.	Cases declared false.		Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number of persons convicted.		Percentage of Prosecutions to cases.		Percentage of Convictions to prosecutions.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	145	263	15	12	7	2	7	2	10·3	4·5	46·6	16·6
Mymensingh ...	377	497	20	26	5	6	5	64	5·3	5·2	25·	23·07
Faridpur	92	144	27	42	14	10	14	10	29·3	29·1	51 8	23·8
Backergunge ...	57	121	9	19	2	2	2	2	15·7	15 7	22·2	10·5
Total ...	671	1,025	71	99	28	20	28	78	10·5	9·6	39·4	20·2

Only in Faridpur is there apparently a fair proportion of prosecutions. The Magistrate, Mr. Herald, writes that preliminary enquiry was held into every case declared false, and says that it is difficult to get Deputy Magistrates to treat as false complaints founded on some slight substratum of grievance. Mr. Savage's view was that such cases should not be declared false. The present Magistrate of Backergunge complains of the difficulty of getting convictions in cases which are declared false by Subdivisional Officers and which are transferred to the district head-quarters for trial. This I noted last year as a great obstacle to prosecutions.

77. Sessions work does not increase, which supports my view that there is no real increase in crime. The proportion of conviction in Mymensingh is still very low, and points to some anomaly. Mr. Faulder, Magistrate of Dacca, writes that the result would have been very satisfactory but for the breakdown of a fiercely contested case of riot with arson, in which 19 persons were committed.

78. The following statement extracted from Part IV of the High Court's Annual Statement 5-A shows the extent to which the punishment of whipping is resorted to in the different subdivisions of this Division:—

Punishments.		Number.																
		Dacca.				Mymensingh.					Faridpur.			Backergunge.				
		Sadar.	Narayanganj.	Munshiganj.	Manikganj.	Sadar.	Tangail	Jamalpur.	Kishorganj.	Netrakona.	Sadar.	Goalundo.	Madaripur.	Sadar.	Pirojpur.	Patuakhali.	Bhola.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Total number of whippings awarded.	1893	21	13	9	8	18	10	17	5	4	18	44	19	10	19	4	1
	1894	29	23	19	16	20	24	11	31	16	17	56	26	12	17	18	23
2. Total number of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been inflicted.	1893	350	127	118	130	175	85	79	66	131	180	156	132	137	13	44	26
	1894	850	148	153	128	125	78	98	99	51	279	81	397	105	36	40	19
3. Total number of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2.	1893	371	140	127	138	193	95	96	71	135	198	200	151	147	32	48	27
	1894	879	171	172	144	145	102	109	130	67	296	137	423	117	54	57	42
4. Percentage of whipping on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3).	1893	5·6	9·2	7·0	5·7	9·3	10·5	17·7	7·04	2·9	9·09	22·	12·5	6·8	59·3	8·3	3·7
	1894	3·2	13·4	11·04	11·1	16·	23·5	10·09	40·3	23·88	5·7	40·8	6·1	10·2	36·3	20·5	54·7

I cannot help suspecting that the figures in heading 2 for Netrakona, Goalundo, and the Backergunge subdivisions are wrong. The increase under this heading in Dacca, Sadar, and Madaripur is curious.

79. According to High Court's Annual Statement I, the receipts of criminal courts exceed the charges in all subdivisions except Goalundo. The receipts from that fine subdivision Madaripur are larger than from the Faridpur Sadar subdivision and nearly as large as from the Dacca Sadar subdivision. The 12 outside subdivisions produce a surplus of Rs. 45,101; the four head-quarter subdivisions a deficit of Rs. 65,476. But this is owing to one-half the salary of the Magistrate of the district being debited to Criminal Courts, which is manifestly unfair.

The normal establishment of Magistrates outside of special officers for each district was sanctioned by Government in 1881, and revised in 1889.

Since that year the work on the criminal judicial side alone has increased 53 per cent. The number of offences reported in 1889 was 29,793; it was 45,602 in 1894. And in other departments there has also been an increase.

Magistrates have complained that Judges will not allow them to look at records for other than judicial purposes. Magistrates often want to look at records, especially when the Judge impugns the conduct of the police.

I have been surprised to find that no accommodation is provided for parties and witnesses in connection with our offices and courts. In this wet climate such accommodation is much required. It is provided in the adjoining district of Sylhet.

Process-serving.

Criminal process-serving was amalgamated with revenue process-serving from January 1st, 1893. We have at length adopted the same definition of "process" on both sides. Much remains to be done. The rules both for process-serving on foot and for process-serving by boats should be the same on both sides. Boat hire should be, like process fees, a fixed charge. The chief advantages of the amalgamation scheme have been:—(a) Abolition of the temporary peons without corresponding increase in the number of permanent peons, and consequent reduction in cost. (b) Appointment of extra baxis and naib nazirs. Baxis to assist the nazir,

who is usually also treasurer, were much wanted at subdivisions. (c) Exemption of Court Sub-Inspectors from doing the duties of criminal court nazirs except as regards warrants. The general result is that while the cost remains much the same, very much more work is done. Had the old separate system continued, the increase in work must have involved extra cost.

80. Next to the reorganization of the rural police, the development of the gratuitous administration of criminal justice is the most important subject at present engaging my attention and that of my subordinates. I need not therefore offer any excuse if I treat the subject in some detail.

Honorary Magistrates.

No new Bench of Honorary Magistrates has been established, yet the number of nominal benches has increased from 40 to 57. This simply means that 17 gentlemen have been authorized to sit singly. But though there are nominally 57 benches, there are really only benches at 28 places, of which 16 are head-quarters of districts and subdivisions. As the independent Honorary Magistrate at Raipura in the Narayanganj subdivision of the Dacca district does no work, I have not included him as a bench.

The following table shows the work done by the Honorary Magistrates in 1893 and 1894:—

District.		Number of cases disposed of.		Number of persons disposed of.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	Sadar	375	1,347	465	1,454	334	1,234	131	220
	Munshiganj ..	513	474	617	589	210	137	407	462
	Manikanj	548	507	613	598	212	253	401	345
	Narayanganj ...	248	271	280	363	151	170	129	193
Mymensingh	Sadar	402	577	468	661	283	354	185	307
	Netrakona	317	211	375	257	180	110	195	147
	Jamalpur	611	780	676	895	384	545	292	350
	Kishorganj ...	402	497	445	605	220	290	225	316
	Tangail	78	188	108	237	50	75	58	159
Faridpur ...	Sadar	324	433	371	524	234	267	137	256
	Goalundo	505	324	528	355	468	294	60	61
	Madaripur	502	386	686	489	309	273	374	216
Backergunge	Sadar	306	527	341	856	151	492	190	364
	Pirojpur	306	374	369	648	154	298	214	350
	Patuakhali ...	15	75	16	79	12	30	4	49
	Bhola	1	23	1	24	1	16	..	8
Total ...		5,453	6,978	6,355	8,625	3,353	4,828	3,002	3,796

The number of cases disposed of has increased by 27·9 per cent., and the number of persons by 35·7 per cent. This is fairly good for one year, but it is sad to find an actual decrease in Faridpur. This is largely due to the absence on leave of the Goalundo Ghât Magistrate, but also to Madaripur, where the number of cases disposed of has fallen by 30·0 per cent. It is said petty cases are no longer available for benches' apprentice hands. The Magistrate, Mr. Herald writes:—"Leaving aside municipal and nuisance cases, the trial of which consists simply of confession and sentence, the number of cases disposed of by benches has really increased almost double those of last year, taking time occupied into account." Dacca, with an increase of 54 per cent., does best; but this is wholly due to Dacca town, where the bench has been made much more use of than in former years. Backergunge shows great progress, but this district is still much behind hand compared with other districts. Out of 22,618 cases disposed of in the Division, the Honorary Magistrates disposed of 6,978 or 30·8 per cent, against 24·7 per cent. in 1893. This is also fair progress.

The percentage of convictions, only 55·9, though a better result than the past year (52·7), is still much below what Stipendiary Magistrates attain to with cases of a similar class. The benches at the head-quarters of districts all sit daily. So they do at the head-quarters of the Munshiganj, Tangail, Kishorganj, and Pirojpur subdivisions. It is said the benches at Bhagyakul, Teota, and Balla in the Dacca district also sit daily, but this must be a very nominal sitting. Six sit four days and six two days a week. The remainder sit one day a week. The permanent roster system has been adopted in all districts except Dacca. The under-study system is also now generally in vogue, that is, one member who

lives handy is not included in the permanent roster, but stands by to take the place of any absent member. Generally rosters provide for the attendance of two members only (two members form a quorum), but in Backergunge three members are arranged, so that work can proceed even if one member does not attend.

I regret to say that I have still to complain that Stipendiaries have been allowed to take the bread out of the mouths of the Honoraries.

The court accommodation for Honorary Magistrates has improved since I called attention to the subject, and in my Division I hope there is now little to complain of on this score. But in the Patna Division I found Honorary Magistrates relegated to very mean court-rooms.

81. The Magistrate of Dacca, Mr. Faulder, writes:—"The Honorary Magistrates have given me much assistance. I particularly noticed one feature in their punishments, which is not found in the case of Stipendiary Magistrates. The fines are always paid down and hardly any remain outstanding. This is probably due to the local knowledge which prevents them from inflicting fines inconsistent with the means of the accused."

The Magistrate of Backergunge, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"I may now say that all suitable cases are as a rule made over to them. One class of cases has been largely made over to benches with very great success, viz., proceedings to keep the peace under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Benches are also, I think, well qualified to deal with matrimonial cases.

Attendance.

82. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates has been generally good. The Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Earle, says that in spite of his permanent roster and other measures, some of the Honorary Magistrates preferred their own to the public convenience. He suggests that Honorary Magistrates should be appointed for a term of one year, with promise of re-appointment if they attend regularly. The present practice of making such Magistrates as do not attend resign comes to the same thing in the end, but is decidedly a less gentle method. Honorary Magistrates before appointment are called on to state how many attendances they are prepared to give.

The following statement shows on how many days the benches should have sat and on how many days they failed:—

DISTRICT.	Name of Bench.	Number of days the Bench should have been held.	Number of days the Bench was held.	Number of days the Bench failed.	Percentage of column 5 on column 3.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Mymensingh ...	Sadar	274	231	43	15 6
	Tangail	209	186	23	11·
	Netrakona	174	156	18	10·3
	Jamalpur	236	200	36	15·2
	Sherpur	121	121	...	...
	Kishorganj	146	135	11	7·5
	Bazitpur	96	82	14	14·5
	Total ...	1,256	1,111	145	11·5
Faridpur ...	Sadar	226	212	14	6·1
	Bhanga	102	102	..	...
	Madaripur	174	89	85	48·8
	Palong	95	81	14	14·7
	Goalundo	78	71	7	9
	Total ..	675	555	120	17·7
Backergunge ...	Sadar	168	167	1	·6
	Pirojpur	222	243*	...	...
	Patuakhali	37	32	5	13·5
	Jhalakati	44	41	3	6·8
	Total ...	471	483	9	1·9

* The Bench sat more days than required to dispose of pending cases.

The Mymensingh percentage of failure, 11·5, is fair. Sherpur figures must be considered doubtful. Faridpur, 17·7, is not so good, but this is entirely owing to Madaripur, where the Subdivisional Officer, great as he is in many things, fails in his management of his bench. Except Madaripur, the percentage is 6·9. Backergunge does far the best, probably because there three Magistrates are called, though only two are wanted. Dacca has been unable to supply this interesting return.

83. Nine of the twelve mufassal benches are allowed muharrirs. These gentlemen have a very easy time, as only two of these benches sit daily, two four times a week, two twice, three only sit one day in the week. At head-quarters stations the Magistrates' establishments are large, and a muharrir can be found for a bench even when it sits daily. But at subdivisions, where the bench sits daily or four days a week, the difficulty of providing muharrirs is very great, as the subdivisional establishment is much over-worked. As the benches' work is often largely municipal, and as the municipalities are under existing rules often obliged to entertain larger establishments than they require, it has been suggested that the municipal clerks shall do the benches' work.

84. Three-hundred and forty-eight appeals were preferred against the orders of the Honorary Magistrates. In 240 cases the orders were confirmed. In 108 cases the orders were set aside and modified; 14,925 witnesses were examined in 6,978 cases, or 2·1 per case. Of these, 1,288, or 8·6 per cent., were detained more than two days.

85. Though I reckon myself fairly liberal and progressive in the matter of Honorary Magistrates, some of my District Officers go beyond me. I am pressed to give benches first class powers and power to receive complaints. But so far I prefer that appeals from benches shall go to the District Magistrate, and I am afraid that complaints will not be properly sifted by officers who are not overworked. Except for cases under section 107, Code of Criminal Procedure, benches do not require first class powers. I wish to draw attention to the valuable assistance lent to the administration by those Rural Sub-Registrars who are acting as Honorary Magistrates.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

86. The statement below shows the working of the Registration Department during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

DISTRICTS.	Number of deeds registered in 1893-94.	Number of deeds registered in 1894-95.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	34,925	37,316	46,822	23,247	46,328	23,506
Mymensingh ...	51,338	56,564	55,652	29,601	61,052	32,513
Faridpur	40,427	38,966	36,493	23,417	32,312	23,436
Backergunge ...	78,634	69,429	82,898	39,184	66,005	37,082
Total ...	205,324	201,275	221,865	115,449	205,697	116,537

Here again the fact that the year has not been a prosperous one in the southern districts comes out. As stated before, the first half-year was the end of a lean time. In Backergunge it is thought the low price of rice in the last half year kept people away from the registration offices.

The increase in Mymensingh is due to leases. In Dacca it is in leases and mortgages.

The net revenue is decreasing. In 1892-93 it was Rs. 1,22,348; in 1893-94, Rs. 1,06,419; in 1894-95, Rs. 89,160. The reduction of the fees for documents, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 50, from 12 annas to 8 annas, which came into force from 1st July 1893, is stated to have reduced receipts. It should have attracted more documents, and will probably do so in the long run.

There has been an increase in the number of operations under Act I (B C.) of 1876, voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages, in Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh. Although a new Muhammadan marriage registration office was established in 1893-94 at Sarupkati in the district of Backergunge, there has been a decrease in registration of marriages in this district. The failure of this Act is so complete that I am thinking of registering marriages as we do births and deaths.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION (INCLUDING CESSES).

87. The total number of estates in the Division was 27,099 against 26,052 in 1893-94. The increase of 1,047 estates is due chiefly to partitions.

The following statement shows the current and arrear demands, collections, and balances of the different classes of estates in each district:—

District.	Estates.	Demand.			Collection.			Remission.	Balance.		
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	9,350	4,99,592	24,728	5,24,320	4,80,401	19,793	5,00,194	1,213	19,101	3,722	22,913
Mymensingh ...	8,185	8,57,880	7,854	8,65,734	8,52,448	7,097	8,60,145	124	5,432	33	5,465
Faridpur ...	5,966	5,71,503	56,598	6,28,101	5,34,728	47,034	5,81,762	2,486	36,720	7,133	43,853
Backergunge ..	3,598	15,82,492	63,828	16,46,320	15,29,111	51,762	15,80,873	7,584	40,727	8,136	57,863
Total ...	27,099	35,11,467	1,53,008	36,64,475	33,96,688	1,26,286	35,22,974	11,407	1,11,070	19,024	1,30,094
Total 1893-94 ...	26,052	34,86,956	1,57,3[illegible]6	36,44,262	33,70,785	1,04,14[illegible]	34,74,930	32,448	1,15,724	21,160	1,36,884

The collections have increased by Rs. 48,044, and the balances have been reduced by Rs 6,790. The result is not good when it is considered that the last half of the year has been prosperous even for this prosperous country, while 1893-94 was one of the worst years on record. The percentages of total collections on total demand have been—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Dacca	95·44	95·39
Mymensingh	98·04	99·35
Faridpur	89 97	92·62
Backergunge	95·91	96·02
Divisional	95·30	96·10

Dacca stands fast at 95·40 or so. The Mymensingh percentage is very good. Faridpur is still our worst district, but has improved.

88. The current demand has increased by Rs. 24,511. The increase is mainly in class III, and is due almost entirely to Backergunge, Rs. 19,902. Some estates in this district have been transferred to this class from classes I and II, and some estates have been resettled at an enhanced jama. In Faridpur the increase, Rs. 2,257, is due principally to the Kalkini estates, the collections of which are now being made at the enhanced jama.

Current demand.

89. The following table shows the percentages of current collection on current demand under each class in each district:—

Current collection.

District.	Class I—Permanently-settled estates.		Class II—Temporarily settled estates. (a) Settled for periods with proprietors.		(b) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.		(c) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.		Class III—Estates directly managed. (a) Those managed for proprietors.		(b) Those owned by Government as proprietors.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Dacca	99·10	98·6	85·70	92·94	48·71	51·35	54·34	51·88	63·66	67·61	88·81	80·63
Mymensingh	99·62	99·67	99·88	99·83	93·15	94·50	69·86	78·87	99·39	98·70	99·65	98·63
Faridpur	96·84	97·01	89·01	94·37	30·97	38·70	46·19	51·18	79·12	89·59	83·90	76·03
Backergunge	99·34	99·46	95·25	93·93	96·17	93·84	73·72	71·80	90·02	92·94	94·76	93·16

In Faridpur if the sum of Rs. 10,000 remitted by remittance transfer receipts could have been credited within the year, the collection in class I would be nearly cent. per cent.

In class II (*a*) Backergunge comes out badly; the result in Dacca is better than that in 1893-94, though the standard percentage of 95 per cent. has not been attained.

In class II (*b*) the contrast between Mymensingh and Backergunge on the one hand, and Dacca and Faridpur on the other, is very striking. The Collectors of the latter districts complain that farmers are habitually recusant. I can hardly believe that farmers are more recusant in the southern and northern than in the middle tracts. Further, it is a Collector's business in life to overcome recusancy. Faridpur is rising from the abyss.

In class II (*c*) the contrast between central and outlying tracts is the same, though not so marked. Improvement in Mymensingh is noticeable, and even Faridpur, though very bad, is not so bad as in the previous year. The results are sufficient condemnation of the farming system.

In class III (*a*) Faridpur shows great improvement. The standard percentage of 90 has not been reached by a small deficit. This is solely due to bad collection in the Kalkini estates. Dacca is getting worse. Backergunge percentage is a great performance when the large revenue is considered.

In class III (*b*) Mymensingh and Backergunge give good results, Backergunge especially. In Dacca raiyats were allowed to defer payment on the excuse that they objected to the rates. The Collector of Faridpur offers the following apology:—"A large sum of Rs. 5,239 is under suspension. The amount will have to be remitted, as the neighbouring zamindars have virtually dispossessed Government. Even deducting this sum, the collections are bad owing to the leniency shown to the raiyats during the last two years. They have got into a habit of deferring payments, which will not be corrected unless compulsory measures are at once adopted."

With regard to the low percentage of collections from estates farmed, &c., that pay direct into the treasury, the Collector of Backergunge states that of a total demand of Rs. 1,77,950, no less than Rs. 1,33,020 falls due according to the settlement douls on the first day of January, February, March; and that, under clause (2), section 5 of the Certificate Act, no steps are taken to realize these dues until after the last day of payment, March 28th. Under these circumstances, compulsory steps within the year are impossible. This arrangement is indeed a fatuous one.

Estates under direct management.

90. The total number of estates under direct management during the year, as shown in Return XLI, was 737 with an annual revenue of Rs. 5,63,504, against 719 estates with a revenue of Rs. 5,42,781 in 1893-94. There was an increase in the number of estates as well as in the revenue demand in all districts except Mymensingh, where one Government estate has been let in farm. On the whole, there was a net increase of 18 estates and of Rs. 20,723 in the revenue, chiefly by assessment of new lands and new estates, and by transferring estates from classes I and II. The revenue of estates under direct management in

Backergunge is Rs. 4,36,958, but of this only Rs. 1,74,546 is levied from the raiyats; the rest comes from tenure-holders.

91. As required by Government order No. 3502, dated 19th October 1894, particulars of the amounts expended on improvements in estates managed direct are given below:—

District.	Amount assigned.			Amount expended from—		
	Miscellaneous improvements including agriculture.	Sanitation.	Agricultural public works.	Seven and a half per cent. miscellaneous improvements including agriculture.	Two per cent. for sanitary improvements.	Grant for agricultural public works.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	238	752	...	238	752	...
Mymensingh ...	158	584	200	158	50	...
Faridpur ...	680	1,280	...	680	728	...
Backergunge ...	5,000	7,800	4,000	4,914	6,962	995
Total ...	6,076	10,366	4,200	5,990	8,492	995

The following table shows the nature of the work on which the amounts were expended:—

District.	Amount expended.							Total.
	In digging tanks and sinking wells for drinking water.	On drainage and embankments.	On roads, khals and bridges.	On improvements of market and hât.	In construction and repairing tahsil cutcherries and raising their land.	On sundry work.	Excavation of a khal out of grant for agricultural public works.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	...	752	77	84	75	2	...	990
Mymensingh ...	...	...	...	...	158	50	...	208
Faridpur ...	728	...	...	380	220	80	...	1,408
Backergunge ...	6,962	238	899	76	1,795	1,906	995	12,871
Total ...	7,690	990	976	540	2,248	2,038	995	15,477

It will be seen that Dacca spent the entire allotment. In the town of Dacca, for the Government estate Uari, we have received from 1889-90 to 1894-95 Rs. 2,781, and have spent on it about Rs. 16,000. The interest on this at 3½ per cent. is Rs. 560, and the revenue is Rs. 541 a year.

92. The following table illustrates the assessment of the cess. The rates have been fixed for five years from January 1st, 1893:—

Zamindari dâk cess.

District.	Rate at which the cess is levied.	Number of estates assessed to cesses.	Land revenue demand of these estates.	Proportion of estates assessed to cess to total number of estates.	Proportion of land revenue demand on which the cess is levied to total land revenue demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.		Rs.		
Dacca ...	2 0 0	1,294	4,06,123	13·8	77·4
Mymensingh ...	2 10 0	2,479	7,82,089	30·2	90·3
Faridpur ...	2 0 0	1,479	4,24,088	24·7	69·5
Backergunge ...	1 4 0	1,142	12,19,512	31·7	74·0
Total ...	1 15 6	6,394	28,31,822	23·6	76·7

As we assess what we require, balances of income over expenditure should not accrue. But I find the following balances on 1st April last:—

	Rs.
Dacca	19,246
Mymensingh	10,303
Faridpur	6,562
Backergunge	18,544

In Backergunge, with a low rate, the balance is gradually being worked off. In Dacca the balance is increasing, and the question has arisen whether the rate should not be lowered. I am enquiring whether the expenditure cannot be increased.

Estates paying revenue less than Rs. 50 per annum are not assessable to dâk cess, but separate accounts in estates paying Rs. 50 and above and estates cut off from such estates by butwara are assessed. I have proposed to exempt all separate accounts and separated estates where the demand is less than four annas. This would cost us Rs. 370 per annum, and relieve us of 3,164 entries on the ledger.

93. The subjoined table shows the demands, collections, and balances of the cess and the percentage of collection in each district:—

District.	Net demand of cess.	Collections	Balance.	Percentage of collection.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca ...	7,274	6,040	1,234	83·0
Mymensingh ...	15,232	14,902	330	97·8
Faridpur ...	8,536	7,922	614	92·8
Backergunge ...	11,483	11,372	111	99·
Total ...	42,525	40,236	2,289	94·6

...er them. ...the year was 544 ...; the number insti- ...against 113. The ...pending at the end of ...to Dacca and 210 to

Rupees 10,355 was realized in advance for 1895-96. In ...has been an increase of Rs. 13,375 was so realized. It is explained that many peo... ...Only 6,455 acres the two instalments, viz. January and September, in J... payable being very small.

Rupees 2,983 was realized as fines under section 9 of the Act, and Rs. 1,427 as process fees.

The total cost of collection was Rs. 3,922, or 7·5 per cent. on the tota demand.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

94. The following table shows the statistic under this head:—

DISTRICT.	DEMAND.			Total collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	PERCENTAGE OF—		
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				Column 5 on 4.	Current collections on current demand.	Balance column 7 on column 4.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Dacca	1,49,767	18,233	1,68,000	1,64,005	9	14,587	97·6	91·1	8·6
Mymensingh	3,41,175	23,841	3,65,016	3,56,348	102	21,966	97·6	93·7	6·01
Faridpur	1,37,993	29,050	1,67,040	1,37,065	1,426	34,355	82·0	75·3	20·5
Backergunge	2,94,900	50,020	3,44,920	3,06,919	635	41,905	88·9	85·6	12·1
Total ...	9,23,835	1,21,160	10,44,095	9,64,337	2,172	1,12,813	92·3	87·9	10·8

In Faridpur the balance has increased. Sanction to assess and collect th increase, Rs. 15,390, due to revaluation, was only received in December, when i is said it was too late to take proper steps for its recovery within the year The percentages of total collections on total demand have slightly increased i all districts, but Faridpur is terribly behind in both years.

The number of estates, the valuation of which was completed during th year, was 2,163, resulting in an increase of cess amounting to Rs. 18,623, viz Rs. 4,385 in Dacca, Rs. 2,652 in Mymensingh, Rs. 445 in Faridpur, an Rs. 11,140 in Backergunge. It costs us between one and two years' improve income to get this increase.

Operation of the Sale Law.

95. The following table shows how the Sal Law was worked during the year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of estates and shares sold.		Number exempted.		Total number of estates and shares which became liable to sale.		Total number of estates subject to the Act.	
	1893-94	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	133	144	612	510	745	654	8,423	8,851
Mymensingh ...	102	50	983	694	1,085	744	7,299	7,915
Faridpur	81	75	462	581	543	673	5,627	5,620
Backergunge ...	36	78	287	271	323	349	2,990	2,985
Total ...	352	347	2,344	2,056	2,696	2,420	24,339	25,371

Total

" no great variation in the number of estates sold on the whole, bu owing to the action taken by Mr. Earle, shows a very satisfactor

e 112 appeals before me against sales. Of these cases, in 2
It will be seed, in 13 cancellation was recommended on account of hard
Dacca, for the Gere struck off or dismissed, and two remained pending. O
1894-95 Rs. 2,781, rdship, the Board of Revenue ordered the sale to be annulle
on this at 3½ per cent declined to accede to my recommendation, and one case wa

96. Ninety-nine estates have been settled. Of these, 13 are new estates, 69 have been finally re-settled, and 17 have been summarily settled, leaving 155 pending, including 17 summary settlements. Of the estates returned as settled, 35 have been kept under direct management. The net result shows an increase of Rs. 8,982 in Government revenue, owing mainly to assessment of lands gained by accretions. The increase due to changes in the classification of the soil and to enhancement of rates of rent is small. The settlement of new estates added Rs. 2,600. Of the total increase of Rs. 8,982, Dacca contributed Rs. 2,482, Mymensingh Rs. 2,180, Faridpur Rs. 2,509, and Backergunge Rs. 1,811. Of the 155 settlements, four are pending from 1886-87, two from 1887-88, and two from 1889-90. I have taken steps to have all these cases disposed of soon. I now get (though so far too late to be of any use) monthly and quarterly progress reports of settlements going on. Delays which have been too common should now be more difficult to arrange.

Settlements other than settlements under the Tenancy Act.

97. The number of certificates filed was 11,875 against 9,155 in the previous year. Including pending cases, the number of cases for disposal was 14,697 against 12,745; of these 11,131 were disposed of against 9,923. The district figures are summarized below:—

Certificate work.

DISTRICT.	Total for disposal.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Pending over six months.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	3,386	2,590	796	44
Mymensingh ...	3,771	2,789	982	40
Faridpur ...	4,437	3,338	1,099	46
Backergunge ...	3,103	2,414	689	39
Total ...	14,697	11,131	3,566	169

It is satisfactory to note that the number of cases pending over six months has decreased in all districts, though the total number pending has increased.

The separate ministerial establishment sanctioned in Government order No. 530, dated 30th January 1894, was appointed with effect from 1st April 1894 in all districts. The order of Government in this matter has given rise to a good deal of correspondence. Instead of a fixed scale, the establishment should vary by a sliding-scale according to the number of cases to be dealt with.

98. The year opened with 45 cases pending from the previous year, and 21 cases were instituted during the year of report, making a total of 66 cases for disposal. The number disposed of was 19 against 23 in the previous year. In none of the districts of the Division have difficulties been experienced in assessing the value of the lands acquired.

Land acquisition.

A curious feature about land acquisition work in Backergunge is that people will not take their compensation money, though repeatedly asked to do so. It is reported that the land-holders, as a class, refuse to accept such payments, lest they may have to give abatement of rent to those holding under them.

99. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 544 against 554 of the previous year; the number instituted during the year was 126 against 113. The disposals amounted to 162 against 136, leaving 382 cases pending at the end of the year, against 418. Of the 382 cases, 168 belong to Dacca and 210 to Mymensingh. In the number of estates divided there has been an increase of 18 cases in Mymensingh and a decrease of 11 in Dacca. Only 6,455 acres

Partition.

have been divided in Dacca, against 15,315 in the previous year. In Mymensingh the area has fallen off from 30,046 acres to 19,565.

In Dacca three cases have been pending more than ten years. Sixty-three cases, covering 14,849 acres, have been instituted in Dacca, against 44, covering 60,396 acres, in the previous year. In Mymensingh 62, covering 18,468 acres, against 68, covering 10,717 acres. Though the number of cases pending has fallen from 418 to 382, the area pending is nearly exactly the same (434,920 acres to 434,810). Area is a fairer criterion of work than number of cases.

In Dacca the case of estate No. 10, pargana Bhowal, which His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has characterised as a disgrace to all concerned, and which has been pending since 1884, has been the subject of special enquiry. I find the partition of this estate was conducted in the most careless and slipshod manner. I suspect this description will apply to the business generally in this district.

I have ascertained that the Butwara Deputy Collectors rarely go to the spot, as required by paragraph 6 of Board's Circular No. 17 of April 1893, and previous orders. During the year the Deputy Collector of Dacca actually visited only one estate.

Land registration work.

100. The total number of cases for disposal was 14,730, of which 10,799 were disposed of, leaving 3,931 pending against 2,739 at the end of the previous year. It is satisfactory, however, to find that the number of cases pending over six months has decreased from 204 to 35.

The percentage of applications registered under section 42 of the Act on the total number of interests registered under section 38 in each district, is shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Dacca	8·8	9·9
Mymensingh ...	11·9	17·2
Faridpur	7·7	13·3
Backergunge ...	7·2	6·2
Total ...	9·3	12·05

The result of the year's working is satisfactory in all the districts of the Division except in Backergunge. The increase in Mymensingh is due to efforts made by Mr. Earle to secure registration. The cess revaluation proceedings have greatly assisted him. Mr. Herald, too, has secured improved registration by sending lists to thanas and ordering the police to make enquiries regarding mutations. In Backergunge the chaukidari panchayat of the village in which, according to the register, a proprietor resides, is required to report if he is living and still retains the interest registered in his name. This experiment was tried for one pargana and has been a success.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts.

101. A sum of Rs. 15,000 was allotted to this Division, but only Rs. 9,000 was advanced, Rs. 600 in Mymensingh under Act XIX of 1883, and Rs. 400, Rs. 5,000, and Rs. 3,000 to Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Backergunge, under Act XII of 1884. Under the former Act no application was made in any district except in Mymensingh, where steps were taken for the first time to make the fact that such advances were available known in the Sadar subdivision. No application was made in Dacca under either Act, probably because

it is not known that such advances are available. It would be easy to advertise these Acts in the mufassal through the chaukidars and panchayats. There would be danger that we might be flooded with applications. And we should no doubt under-sell the local money-lenders and the loan societies, of which there are a good many.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

102. Generally the Act appears to have worked smoothly so far as it did work. The following figures show that outside the Civil Courts no great advantage is taken of its provisions:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
1.	Transfer of tenures voluntarily, section 12 (3)	2,413	2,201
2.	Ditto by decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14	968	695
3.	Transfer of tenures by succession, section 15	186	238
4.	Commutation of rent, section 40 ...	...	1
5.	Appraisement of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70	...	1
6.	Registration of improvement, section 80 ...	18	14
7.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2)	15	5
8.	Applications for survey and record of rights under chapter X	36	22
9.	Local enquiries held by order of Courts, section 158	16	...
10.	Notices of annulment of encumbrances under section 167	113	46

Last year Mr. Earle drew my attention to the neglect of the zamindars to comply with the provisions of the Act in regard to giving rent receipts in the form prescribed. I invited the attention of the District Judge to the matter, and the latter directed his subordinate officers to report instances of omission to the Collector. It is reported that only 17 cases were so reported by the Civil Courts.

Settlements under chapter X of the Tenancy Act.

103. Including cases pending from the previous year, 77 applications (63 private and 14 Government) were for disposal, of which 22 were disposed of and 55 remained pending at the close of the year. Of these, 44 were for private estates and 11 for Government estates.

Three Government estates were finally settled under the Act, one in Dacca (Jowar Joymongal) and two in Backergunge (estates Madhupura and char Lal Mohan). The increase of revenue actually obtained in them was Rs. 852, Rs. 1,601, and Rs. 10,361, respectively.

As reported last year, I found it very difficult to bring the cost per acre within the rate of eight annas prescribed in revised rule 43, chapter VI of the Government rules at page 55 of the Settlement Manual. These estates, especially in Dacca, comprise scattered blocks of land lying in several villages which are not sometimes within the same thana. The cost is high in some districts, because a Deputy Collector is employed to make four visits to the estates, (1) to test measurements, (2) to publish draft record, (3) for final publication, and (4) for preliminary attestation. In view of curtailing the expenses, I have directed the Collectors to employ their kanungoes in the first three works in the case of petty estates.

The following settlement case has attracted my attention. A Government estate No. 5251, char Kali, containing an area of 831 acres, in the district of Backergunge, was settled under chapter X of the Act for a period of 15 years from 1891-92, in 17 jotes at a nominal rent of Rs. 195, or 1 anna 3 pies per bigha a year for the first ten years, and at Rs. 625 a year, or at annas 4 per bigha, for the last five years. It turned out that there was nothing to settle. No boundary to the jotes were laid on the ground. The land was jungle and used to be farmed annually for grazing, &c. It has been ascertained that the so-called jotedars, instead of reclaiming the land, lease it for grazing purposes. They also sell the wood and reeds that grow on the char. They thus realize a large sum every year. As there was no condition in the khatian prohibiting subletting or compelling reclamation, no action could be taken against them.

By this settlement Government has lost revenue. As we have now khas tahsils in Backergunge, there is no reason for settling land until it has been brought under cultivation. In another case estate No. 5256, (char Umed) an uncleared tract of jungle, some 5,217 bighas of land measured in three blocks, was settled in 21—jotes, the boundaries of which were not defined.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

104. At the close of 1893-94 there were five properties under the management of the Court of Wards. Of these, four were taken over on the application of the Civil Courts under section 95(*a*) of the Tenancy Act. During the year three others came under charge of the Court under that section in the Backergunge district.

The properties belonging to A. C. Roy and others, which were taken over on 1st April 1894, contrary to my advice, consist of one revenue-paying estate, No. 1764 in pargana Dakhinshabazpur (held in common with No. 1763); of 62 revenue-paying estates in parganas Srirampur, Maizuddi, and Uttershabazpur; and of 54 under-tenures or shares in such under-tenures within those estates. They are situated partly in Bhola and partly in the Sadar subdivision.

The properties of Messrs. Lucas and Harvey, which were taken over in June 1894, are composed of 14 entire tenures, shares in 8 tenures, and 7 entire raiyati holdings and a share in one raiyati holding. These properties are mostly under direct management, but are partly let in sub-tenures. They are all situated within the Bhola subdivision of the Backergunge district.

The property of Babu K. M. Roy and others, which was taken over in December 1894, consists of only an 8 annas 2 gandas 16 dhurs share of a tenure in the Dakhinshabazpur estate.

There are therefore now eight properties in the Collector's hands, of which six are in the Backergunge district. A property is not an estate; it means shares in estates, tenures and under-tenures, generally fractional, scattered over different parganas, sometimes over different districts. I am wholly unable to imagine a reason why the Collector and I, who have so many important duties, should supervise the management of these gentlemen's properties for them. The gentlemen themselves are generally of mushroom growth; their properties have been put together in quite recent times. The Collector asks *cui bono*. We cannot manage these properties for ever, and when released they will lapse into their former condition.

105. I mentioned in my report for 1893-94 that the Board of Revenue had, contrary to my advice, taken charge of the Haturia and Bamna properties in the Backergunge district, the former consisting of shares in 415 estates, tenures, under-tenures, &c., the latter of shares in 519 estates, tenures, &c. I was able to add that the Board had already decided to withdraw from the management of the latter. I am not now able to report that it afterwards decided to withdraw from that of the former. Though there is no political or other reason why we should undertake the management of properties such as these, still, having taken them over, I am not sure that I would have withdrawn. The Collector complains that for six months a large portion of his time was spent in endeavouring to get these estates into order. I was wrong in saying in last year's report that the Bamna estate was hopelessly in debt.

106. The total demand, current and arrear, on account of Wards' and Attached Estates, less remissions, and excluding Haturia and Bamna, was Rs. 4,21,563, of which we only collected Rs. 2,42,330. The management of the Dakhinshabazpur properties in the Backergunge district and of the Talipabad properties in the Dacca district has been fairly successful; that of the Kanakshar properties in the Faridpur district is very unsuccessful. Mr. Herald, Collector of Faridpur, writes:—"It seems to me that the former tahsildars were in league with the raiyats. Since their dismissal in December, collections have vastly improved."

107. A Muhammadan gentleman in Faridpur left all his property to charitable uses, asking Government to appoint a mutwali. Government was obliged to decline because some of the uses might bear a religious construction. A Muhammadan finds it difficult to distinguish between religious and charitable uses.

XIX.—EXCISE.

108. The small increase, Rs. 11,566, is confined to the northern districts :—

		Rs.
Dacca ...	...	+ 5,393
Mymensingh ..	...	+ 14,597
Faridpur ...	...	− 5,306
Backergunge ...	...	− 3,118
Total	...	+ 11,566

Taking the principal exciseable articles, the increases and decreases are—

	Consumption.		Revenue.
	Gallons.		Rs.
Country spirits ...	− 208		− 19,644
	Mds. srs. ch.		
Ganja ...	− 3 11 10		− 531
Opium ...	− 1 30 0		− 873
Imported wines and rum	+ Unknown		+ 30,714
	Total	...	+ 9,666

In 1893 94 license fees for sale of imported wines and rum were credited to country spirits.

That we only get Rs. 8,21,133 out of 9,844,127 people, or ·08 per head, is not creditable to our administration. It is, however, the largest revenue on record. In the last six years we have taken—

			Rs.
1894-95	...	...	8,21,133
1893-94	..	...	8,09,567
1892-93	...	...	8 12,103
1891-92	...	...	8,19,124
1890 91	...	...	8,13,878
1889-90	...	...	7,76,974

109. Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, says that there are reasons for thinking that the high prices of country spirits and ganja are in some measure driving people to take to rum and imported spirits, a most unfortunate result.

Another competitor of high-priced country spirits in the Backergunge district, to which I referred in last year's report, is a horrible compound of methylated spirit and some scented substance miscalled eau-de-cologne. The Collector, Mr. LeMesurier, writes:—"The local *mélas*, which number 71 and which are thronged by prostitutes and their clients, are the principle places where the sale of eau-de-cologne for drinking purposes goes on. It is also said that this liquor is largely used by schoolboys and other persons who fear detection by the smell of their breath if they drink ordinary spirits. Prostitutes make a practice of buying a small stock for retail to their customers."

Though the law on the subject is admittedly far from clear, it was, I am glad to find, decided, after consultation with the Commissioner of Excise, to prosecute persons found selling this so-called eau-de-cologne under such circumstances as showed a knowledge that it would be drunk. This eau-de-cologne contains much more alcohol than country spirit, and a phial of it is sufficient to make the most inveterate toper completely drunk. Mr. LeMesurier mentions that a prostitute drank carbolic acid out of an eau-de-cologne phial without detecting the difference.

110. Prosecutions for the manufacture of madak and chandu for domestic purposes continue. Licenses at 50 rupees each are never applied for.

111. We do not yet get the assistance we should get from panchayats and the rural police in excise matters. A member of a panchayat in Mymensingh was rewarded in an excise case. This matter has my attention.

XX.—STAMPS.

112. There has been a net decrease of Rs. 4,944, or ·7 per cent., in non-judicial stamps. The two northern districts give small increases—Mymensingh Rs. 11,822, or 4·7 per cent.; Dacca Rs. 6,672, or 3·3 per cent.; the two southern districts larger decreases; Faridpur Rs. 4,392, or 5·2 per cent.; and Backergunge

19,046, or 14·3 per cent. The increase in Dacca is attributed to the chance execution by the Nawab of Dacca of some documents requiring stamps of high value which alone contributed Rs. 8,750. The decrease in Backergunge and Faridpur is due to the depression in the money-lending business owing, the Collector of Faridpur says, to bad times; but, according to the Collector of Backergunge, to good crops.

There has been an extraordinary fall in the use of hundi stamps—

Dacca ...	...	35·5 per cent.
Mymensingh	...	20·2 „
Faridpur ...	...	68·5 „
Backergunge	...	50·4 „

due, it is said, to depression in trade.

Judicial or court-fee stamps give a net increase of Rs. 1,75,027, or 8·8 per cent., as compared with 1893-94. Here again the northern districts take the lead—

Dacca ...	...	...	10·0
Mymensingh	...	...	13·5
Faridpur ...	...	...	2·5
Backergunge	...	...	6·0

The increase in Mymensingh is due to the prosperity of the people, which made it easy for the litigious to indulge. There has been some increase in civil litigation in Dacca, large decrease in Faridpur, and small decrease in Backergunge. Though Mymensingh gives such a large increase in judicial stamps, there has been no corresponding increase in civil litigation. Fee paying criminal judicial business has, however, increased in this district. In Dacca and Backergunge there has been some increase in will and certificate work.

113. One thousand one hundred and forty-four cases of insufficiently stamped or unstamped instruments were detected during the year, as against 870 in the preceding year. Of these, 396 were detected by Civil Courts and 748 by the Revenue officers.

The number of prosecutions for offences against the Stamp Law has increased from 251 in 1893-94 to 289. In these cases Rs. 2,215-8 was imposed as fines and Rs. 881 was distributed as rewards to informants. Out of the sum disbursed to informants, the Income-tax Assessor of Dacca received Rs. 163 and the Assessor of Mymensingh Rs. 105, while those of Backergunge and Faridpur received only Rs. 53 and Rs. 25 respectively.

114. Besides rewards awarded by Magistrates out of fines imposed in conviction, Collectors, with the sanction of the Board, can award rewards out of the penalties imposed by them under section 37. The Collector of Dacca largely avails himself of this procedure in the case of his Income-tax Assessor. This officer has earned Rs. 365 in such rewards. No other assessor earns anything in this way. The Collector reports that a few petty cases of omission of stamp receipts were detected by their assessors, and that in all of them prosecutions were ordered and the rewards paid from the amount of fines imposed. It is remarkable that these stamp rewards are charged against contract contingencies.

115. The Collector of Backergunge proposed to vest the Subdivisional Officers of Bhola with the powers of a Collector under the Stamp Act, it being found very inconvenient for the people living on the island of Dakhinshahbazpur and the neighbouring chars to cross the big rivers and come to the Sadar station, specially in the rainy season. The Board are not prepared to give Subdivisional Officers such powers.

In Backergunge it has been the custom to charge court fees on copies taken for the private use of the applicants. Mr. Commissioner W. R. Larminie, in his letter No. 1147, dated 4th July 1888, issued instructions that the court fees prescribed by section 6 read with schedule I of the Court Fees Act must be paid in all cases. Article 9 of table I of remissions and reductions (pages 157 to 160 of the Stamp Manual), which was republished in Government of India's Notification No. 4650, dated 10th September 1889, had been overlooked. Though uncertified copies were given gratis in other districts, the legal ground for such remission I found had been forgotten.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

116. A special report on this subject has been submitted to the Board of Revenue. 99·4 per cent was collected within the year. Some late assessments bring Mymensingh below 99 per cent. and enhance its balance.

There has again been a small increase in the number of assessees from 11,164 to 11,448.

The following table gives the results of the year's assessment operations:—

District.	Original demand.	Reduced by— Collectors on revision to—	Commissioner on appeal to—	Total. Amount reduced on objection or otherwise.	Final demand. 1894-95.	1893-94.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	87,462	86,900	86,873	589	86,873	88,304	...	1,431
Mymensingh	96,892	96,537	96,383	509	96,383	94,772	1,611	...
Faridpur	43,365	42,163	42,163	1,202	42,163	41,668	495	...
Backergunge	65,348	64,984	64,977	371	64,977	60,969	4,008	...
Total ...	2,93,067	2,90,584	2,90,396	2,671	2,90,396	2,85,713	4,683	...

The decrease in Dacca was brought about by the exemption of an important European firm under Part II and of four others under Part IV, on account of the loss they sustained in the jute business in the preceding year. The aggregate amount of tax paid by these firms in 1893-94 was Rs. 4,992. Much of this loss has, however, been made good by new assessments and enhancements in other directions.

No special reason can be assigned for the petty increases in Mymensingh and Faridpur. And in Backergunge an increase of 6·5 per cent. can only be attributed to increased activity on the part of the Deputy Collector and assessor.

117. The following table shows the proportion of persons assessed to population and the incidence of tax:—

Incidence of the tax.

District.	Proportion of persons assessed to population.			Incidence of tax.		
1	2			3		
	Assessee.		Persons.	Re.		Persons.
Dacca	1	to	793	1	to	28
Mymensingh	1	to	935	1	to	36
Faridpur	1	to	803	1	to	42
Backergunge	1	to	880	1	to	33

118. The table below shows the number of persons against whom coercive measures were taken for the realization of the tax, as compared with the previous year:—

Coercive measures.

District.	Number of warrants. 1894-95.	1893-94.	Number of distraints. 1894-95.	1893-94.	Number of sales. 1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca	78	46	35	8	2	3
Mymensingh	104	123	7	60	22	3
Faridpur	49	47	10	21	11	6
Backergunge	62	43	20	13	13	7
Total ...	293	259	72	102	48	19

119. The total cost of assessment and collection has further decreased, as shown in the following table:—

Expenditure.

District.	Total collection including penalties, &c.	Total expenditure.	Percentage of cost on collection.	
			1894-95.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
Dacca	87,213	3,578	4·1	4
Mymensingh	96,181	3,173	3·3	3·5
Faridpur	42,989	2,671	6·2	6·4
Backergunge	65,190	3,160	4·8	5·3
Total ...	2,91,573	12,575	4·3	4·5

The increase in Dacca is nominal. Faridpur still costs us too much.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

120. The practice of paying Government dues in notes is still on the increase. In Backergunge Rs. 5,40,340 was so received at our treasuries, against Rs. 1,90,565 in the previous year. And as might be expected there is almost an equivalent increase in the amount remitted in notes from our treasuries to Calcutta and other treasuries.

There has been no noteworthy change in the use of remittance transfer receipts.

121. The work at subdivisional treasuries is still increasing. Generally I have found that treasury work has been fairly well conducted. Special attention is now paid to the detection of counterfeit, light and defaced coin.

XXIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

122. Outside of communications we have not many large public works in hand. The new Science School attached to the Dacca College to cost Rs. 40,139 is perhaps the largest. We are building a supplement to the madrassa at this place. The Magistrate-Collector, Faridpur, has got into his new offices, which have cost Rs. 67,600. We are also improving his cess office. New offices are in course of construction at the Kishorganj and Jamalpur subdivisions in the Mymensingh district, and those at Netrakona have been enlarged. Large improvements to cost Rs. 13,017 have been sanctioned in the Barisal offices. The new Civil Courts at this place have been put in hand, while those at Patuakhali have been completed. A new subdivisional residence bungalow has been commenced at Patuakhali.

In October 1893 the Telegraph Department vacated the premises they had occupied for 28 years at Dacca. As it is desirable to maintain the compound as an open space in the centre of the town, and as the telegraph cables land in it, I proposed to keep on the premises. This has been sanctioned and Rs. 11,442 has been advanced for their repair, to be recovered out of the rent, Rs. 160 per mensem. My office and the offices of the Inspectors of Works and Schools are at present accommodated in these premises. We have secured an excellent house as a residence for the Judge at Mymensingh on a ten years' lease, and have repaired it at a cost of Rs. 2,498.

Some new rest-houses have been constructed in the Mymensingh and Faridpur districts.

Most of these works are in charge of the District Board's establishments. For the Science School at Dacca and the Faridpur courts special arrangements were made.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

123. No new lines of railway have been opened, but the survey for a line from Mymensingh *viâ* Jamalpur to Jaganathganj, near Subornakhali on the Jamuna, was undertaken with a view to connect the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the Northern Bengal and Assam lines. The Collector of Mymensingh thinks that the construction of a branch line from Gaffergaon station, on the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, to Kishorganj, 15 miles, or at least to Hossenpur, on the old Brahmaputra, 5 miles, would undoubtedly be an advantage to the Kishorganj subdivision. The Collector further considers that in view of the jute traffic such a line might pay.

124. No further action has been taken with a view to connect Dacca-Narayanganj with Goalundo by rail. This is a matter which should be kept in view. The project to connect Madaripur with Singhia, on the Central Bengal Railway, is still before Government.

125. The approval of Government has been received to the construction of a pontoon bridge over the old Brahmaputra at Nasirabad, and a detailed project, with an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,86,071, has lately been sent up for sanction. As stated in last year's report, some of the landed proprietors benefited have promised Rs. 57,000 to this work. The old Brahmaputra is now fordable in the dry season in the neighbourhood of Nasirabad, and will perhaps silt up.

126. The working of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway, according to the Collector of Dacca, from a passenger's point of view, was not as satisfactory as it might have been. An inconvenient time-table, slow trains, dawdling of trains at the stations, and unpunctuality, are complained of. The rush of bathers to Narayanganj on the occasion of the Nangalbund festival fairly swamped the rolling-stock.

127. Except in certain parts of the Mymensingh and Dacca districts, we have not much room for roads in this Division. The following statement shows the length of roads of different classes in each district:—

District.	District roads.								Village roads.	
	Embanked, bridged, and metalled.		Embanked, bridged, but not metalled.		Not embanked and not bridged.		Total.			
1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.	Miles.	Fur.
Dacca ...	6	7	174	7½	81	1½	263	0	141	0
Mymensingh ...	30	5	384	3	171	0	586	0	1,585	0
Faridpur ...	9	0	118	1¾	19	6¼	147	0	64	4
Backergunge ...	12	5	263	0	...		275	5	302	7
	59	1	940	4¼	271	7¾	1,271	5	2,093	3
1893-94 ...	55	3	935	2¼	264	3¾	1,255	1	1,896	0
Increase or decrease	+ 3	6	+ 5	2	+ 7	4	+ 16	4	+ 197	3

Though the increase in mileage was so small, the expenditure on new works was large.

DISTRICT.	AMOUNT SPENT IN—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	9,272	13,722
Mymensingh ...	45,670	62,051
Faridpur ...	18,385	17,069
Backergunge ...	37,062	54,403
Total ...	1,10,389	1,47,245

Many of the roads included in the statement are incomplete, and it is fortunately the policy of the District Boards to complete the present roads before commencing new ones. In Mymensingh and Dacca special attention is given to roads which may feed the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway.

The expenditure on the maintenance of roads has been—

DISTRICT.	Amount spent in—	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	34,084	25,755
Mymensingh	26,388	35,652
Faridpur	14,900	5,908
Backergunge	25,382	25,604
Total ...	1,00,754	92,819

In Dacca the injuries caused by the floods of 1893-94 were made good in that year. In Mymensingh the work was postponed to this year. In Backergunge some of the bridges were rickety and stood in need of thorough repairs. Salt water breeds teredos, and the wooden bridges therefore do not last long. In Faridpur there is again a decrease in expenditure, due not to neglect of the roads, but to the non-payment of several bills that were not submitted till 31st March 1895.

Village roads.

128. The subjoined table shows the expenditure on village roads:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca ...	2,598	4,948	7,546	2,378	7,987	10,365
Mymensingh ...	10,240	9,389	19,629	15,019	8,420	23,439
Faridpur ...	5,364	6,845	12,209	4,708	4,541	9,249
Backergunge ...	11,789	13,585	25,374	7,810	12,571	20,381
Total ...	29,931	34,767	64,758	29,915	33,519	63,434

The District Boards of Mymensingh and Backergunge have spent considerable sums on the maintenance of these roads. The reduced expenditure under this head in Faridpur is accounted for by the fact that during the year a portion of the funds allotted to the Local Boards for this purpose was diverted towards the digging of tanks.

129. The following statement shows the number of ferries of different classes in each district :—

District.	Number of Ferries.							
	Under Government management.		Under District Board management.		Under Municipal management.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca ...	2	2	66	66	4	4	72	72
Mymensingh ...	4	3	71*	106	1	2	76	111
Faridpur ..	...	...	16	17	6	2	22	19
Backergunge ...	1	1	23	23	3	3	27	27
Total ...	7	6	176	212	14	11	197	229

* In the report for 1893-94 the number of ferries in that year was shown as 69 by mistake.

The steam ferry between Narayanganj and Munshiganj continued to be managed by the District Board. The receipts were Rs. 3,705 as against Rs. 2,498, and the working expenses Rs. 2,193 as against Rs. 1,784 in the previous year. The net income of the ferry therefore rose from Rs. 714 to Rs. 1,512. This is sufficient to cover wear and tear of the steamer. I am glad to be able to report that the District Board of Dacca have introduced a new kind of ferry boat provided with flaps and rails, which is well suited for horses, vehicles, &c. "Mar" boats are unknown.

130. The following steamer services are now running :—

(1) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *viâ* the Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Cachar, carrying mails.

(2) India General Steam Navigation Company's daily service *viâ* the Padma and Meghna between Goalundo, Narayanganj and Sylhet, carrying mails.

(3) Daily service between Madaripur and Sausa Khal junction, carrying mails in conjunction with daily Sylhet service.

(4) Daily service between Barisal and Khulna, carrying mails.

(5) Daily service between Barisal and Chandpur, carrying mails.

(6) Daily service between Barisal and Madaripur, carrying mails.

(7) Service between Barisal and Icchakhali for Noakhali, carrying mails four times a week.

(8) Service between Barisal and Amtoli *viâ* Patuakhali on alternate days.

Besides these the Dhaleswari service between Sabhar and Goalundo ran during the rains on alternate days. In the dry season the Dhaleswari is now unnavigable for steamers. Some of these lines receive subsidies from the District Board and the Zamindari Dák Funds, an account of which will be found under heading Postal.

The Railway Despatch service between Goalundo and Narayanganj was withdrawn from July 1st. There are loud complaints that the India General Steam Navigation Company's steamers have no second or intermediate class, such as the railway steamers had, with private accommodation for native ladies.

131. In my Resolutions on their budget estimates for 1895-96, I invited the attention of the Dacca Municipal Commissioners and of the members of the Dacca District Board to the silting up of the Dhaleswari and Buriganga rivers.

The latter is the branch of the former which washes Dacca. The maintenance of these rivers or waterways is as much a matter of sanitation as of navigation. As I publicly stated when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor addressed the Municipal Commissioners on the subject of sanitary drainage, unless something is done the Buriganga is likely to give place to a rice-field before many years have passed. At a recent meeting of the District Board it has been proposed to appoint a joint committee, consisting of two members of the District Board and two members of the Municipality, to deal with this subject. Nawab Ahsunullah Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., who, with his usual liberality, has offered to contribute to the expenditure, has been invited to nominate one of the District Board members.

In the year 1893 the India General Steam Navigation Company tried to maintain the Dhaleswari, at the worst part where it emerges from the Jamuna, by the Bandel system which has been so long in use on the Nadia rivers. The experiment was successful so far as it went.

132. Though our communications are chiefly by water, we have no canals except those running alongside of certain roads in the Backergunge and Faridpur districts. Such attempts as have been made with canals have been frustrated by silting. Some useful short cuts have been made between waterways.

Tow-paths.

133. I am personally aware that the tow-paths along the banks of rivers and khals are often impassable. Except at the height of the floods, which, however, last for three months, the foreshore, that is, the space between the highest and lowest levels, supplies a natural tow-path which is often impeded by cultivation and jungle. I am glad to find that in Mymensingh a good deal has been done with a view to the maintenance of tow-paths. Mr. Earle, the Collector, writes that the tow-paths on the banks of all navigable rivers have been surveyed at a cost, to the District Board, of about Rs. 450, and 27 estimates, amounting to Rs 16,377, for their improvement have been prepared. When these paths are once improved they will be placed under the charge of the Local Boards, and regular allotments will be provided for their maintenance. In Faridpur and Dacca nothing appears to have been done for the maintenance of the tow-paths. The District Board of Faridpur have, however, allotted a sum of Rs. 500 for this purpose for the current year. The only tow-path properly maintained in the district of Backergunge is from Barisal to Pirojpur *viâ* Jhalakati along the Calcutta and Eastern Canal. The District Board has provided Rs. 1,000 for maintenance of tow-paths in the current year's budget. It is curious that sections 73, 74, 76, and 78 of the Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885 (B.C.), make no special mention of tow-paths.

Arboriculture.

134. In accordance with orders contained in Government Resolution No. 4366, dated 28th December 1894, I give some information on this subject. The expenditure in each district has been—

	Rs.
Dacca	1,346
Mymensingh	439
Faridpur	513
Backergunge	456
Total ...	2,754

In Dacca, trees that had withered or died were replaced by new ones. These consisted of mango, jack, sisso, karanj, mahogany, and sirish. Almost all the road-side plants were provided with bamboo gabions for protection against cattle. In Mymensingh 2,109 young plants were raised in nursery gardens within the compounds of inspection bungalows. About 500 young trees already planted out along the sides of roads were maintained and 175 young trees (teak 50, badam 100, and jamun 25) were transplanted from one of the nursery gardens. In Faridpur the existing trees were maintained. In Backergunge no new trees were planted. All the young trees planted on the road-sides were provided with bamboo hedges. The total number of trees already planted up to the end of the preceding year is 1,328, consisting of jack, mango, date, jhao, teak, badam, sal, pepal, jamun, sirish, red sandal, &c. Of the trees planted, 768 are mango and 122 jhao trees. The trees are reported to

be in a thriving condition. The rain tree (*Pithecolabium*) is an excellent shade tree for markets, compounds, &c. I caused seed of this tree to be supplied to all Subdivisional Officers in June 1894, but I am sorry to say in some instances the sowing and growing has not been carefully looked after. Where there is clay in the soil, shade is incompatible with heavy cart traffic on cutcha roads in this wet climate.

XXV.—EDUCATION.

135. I am indebted to Babu Dina Nath Sen, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle, for this section.

The number of schools has increased by 1,196 and of pupils by 26,276, or 10·7 per cent. Mymensingh with 19·3 per cent. shows the largest and Dacca with 4·1 per cent. shows the smallest increase. We have now 33 per cent. of boys and 3 per cent. of girls of school-going age at school. Backergunge with 50·7 and 4·0 per cent. is far the best; Mymensingh with 20·4 and 1·5 is far the worst district. But Mymensingh under Mr. Earle is making up ground lost under his predecessors. The proportion of Muhammadan boys at school has increased somewhat in all districts.

Though the total expenditure has risen by Rs. 39,118, Government expenditure has fallen off by Rs. 405. The expenditure from municipal and local funds has risen from Rs. 1,10,200 to Rs. 1,25,740.

The following table shows the number of schools and pupils classified according to management:—

Classification.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Pupils.	Number.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public institutions under public management—				
Maintained by the department	39	2,808	17	2,803
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards ...	25	1,398	24	1,425
Total ...	64	4,206	41	4,228
Public institutions under private management—				
Aided by the department or by Municipal or District Boards	6,106	162,363	6,157	168,265
Unaided	1,866	42,752	2,594	60,973
Total ...	7,972	205,115	8,751	229,238
Private institutions for indigenous instruction ...	3,746	35,135	4,186	37,266
Grand Total ...	11,782	244,456	12,978	270,732

The increase, it will be observed, is chiefly in unaided schools.

136. Four hundred and forty-eight young men went up from our four colleges for the F.A. examination. Of these 232 passed—five in the first division. Sixty-six went up for the B.A. examination, of whom 15 passed—six in honours. The Brojo Mohan College did best out of the four in the First Arts examination.

Out of 755 boys who went up for the Entrance examination, 460 passed, of whom 116 were placed in the first and 203 in the second division. These are better results than in the previous year. The Brojo Mohan Institution at Barisal did best.

Middle schools.

The result of the Middle English Scholarship examination was not so good as in the previous year. But in the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination we did well, passing 62·4 per cent.

Primary schools.

Out of 2,079 candidates who appeared at the Upper Primary examination, 896, or 43·1 per cent., were successful, against 52·6 per cent. in 1893-94.

At the Lower Primary examination 3,686 out of 6,885 candidates, or 53·5 per cent., were successful against 39·6 per cent. in 1893-94. These are satisfactory results.

137. The reward examinations are held in this Division, in consideration of its peculiar circumstances, at central gatherings simultaneously all over each district on one day. The total number of pupils that passed this examination by the different standards was 24,726, of whom 10,817 passed by the A standard, 12,205 by the B standard, and 1,704 by a lower standard especially intended for girls, Muhammadan pupils of maktabs, and children of aboriginal races. These results are satisfactory in comparison with those of the previous year.

Female education.

138. In the subjoined table are compared the statistics of female education for the past two years. The increase is general and satisfactory:—

District.	Girls' schools.				Girls in boys' schools.		Total.	
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Schools.	Girls.	Schools.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	211	3,023	159	2,824	3,398	4,392	6,421	7,216
Mymensingh ...	242	3,334	253	3,537	278	357	3,612	3,894
Faridpur	217	3,289	296	4,361	316	361	3,605	4,722
Backergunge ...	112	1,877	116	2,047	3,363	4,340	5,240	6,387
Total ...	782	11,523	824	12,769	7,355	9,450	18,878	22,219

The only high English school for girls in this Division is the Eden Female School at Dacca, under the superintendence of a European lady. As remarked last year, this institution has not proved a success. Two girls appeared at the last entrance examination, but failed to pass. No girl appeared at the Middle English or the Middle Vernacular examination. Two girls appeared at the Upper Primary examination, but both of them failed. None appeared at the Lower Primary examination. In 17 years only three girls have passed the Entrance examination, and one of these had been educated elsewhere. These results are exceedingly unsatisfactory in view of the large expenditure of Government money. The total expenditure on this school was Rs. 7,658. Of this Government found Rs. 7,038. The balance is made up of Rs. 120 contribution from municipality and Rs. 500 in fees and subscriptions.

There is no girls' school of the Middle English class. There are two Middle Vernacular girls' schools, one at Mymensingh and the other at Barisal. Both these schools are aided from the grant-in-aid fund. No girl appeared at the last Middle Vernacular examination. The girls were not successful at the Higher Primary examination, but they did well in the Lower Primary.

There are three zanana associations, one in each of the districts of Mymensingh, Faridpur and Backergunge. All these associations are examining bodies, their main object being to encourage female education in the zanana. They receive aid from district funds.

Special education.

139. The guru-training schools having proved a failure have been abolished. We have now only 21 schools for special education. The Kasi Kisore Technical School at Mymensingh was opened in July 1893. There were 16 boys on the roll at the close of the year. The subjects taught are arithmetic, geometry, drawing, carpentry, and blacksmith's work. Eight boys appeared at the last annual examination from the second year class and four from the first year class. Seventeen boys received stipends varying from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2 a month.

The institution is under the direct management of the District Board, but all its expenses are borne by Babu Jogendra Kishore Ray Choudhuri of Ramgopalpur. The sale-proceeds of the articles manufactured amounted to Rs. 2,109.

The Barisal Technical School has completed the fourth year of its existence. It had 41 pupils on 31st March against 43 in the previous year. The total expenditure on the school was Rs. 3,499 against Rs. 2,765, and the income from fees Rs. 273 against Rs. 261 in the previous year. In addition to the subjects taught in the Mymensingh Technical School, mensuration and surveying also are taught in this school. The expenses of this school are paid by the District Board. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited this school in August last, and was afraid it was not doing much good. Trades were subordinated to surveying, and the teaching in surveying was not good.

Muhammadan education.

140. The Dacca Madrassa is the only institution of its kind for the higher education of Muhammadan boys in the Division. It maintains its popularity. Out of 59 candidates sent up to the central examination of the Bengal madrassas, 12 passed in the first division, 7 in the second, and 15 in the third division, or 34 in all, which gives a percentage of 57·6 against 58·7 of the previous year. Twelve candidates appeared at the last Entrance examination from this institution, of whom 7 passed, 2 in the first division.

We have now two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools in the Mymensingh district. The Muhammadan Assistant Inspector, Maulvi Abdul Karim, B.A., has unfortunately been transferred to the Presidency Division. While here he made many useful suggestions for making our educational system more attractive to Muhammadans.

Indigenous education.

141. The following table gives the statistics for indigenous education for the past two years:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Advanced, teaching — Arabic or Persian	84	1,956	114	1,790
Advanced, teaching — Sanskrit	434	3,605	417	3,547
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly — With ten pupils and upwards — For boys ...	70	1,099	57	908
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly — With ten pupils and upwards — For girls ...	..	...	...	...
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly — With less than ten pupils — For boys ...	598	2,486	661	2,913
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly — With less than ten pupils — For girls ...	31	138	31	119
Teaching the Koran only	2,474	25,847	2,895	27,824
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards — For boys ...	1	46	1	19
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards — For girls ...	59	318	10	146
Total ...	3,746	35,135	4,186	37,266

142. I visited all the zilla schools in my Division and also the following schools and colleges:—

Brojo Mohan College and School (Asvini Babu's).
Behari Babu's School and College.
Barisal Girls' School.
Collegiate School, Mymensingh.

In July last, Sir Alfred Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, paid a visit to Dacca, Mymensingh and Faridpur, in company with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor.

General remarks.

143. Mr. Faulder, the Collector of Dacca, reports: "As an instance of the density with which secondary schools are now scattered over south and east Dacca, I may mention that in the course of one ride of ten miles from Kaliganj to Narsinghdi I was able to inspect one higher and three middle English schools. One of these,

it is significant to remark, is a circle school, that is, one of a class of schools largely assisted by the department in backward parts. This particular village has sent its sons to earn Government pay all over Bengal; it has passed two of them into the Covenanted Civil Service."

Mr. Earle, the Collector of Mymensingh, states as follows:—

"The feature of the year under report was the impulse given to primary education in the area under the control of the District Board. More money was spent on this branch of education; two new Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools were appointed especially with a view to advancing simple education among the cultivating classes, the majority of whom are Muhammadans, and night schools were opened on an extensive scale with a view to affording the means of education to those (the vast majority) who cannot afford to give up their days to learning. To further facilitate progress in the above directions, the assistance of the village panchayats was, with much advantage, secured, while the complete control over this branch of education was decentralized by transfer from the District Board to the Local Boards. The large increase in the number of primary schools and scholars attending the same, as also of the number of Muhammadans attending schools, amply testifies to the initial success of the measures taken."

At Dacca, Backergunge, and Mymensingh we have excellent private institutions competing with our Government Entrance schools. It is a question whether we are justified in maintaining Government schools in the face of this competition. At Backergunge we have a very handsome school-house which rather ties our hands. I shall shortly make a representation about the Mymensingh school. At Dacca a new science building is being built in the compound of the Dacca College.

On my recommendation, the Government of Bengal in its No. 536L.S.-G., dated 9th February 1895, sanctioned as an experiment for one year only, with effect from April 1895, the transfer to the three Local Boards of Faridpur of the control of primary education including the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector of Schools, the appointment or the confirmation of the appointment of teachers, and the selection of backward schools for stipends.

XXVI.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

144. We have made some progress, but are still far behind our neighbours in Sylhet—far behind most parts of India. 282,819 persons, or 2·9 per cent. of the population, were treated at our dispensaries, against 224,862, or 2·2 per cent., in 1893, and 181,209, or 1·78 per cent., in 1892. Two new dispensaries have been opened in the Mymensingh district and two in the Backergunge district, while three private dispensaries have come under inspection.

145. The District Board of Faridpur have proposed to establish a dispensary at the head-quarters of each thana on condition that the cost of building and doctor's quarters is raised locally.

Twenty-one of our dispensaries are aided by the District Boards, while 14 are mainly supported by Municipalities.

The success of the dispensaries established at Durgapur, Bhairab Bazar, Bowfal, Matbaria, and Jhalakati is most encouraging.

146. Only the Mitford Hospital at Dacca is of much practical use as an indoor hospital. There is no reason whatever why hospitals offering similar advantages should not be established at all large centres of population; only a Mr. Mitford of pious memory is wanting. The new Eye ward erected by Raja Srinath Rai attracted 113 patients, and the new European ward 13 patients, in 1894. The dispensaries at subdivisional head-quarters in the Mymensingh (except Tangail) and Backergunge districts and in the Munshiganj and Manikganj subdivisions of the Dacca district have very small accommodation for in-door patients; the figures against these dispensaries represent little more than persons concerned in police cases. I am glad to say that the District Boards have now recognized their responsibilities in this matter.

147. The dispensary at Faridpur has been a disgrace to the district. Mr. Herald has been able by great exertions to raise a sum of Rs. 800, and has received promise of a further sum of Rs. 400 for the construction of a new building.

148. The following statement shows the percentage of women and children on total treated in each dispensary in 1893 and 1894:—

District.	Names of Dispensaries.	Women.		Children.	
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca ...	1. Mitford	8·9	15·38	18·5	15·57
	2. Narayanganj ...	8·2	8 56	12·5	8·12
	3. Munshiganj ...	7 6	9 26	25·4	22·41
	4. Manikganj	10 6	11·65	17·9	21 14
	5. Jaydebpur	12·01	11 9	20·8	18·3
	6. Shologhar	20·1	21 8	33·9	31·3
	7. Bhagyakul	17·5	16·9	42·08	38·08
	8. Maluchi	12 8	19·64	29·1	27·24
	9. Baliati	18·2	19·1	26·2	27·3
	10. Jainshar	14·9	15·2	33·4	31·1
	11. Nagoni	......	12·9	.. ...	19·7
Mymensingh ...	12. Nasirabad	10·01	12·64	8·48	11·51
	13. Muktagacha ..	12·94	13·73	10·58	13·1
	14. Ramgopalpur ...	8 11	7 84	8·06	9·46
	15. Jamalpur	14·7	15·08	21·79	16·57
	16. Sherpur	6·7	8·01	11·9	11·11
	17. Dowanganj ...	9·01	11·99	17·24	16 33
	18. Taraganj	......	7·18	......	8·49
	19. Hybotnagar (Kishorganj)	7 8	11 96	15·1	20 04
	20. Bazitpur	12·6	12·22	26·8	25·19
	21. Bhairab Bazar ...	6·8	8·92	6·2	7·99
	22. Netrakona	4·8	7 35	7·8	7·83
	23 Durgapur	18·7	19·63	5·9	13·52
	24. Kendua	......	5·77	... ..	15 75
	25. Tangail	11·7	11·36	25·3	22·25
	26. Shontosh	15 5	15 03	26·4	25·54
	27. Amparia	10·5	11·57	17·9	19·71
	28. Jhawail	7·1	7·21	19·6	19·53
	29. Jamurki	10·5	10 45	30·2	29·61
	30. Karatia	13·1	15·52	29·5	29·74
	31. Pingna	......	21·68	.. ...	8·70
	32. Shukhemoyee ..	20·47	17·35	49·57	30·89
Faridpur ...	33. Faridpur	8·33	7·95	20·	19·66
	34. Madaripur	3·7	4 95	8·8	11·21
	35. Goalundo	17·9	16 39	40·	38·08
	36. Lonesingh	9 2	10 77	19·7	17 20
	37. Gopalganj	11·8	7·91	8·7	26 88
	38. Bhanga	7·5	4·94	13·5	10·79
Backergunge ...	39. Barisal	4·3	8·97	9·1	8·82
	40. Perozepur	11·5	26·03	17·5	21·06
	41. Patuakhali	7·9	7·03	16 5	14·55
	42. Bauda .. .	7·0	7·54	16·0	12·48
	43. Matbaria	8·4	8·92	23·1	13·13
	44. Bokal	23·7	22 51	20 0	25·35
	45. Luta	5·0	6·51	10·5	13·84
	46. Boufal	5·3	9·12	17 6	16·64
	47. Doulatkhan ..	3·9	5·66	9·7	13·73
	48. Shibpur	......	11·23	......	22·63
	49. Jhalokati	......	8·3	......	12 30

Some progress is being made. The causes which make Shologhar, Bhagyakul, Maluchi, Baliati, Shukhomoyee, Perojpur, and Bokal so much more attractive to these classes than other dispensaries would well repay investigation.

149. In connection with the Mitford Hospital at Dacca, a new ward is being built by public subscription for the accommodation of females of the upper classes in memory of the visit of the Viceroy Lord Dufferin to Dacca in 1888. In memory of the same occasion the Nawab Ahsanulla with his usual liberality has given a sum of Rs. 50,000 for the entertainment of a lady doctor. I am glad to hear that such a doctor has at last been entertained.

In the Mymensingh district separate female wards in connection with the Kishorganj, Jamalpur, and Sherpur dispensaries are under construction. A large masonry hospital is about to be built at Shontosh, in which ample accommodation for females will be provided.

In the Backergunge district the dispensaries at Barisal, Perojpur, and Patuakhali have separate consulting accommodation for females, and the Magistrate is trying to arrange for this at every dispensary in his district.

Since June 1894 a lady doctor (passed Civil Hospital Assistant) has been attached to the Nasirabad Hospital. She earned Rs. 180 in fees up to December 31st, and treated 336 cases, of which seven were cases of delivery. A midwife employed by the Tangail Local Board since June 1892 seems to be doing good work. She earned Rs. 201 in fees in 1894. Midwives entertained at Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Madaripur and Goalundo have not been a success. A lady doctor entertained at Barisal appears to have made nothing by private practice. Husbands and children somewhat interfere with the usefulness of female practitioners.

150. Only at the Mitford Hospital at Dacca are many major operations performed, and the number is increasing—

1894	...	...	...	757
1893	...	...	...	619
1892	...	..	...	568

I doubt if any other hospital out of Calcutta can beat this record.

At Barisal 79, at Nasirabad 124, and at Faridpur only 10 have been performed out of the thousands which might and should have been performed.

151. The Commissioner inspected the following dispensaries:—

Dacca, Narayanganj, Nasirabad, Kishorganj, Netrakona, Jamalpur, Faridpur, Goalundo, Barisal, Patuakhali

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Dacca Mitford Hospital and the Barisal Dispensary. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals paid us two visits.

152. The total income of the dispensaries from all sources was Rs. 87,208-3-10, and the total expenditure was Rs. 81,613-5-10½. Of the receipts, Rs. 28,788-7-6 was contributed by the Municipalities, Rs. 10,764-6-6 by District Boards, Rs. 2,327-14-6 by Government, and Rs. 45,327-3-4 by private charity. The District Boards might perhaps do more. Some of the municipal dispensaries cost more than the municipalities can well afford, owing to the heavy cost of superintendence. I think in these days an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 per month could be found of sufficient capacity for the charge of such institutions. The gentlemen in charge of the private dispensaries at Tangail and Shontosh get Rs. 100 per mensem, and devote the whole of their time to their dispensary work.

XXVII.—LIBRARIES.

153. The office libraries at the head-quarters of districts and subdivisions are reported to be in good order.

Office libraries.

I find my own library contains much useless material, which I am weeding out. I am inclined to think Collectors' libraries may also be reduced in bulk. Some reduction was made in 1893-94 under my orders.

Public libraries.

154. Of the public libraries in this Division the principal ones are—

(1) Northbrook Hall Library at Dacca, founded in 1882 and containing 4,304 volumes.
(2) Hemango Library at Sherpur in the district of Mymensingh, containing 4,770 volumes.
(3) Town Hall Library at Mymensingh, containing 1,629 volumes.
(4) Barisal Public Library, founded in 1847, contains 1,830 volumes.

The Tangail and Manikganj subdivisions boast of small libraries. There are also several Bar libraries.

XXVIII.—MUSEUMS.

155. There are no museums in this Division, I am sorry to say.

Formerly there was a Central Committee at Calcutta of the Bengal Economic Museum with sub-committees in each district. This Committee was dissolved on the 1st April 1887, *vide* page 53, part I of the Bengal Administration Report for 1886-87. Nevertheless the Commissioner of Dacca (including

myself for 1892-93 and 1893-94) has gravely reported year by year that no meetings of the sub-committees were held. I find in 1893-94 all four Collectors report no meetings. For 1894-95 only one Collector, Dacca, reports that this long defunct Committee has held no meetings. This section will not appear in future reports.

XXIX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

156. In our Honorary Magistrates, in our village panchayats who control the rural police, and in our municipalities, we have such institutions. A proposal has been made, and has been partially sanctioned, to extend the control of the village panchayats to sanitary and other matters.

157. * * * *

District and Local Boards.

As observed before, these Boards are swamped by the legal and zamindari interests. The officials represent the masses.

All the District Boards, and most of the Local Boards, held a sufficient number of meetings. In Dacca Local Boards are rather remiss.

I am glad to be able to report that I still receive very satisfactory accounts of the working of District and Local Boards.

The Magistrate of Mymensingh, Mr. Earle, writes:—

"The District Board continues to be a very efficient and intelligent body of men, whose advice in all important matters I fully appreciate. I find them amenable to reason, while at the same time they hold decided opinions of their own. In short, the Boards of this district well fulfil the office of a council to aid the District Officers. Left to themselves, I fear they would not be sufficiently attentive to the interest of the public at large, as is amply proved by the fact that up to the year under review no serious attempt had been made to advance the cause of primary education among the masses, whereas secondary education has always received the most marked and praiseworthy consideration. As agents of the District Board, the Local Boards continued to work as well as can be expected of bodies of men whose hands are tied by want of a proper agency to carry out the ideas underlying the enactment of the Local Self-Government Act."

Mr. Herald, Magistrate of Faridpur, writes:—"It is difficult to imagine a large Committee which could work more harmoniously than does the Faridpur District Board. In many cases there were differences of opinion, but only as regards minor points of detail. The general policy of the Board received on all occasions the support of an overwhelming proportion of the members. As Chairman I have never had to give a vote on any matter. At meetings the members showed the same intelligent interest on the subjects under discussion, which I remarked last year as an agreeable improvement over some Boards I could name. Their chief fault is irregularity in attendance."

"The Local Boards," Mr. Herald adds, "have done the small amount of work allotted to them with fair success. I hope that by the additional responsibility of primary education thrown upon them for the first time this year, the effect will be an improvement all round."

Mr. Earle in Mymensingh has much extended the power of the Local Boards in the matter of primary education.

The Legal Remembrancer holds that in the case of a Hindu the fixed place of abode, section 13 of the Local Self-Government Act, means his ancestral home where his social and religious performances are performed. He distinguishes fixed place of abode, section 13, from resident within the area, section 9. The matter is of some importance, as a good many persons ordinarily resident with their families at the head-quarters stations of districts and subdivisions have family houses in other parts of the district.

The Local Board of Netrakona failed in five successive attempts to elect a Chairman or to ask the Local Government to appoint one, two-thirds of the members not having attended any of the meetings convoked.

158. Out of 226 members of municipal bodies, only 17 are merchants, traders, and money-lenders; the law, 70, is over represented; while the landed interest, 48, has quite its fair share of representatives.

Municipalities.

The following table shows the incidence of the municipal taxes per head of population in the Municipalities. The taxes paid by Government have been excluded from the calculations:—

Name of Municipality.			Incidence of taxes per head of population.
1			2
			Rs. A. P.
Dacca	...	...	1 0 3
Narayanganj	...	...	1 15 7
Nasirabad	...	...	1 2 1
Muktagacha	..	...	0 12 1
Jamalpur	...	...	0 6 4
Sherpur	..	...	0 6 3
Kishorganj	...	...	0 4 1
Bazitpur	...	...	0 3 11
Netrakona	...	...	0 5 0
Tangail	...	...	0 3 6
Faridpur	...	...	0 10 8
Madaripur	...	...	0 4 10
Barisal	...	...	1 0 7
Nalchity	...	...	1 0 9
Jhalokati	...	...	1 3 9
Pirojpur	...	...	0 3 9
Patuakhali	...	...	0 6 8

The proportion of the taxes paid by Government is very high in the following Municipalities:—

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
Dacca	... 5·	Tangail	... 9·57	Barisal	... 18·0
Narayanganj	... 5·1	Faridpur	... 19·1	Pirojpur	... 6·8
Nasirabad	... 16·05	Madaripur	... 9·7	Patuakhali	... 7·6

It has hitherto been the custom to include the Government contributions in the incidence.

The following table shows the financial position of Municipalities in each district:—

District.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dacca	16,233	8,532	1,92,592	2,02,332	2,08,825	2,10,864	2,00,293	2,02,134	8,532	8,730
Mymensingh ...	13,719	12,964	1,02,848	84,976	1,16,567	97,940	1,03,603	84,654	12,964	13,286
Faridpur ..	2,763	2,023	17,714	20,216	20,477	22,239	18,454	20,649	2,023	1,590
Backergunge ...	3,481	2,397	41,530	40,730	45,011	43,127	46,614	39,549	2,397	3,578
Total ...	36,196	25,916	3,54,684	3,48,254	3,90,880	3,74,170	3,64,964	3,46,986	25,916	27,184

The annexed statement shows the percentages of important items to the local expenditure of the Municipalities in this Division during 1893-94 as compared with other Divisions of this province:—

Name of Division.	Total expenditure.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Public works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.								
Burdwan	7,26,205	10·2	9·6	5·8	1·5	34·7	5·7	16·3	6·9
Presidency	5,28,253	12·5	6·6	5·9	3·9	27·6	7·6	22·07	3·8
Rajshahi	2,94,245	13·3	4·3	3·2	5·0	28·9	9·2	21·9	4·9
Dacca	3,39,058	9·2	4·0	14·6	5·0	26·4	13·2	19·3	1·7
Chittagong	70,701	11·9	3·3	1·4	3·5	25·1	13·1	23·6	11·9
Patna	6,91,600	9·6	3·7	·22	20·5	20·3	10·7	15·3	3·04
Bhagalpur	1,84,002	13·02	2·5	7·1	2·9	30·2	14·2	18·5	4·38
Orissa	1,00,240	10·5	4·6	·6	8·8	34·5	8·6	16·9	4·9
Chota Nagpur ...	66,222	15·3	3·1	7·08	2·1	26·6	15·7	12·4	5·4

We do better than our neighbours in cost of establishment, far better in water-supply. In medical we do well. We are far below other divisions in education, because so much education here is self-supporting.

The Commissioner inspected the following Municipalities:—

Faridpur.	Nalchiti.	Pirojpur.	Jamalpur.
Barisal.	Jhalokati.	Patuakhali.	Nasirabad.

The following statement shows the amount of fines realised during the year under the Cruelty to Animals Act XI of 1890. Curiously enough, the Subdivisional Officer of Narayanganj was not aware of the Act being in force in Narayanganj. His attention has been drawn to the Government notification. The Municipal Commissioners do not take a very lively interest in this matter. A movement is on foot at Dacca to organize an association for the prevention of cruelty to animals:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of cases instituted in—	Amount of fines realised and credited.	
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dacca	8	5 0 0	3 0 0
Nasirabad	15	41 4 0	106 4 0
Muktagacha	11	20 2 0	55 0 0
Jamalpur	4	......	143 6 0
Sherpur	2	......	44 15 0
Netrakona	12	......	9 12 0
Tangail	4	......	1 8 0
Faridpur	26	......	7 7 0
Barisal	9 (Barisal, Jhalokati, Pirojpur and Patuakhali together)	2 0 0	16 4 0
Jhalokati		1 0 0	3 8 0
Pirojpur		0 2 0	0 10 0
Patuakhali		......	0 6 0

There were three prosecutions at Madaripur, two for carrying fowls hanging by the legs, and the other for drawing plough by a bullock unfit for the work on account of a sore on the shoulder. The Subdivisional Officer held these cruelties to be "the custom of the country," and acquitted the accused.

XXX.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

159. Two subdivisions are in charge of Muhammadan officers, and one of the principal officials at Mymensingh is a Muhammadan. Out of 59 rural sub-registrars, 32 are Muhammadans. Out of 271 Honorary Magistrates, 49 are Muhammadans. Out of 1,906 jurors and assessors, only 248 are Muhammadans. On the different Boards we have—

	Total number of members.	Number of Muhammadan members.
District Boards	104	13
Local do.	196	34
Municipal Boards	223	39

We have now two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools out of 27 Deputy and Sub-Inspectors. The teachers in the district Entrance schools are almost to a man Hindu.

Mr. Earle, Collector of Mymensingh, writes:—"Wherever there is any doubt as to the capacity of a Muhammadan for a post, I make a point of giving the candidate a fair trial by taking him on probation. In this way I prevent myself from being entirely guided by the opinions of others."

Mr. LeMesurier, Collector of Backergunge, writes:—"The claims of Muhammadans have been borne in mind when vacancies occurred, but suitable candidates are few, and as a rule rather high-flying in their ideas."

I think the claims of Muhammadans to employment under Government are fairly weighed.

XXXI.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

160. The postal business is extending, but not rapidly:—

District.	Number of post offices on 31st March—			
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca	114	114	117	120
Mymensingh ...	118	121	122	129
Faridpur	94	79	80	81
Backergunge ...	66	67	69	76
Total ...	392	381	388	406

The increase in number of articles delivered is estimated to be 7·1 per cent., 5 per cent. in Dacca and Faridpur, 9 per cent. in Mymensingh, and as much as 10 per cent. in Backergunge:—

District.	Mail lines on 31st March.							
	Lines.				Miles.			
	Imperial.		Zamindari.		Imperial.		Zamindari.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	58	58	16	16	495	487½	208	208
Mymensingh	57	58	28	28	483	486	481	483
Faridpur	35	36	21	21	208	212	344	338
Backergunge	21	23	25	30	172	190	709	756
Total ...	171	175	90	95	1,358	1,375½	1,742	1,785

Five post offices in Dacca, 15 in Mymensingh, 3 in Faridpur, and 6 in Backergunge are supported by the Zamindari Dák Fund. One zamindari dák office in Faridpur has been converted into Imperial. It would be a good thing if all offices were made Imperial.

Though most of our post offices are Imperial, our lines are largely supported from local sources. The zamindari lines are managed by the Postal Department, and ordinary letters, &c., are carried over them on the same terms as over other postal lines. But official letters, &c., concerning magisterial business are carried free of service stamps over such lines. This does not apply to letters, &c., concerning collectorate business, though of course Magistrates' and Collectors' letters go in one cover. In my report last year I suggested it was time this distinction between different postal lines was abolished. An instance of its inconvenience has lately occurred. As parcels containing criminal courts' records are carried free of service postage over local lines, the Postal Department give no receipts for them as they do for ordinary parcels. A valuable record having been lost, a long correspondence ensued, which has resulted in the Postal Department giving receipts for such parcels, not as parcels, but as registered letters.

Rupees 55,453 was spent in the management of the zamindari dák lines and offices in this Division from the zamindari dák cess:—

		Rs.
Dacca	... ...	9,921
Mymensingh	... ...	19,517
Faridpur	... ...	9,576
Backergunge	... ...	16,439
	Total ...	55,453

The following statement compares the sales of ordinary and service postage stamps in 1893-94 and 1894-95 :—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Ordinary.	Service.	Ordinary.	Service.
1	2	3	4	5
Dacca ...	85,160	8,809	92,386	8,740
Mymensingh ...	61,477	6,178	65,972	6,870
Faridpur ...	44,351	4,123	40,499	4,265
Backergunge ...	45,497	6,248	48,400	8,520
Total ...	236,485	25,358	247,257	28,395

The increase in service postage is deplorable.

161. There has been an increase in the number of accounts in the Post Office Savings Banks in all districts. The amount deposited has increased in all districts except Dacca. On the whole the amount deposited has increased 5·6 per cent., in Mymensingh the increase amounts to 17 per cent., in Faridpur 6 per cent., and in Backergunge 4 per cent. In Dacca the decrease is 1·3 per cent.

Dacca has sent away less and has received more in money-orders than in the preceding year. Last year this district paid some eight lakhs more than it issued; in the year before some twelve lakhs. This year the difference is some fifteen lakhs. Only Backergunge has sent away a little more than in the previous year. All districts have received more than in 1893-94. Mymensingh and Backergunge have as usual sent away more than they received. Faridpur as usual has received more than it has sent away. On the whole the Division has sent away Rs. 2,53,000 more than it has received. In 1893-94 the difference was Rs. 13,60,000, in 1892-93 Rs. 6,19,000. On the whole there is a very small increase in money-order business.

There is no increase or decrease worth mentioning in the use of money-orders for remitting land revenue. They were less used for remission of rent in Mymensingh than in the previous year.

162. The post office is now made more use of for the service of processes. It has been proposed to serve certain revenue notices by post in addition to those already so served, a list of which I gave in my report for 1893-94. Indirectly, too, the post office is daily growing more useful in this direction, in that process-serving establishments are being distributed. Process-servers send in executed and receive new processes by post.

163. The District Board of Backergunge pays the following subsidies to steamer companies:—

				Rs.
To B. C. F. & Co.,	for Barisal	and Khulna steamer service		5,400
To ditto	ditto	and Patuakhali	ditto	1,200
To I. G. S. N. Co.,	ditto	and Chandpur	ditto	1,500
				8,100

And both in Backergunge and Faridpur some small contributions are made from the Zamindari Dák Fund.

164. The combination system of post and telegraph business is developing.

DISTRICT.	Number of combined offices.		Number of messages sent.		Number of messages received.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dacca ...	6	13	8,819	14,591	9 513	16,750
Mymensingh ...	10	14	8,321	10,020	8,774	10,244
Faridpur ...	3	4	3,156	3,762	3,082	3,936
Backergunge ...	4	5	6,870	7,884	6,229	7,708
Total ...	23	36	27,166	36,257	27,598	38,638

The following new telegraph lines have been opened:—

Mymensingh ... (1) Mymensingh to Subarnakhali.
(2) Kishorganj to Bhairab.
(3) Ditto to Bajitpur.
(4) Ditto to Karimganj.

Backergunge ... (1) Nalchity to Pirojpur.
(2) Jhalokati to Backergunge.

We have still three subdivisions without telegraphic communication,—Netrakona, Bhola, and Patuakhali.

165. When the telegraph line from Barisal to Khulna was opened, some of the resident zamindars and merchants verbally agreed to guarantee any loss for five years, but unfortunately no written agreement was taken from them. The loss was Rs. 3,279, not a penny of which has been recovered, and the Government has been advised that the expense of civil suits is prohibitive.

XXXII.—FAIRS.

166. There are a good many fairs in this Division, of which the following are the most important:—

Fairs.

Dacca ... ... (1) Kartick Barani fair.
(2) Nangalband fair.

Mymensingh ... (3) Jhulan méla.
(4) Jamalpur méla.

Faridpur ... (5) Faridpur méla.
(6) Goalundo ghat méla.

Backergunge ... (7) Kalisuri méla.
(8) Lákatia Rásh fair.
(9) Kalaskáti fair.

The Kartick Barani fair was held as usual on the bank of the Dhaleswari river close to the head-quarters of the Munshiganj subdivision. It was opened on 10th December 1894 and lasted up to 12th February 1895. The usual sanitary arrangements costing Rs. 567 were made at the cost of the proprietors, to whom the fair is very profitable. A small police force and a Hospital Assistant were deputed. The number of visitors is estimated to have been 122,322 against 102,000 in the previous year. With the increased attendance the business increased considerably. The value of goods brought for sale and of goods actually sold is reported to be Rs. 16,14,838 and Rs. 15,38,242, against Rs. 15,91,768 and Rs. 8,27,150 respectively in the previous year.

The Nangalband bathing festival, which takes place at a point where the old river Brahmaputra has dwindled into a blind khal four miles south of Narayanganj, to which the five Pandavas are said to have extended their travels, was held in the beginning of April and was of unusual sanctity owing to its falling on Wednesday. It is said some 350,000 persons attended it. The visitors were chiefly old women. The site is not a good one. There is very little open ground. Behind the site (a narrow strip along the bank of the river) are villages imbedded in jungle. It was difficult to enforce sanitary precautions. Such arrangements as were possible were made. There were 16 cases of cholera, nine of which ended fatally, and there were a few

accidents. A writer in the *Samay* states that the number of people who died from cholera and injuries received in the course of the rush and tumult was very large, while the number seriously injured was by no means inconsiderable. These statements I have been unable to verify.

Rupees 215-12-8 was spent by the Local Board on conservancy.

A native doctor with a stock of medicines attended the fair, and a police force consisting of four inspectors, three sub-inspectors, six head-constables, and 85 constables, and all the chaukidars of the surrounding villages, were deputed to maintain order.

I visited the festival myself. The bathing takes place from six ghâts within a space of about three-quarters of a mile. The bathers bathe from all these ghâts in succession, and only about five hours are auspicious. The water is shallow, the khal narrow and full of boats. It was very difficult to control the crowd.

Mr. Faulder writes :—

"There were enormous crowds of pilgrims, chiefly old women, swarming to the méla from all directions. Owing to their following so many routes and to their being scattered far and wide, it was impossible to help them *en route*. They neither made nor found any adequate arrangements for their board and lodging on their way to the méla; the weather was inclement, and they had to suffer great hardships. Cholera of course broke out, on the return journey especially, and started an epidemic all over the district."

The fair at the Goalundo ghât is a new one. It is a kind of agricultural exhibition. Samples of various kinds of paddy, sugarcane, potato, clay figures, &c., were exhibited. Rupees 3,612 was realised as subscription, of which Rs. 208 was distributed as prizes to the exhibitors. Prizes were given for boat, pony, and foot races. Jatras and other amusements were provided.

XXXIII.—POUNDS.

Pounds.

167. The following statement shows the pound business of the year as compared with that of the preceding year:—

District.	Pounds under the District Board.				Pounds under the Municipality.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.	Number.	Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Dacca ...	175	6,680	179	6,077	12	1,865	12	2,034
Mymensingh ...	246	33,821	257	33,805	12	4,817	13	4,602
Faridpur ...	122	6,050	125	5,662	6	262	6	614
Backergunge ...	80	15,003	82	11,599	5	698	6	472
Total ...	623	61,563	643	57,143	35	7,642	37	7,722

All the pounds outside the municipal limits are under the control and management of the District Boards. These as well as the municipal pounds are generally farmed out at public auction to the highest bidders. The Narayanganj pound in Dacca and the Barisal pound in Backergunge are held under the direct management of the Municipality.

In spite of an increase in the number, there has been a general decrease in the income, especially in Backergunge. Want of competition, high floods, and bad times are given as reasons for the decrease. Municipal pounds are doing rather better than district pounds.

A good deal of inspection is done and the new forms have been generally introduced. It is suggested that stricter supervision must result in diminished income. Supervision is, however, strictest in Mymensingh, which alone is maintaining its income. In this district the jurisdiction, so to say, of each pound has been fixed, the District Board is providing sheds, and all pounds are provided with teak-wood tariff boards. There is a proposal to employ a special officer to settle pounds and ferries. There are complaints of illegal impounding. Pound-keepers are said to employ impounders who get one or two annas per head of cattle impounded.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING, AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Political institutions.

168. The Land-holders' Association at Dacca met three times during the year and discussed certain projects of law which had been before the Bengal Council. The Association as was natural, protested against the provisions of the Police Act Amendment Bill which were designed to make landlords pay for the disturbances they promote.

The Zamindars' Association at Mymensingh and the branches of the Indian Association at that place and at Jamalpur have not done much.

The Land-holders' Association at Sherpur is said to be the only institution in the Mymensingh district that has any political importance. The Association has 51 members with Rai Radha Ballav Chaudhri, Bahadur, as its Secretary. It held four sittings during the year under report, the average attendance of members being 27. It has recently resolved to move the High Court to vest the munsif at Sherpur with powers to grant certificates under Acts VII of 1889 and VIII of 1890 on the ground that parties are put to needless expense in having to go to Mymensingh to obtain such certificates. This Association was erroneously reported last year to be a branch of the Indian Association. It is, however, independent, and does not in any way share the views of the Association in question.

In Barisal the People's Association held meetings to petition Parliament to give effect to the Resolution of the House of Commons on the Simultaneous Examination Question. It is said that a petition numerously signed was sent to Parliament. The Association submitted their opinion on some Bills now before the Bengal Council. It sent delegates to the Indian National Congress and the Bengal Provincial Conference.

The People's Association at Faridpur, of which the Chairman of the local Municipality, Babu A. C. Mazumdar, is Secretary, is the only institution in the district which takes much interest in public affairs. It held three general public meetings, one in support of simultaneous examination for Civil Service, another with a view to affording relief to the distressed people of Kotwalipara thana, and a third for electing delegates to the 11th session of the Indian National Congress. It also held three committee meetings to consider and report on certain proposed new laws.

Mr. Morgan-Brown visited Dacca, Mymensingh, and Faridpur in the interests of the English Congress Committee. He collected Rs. 1,227 in all.

Social Institutions.

169. The Students' Welfare Association at Dacca exhibited considerable life and vigour. Ordinary meetings were held once a fortnight; philosophical and moral subjects were discussed. The Secretary of the Association, the Rev. Wright Hay, of the Baptist Mission, takes much interest in its work.

The Anjamani Islamia in Mymensingh is a branch of the Central Muhammadan Association of Calcutta. It has at present 1,600 members with Hafez Muhamed Ali Khan of Karatia as its President. It has 15 branches in the district. The Association has been trying to establish a madrassa and a public library at the head-quarters station of the district.

The Surhid Sabha of Faridpur opened out relief centres in the Madaripur, Kotwalipara, and Ainpur thanas, where more than Rs. 5,000 collected by public subscription is reported to have been spent in affording relief to the most needy. The Sabha also spent a little over Rs. 300 in free distribution of homœopathic medicines when cholera prevailed. There were two general meetings of the institution during the year.

In Backergunge four new social institutions have been started—

(1) The Barisal Students' Association.
(2) The Students' Union, B. M. Institution.
(3) The Barisal Temperance Society.
(4) The Anjaman Hemayat Islam.

The object of the Students' Association is to promote the general welfare of the student community. During the course of the year lectures were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Whitehead, M.A., and Babu Kali Charan Banerji, M.A.,

on the formation of character. The Association got up an entertainment for Entrance candidates from the mufassal.

The Anjuman Hemayat Islam owes its existence to the exertions of Maulvi Syed Muhammed Hafez. Its object is to promote the interest of the Muhammadan community. It is composed of the leading Muhammadan gentlemen of the place. With the generous help of Nawab Ahsanullah Bahadur, of Dacca, the Anjuman has secured a suitable site for the foundation of a boarding-house for the Muhammadan pupils attending the schools at Barisal. At a recent public meeting substantial subscriptions were collected, and many promises of support received in furtherance of that object.

Besides the institutions named above, there is a Sarasvat Somaj at Dacca for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

State of public feeling.

170. I have little or nothing to report on this subject. The landlords naturally objected to pay for suppressing the riots they got up, and organised meetings against the Police Act Amendment Bill in all districts. They also view with great disfavour the proposal to make them open out obstructed drainage. The proposals regarding Local Self-Government are viewed with disfavour by the educated classes. But, generally, I have been surprised to find how little opposition there has been to the reorganization of the rural police, which entails extra taxation generally, and a good deal of unpaid service on individuals.

The Baidyas of Eastern Bengal do not wear the sacred thread as those of Western Bengal do. Some of the former have lately taken to the thread, and have thereby given some offence, especially to the Kayastha community. The object is to make marriages between the two classes of Baidyas possible.

Hindus and Muhammadans generally get on very well together in this Division. The Muhammadans, though in the majority, do not interfere with the idolatrous practices of the Hindus. Mr. Earle reports that "at the time of the last Bakrid festival there was some likelihood of a breach of the peace at Tangail in connection with the question of cow-killing, but timely preventive measures having been taken, the festival passed off quietly." He adds that "some of the Hindu zamindars of that subdivision very foolishly take offence because their Muhammadan raiyats kill cows on their estates, and levy fines from them on this account."

At Barisal an attempt was made to get up an agitation over the District Board's decision to levy the full rate of road cess, and a certain number of meetings were held and placards posted, but the attempt fell flat.

State of Public Press.

171. The monthly newspaper *Faridpur Hitoishini* has ceased to exist. The *Dacca Bharatbasi* no longer appears. A new monthly paper, the *Samiti Sahachar*, has appeared at Barisal, and a new weekly, the *Charumihir*, at Mymensingh. So we have still nine newspapers. Our four periodicals have declined to three, the *Santi* having fallen through.

The editor of the *Bengal Times* was prosecuted by one of the Deputy Magistrates at Dacca for defamation. The prosecution was withdrawn on the editor making an apology. This is not the first time this editor has had to apologise.

The *Charumihir* of Mymensingh discusses matters of local interest, and the Magistrate finds the publication useful in discovering faults in the administration in various quarters of the district. There can be no doubt that in this regard the native press serves a very useful purpose.

As reported last year, the periodicals are mostly religious.

The publishers of the *Dacca Prokash*, the *Sarasvat Patra*, the *Kashipur Nibasi*, the *Charumihir*, now supply me with copies free of cost. I am very glad to be able to refer to these papers.

XXXV.—CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

172. In my report for 1892-93, I wrote, with the exception perhaps of Mymensingh, the administration of the districts has been fairly successful. The change wrought in the administration of this district, during the two years he has been in charge, by Mr. A. Earle, is simply marvellous. I consider this

officer one of the ablest administrators I have ever had under me. Mr. J. L. Herald found Faridpur, as I have described it in former reports, to say the least laxly governed. He has already greatly strengthened the administration of this district. Succeeding that able officer Mr. H. Savage, Mr. H. LeMesurier could not well improve in Backergunge. Though hampered by special difficulties (see paragraph 16 above), he has succeeded in maintaining the administration of this difficult district at its previous high level. Among Subdivisional Officers, Maulvi Fazlal Karim at Madaripur, Maulvi Faizuddin Hossein, formerly at Perozepur, now at Netrakona, and Babu Prosonna Kumar Karforma at Patuakhali, are distinguished. Babu Ram Sadan Bhattacharjee at Manikganj is an able officer; but while I was away the Officiating Commissioner had occasion to comment in very severe terms on his conduct in a particular case.

173. The following officers were in training in this Division in the course of the year:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	Nature of employment.	Date from and to which employed.
1	2	3	4
Dacca ...	H. T. S. Forrest, Esq. ...	Assistant Magistrate ...	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Do. ...	D. Weston, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	From January to 31st March 1895.
Mymensingh ...	B. C. Sen, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	From 14th April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Dacca ...	L. J. Clarke, Esq. ...	Offg. Deputy Magistrate	From 1st April 1894 to 17th May 1894.
Do. ...	R. A. Stephen, Esq. ...	Ditto ...	From 16th October 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Do. ...	Ditto ...	Probationary Deputy Collector.	From 29th May 1894 to 15th October 1894.
Backergunge ...	Babu Kumud Bundhu Das Gupta.	Ditto ...	From 29th May to 23rd September 1894.
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Offg. Deputy Collector ...	From 24th September 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Faridpur ...	Babu Kali Mohon Sen ...	Probationary Sub-Deputy Collector.	From 2nd June to 31st October 1894, and then Sub-Deputy Collector.
Ditto ...	,, Reboti Mohan Chakrabutty.	Offg. Sub-Deputy Collector.	From 4th June 1894 to 3rd March 1895.

In the course of my inspections I have satisfied myself that proper attention has been paid to the training of these officers. The senior Assistant Magistrates were taught surveying. Mr. Weston joined only in January 1895. Messrs. Forrest and B. C. Sen were deputed to the Backergunge district and placed under the Settlement Officer, Babu Pyari Mohan Bose, in Government estates Hessamuddin and Tooshkali. Mr. Forest arrived at Barisal on the 21st February 1895, and Mr. Sen on the 20th January 1895, and both remained in settlement camp up to 16th March 1895.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

174. In my report on the Land Revenue Administration, with reference to the relations between landlords and tenants, I wrote:—"The raiyats in this Division are generally too strong for the landlords. The latter do not often venture to harass the former."

The Collector of Mymensingh writes:—"On the whole the raiyats in the Mymensingh district are well off, and though they will tolerate a good deal, they know how to combine, and have sufficient means at their disposal to make combination a serious matter for the landlord. In some villages the tenants are able to withhold rents, while the landlords are afraid to take coercive measures lest their men be hauled before the Criminal Court."

Besides the usual abwabs, a special enquiry made at the commencement of the year established the fact that with a few honourable exceptions the zamindars and talukdars (in Backergunge) habitually charge their tenants with road

and public works cesses at rates varying from 1 to 2¼ annas in the rupee. From Mymensingh and Faridpur also it is reported that road and public works cesses are realized from the tenants at illegal rates. Rupee 1-4 on every mill for crushing sugarcane is new to me. Cesses on funerals are said to interfere with cremations, while those on tanks to a certain extent prevent their construction.

In less advanced districts I have known zamindars sell titles—sardar, chaudhri, &c. This practice is said to prevail to some extent in Backergunge.

Dacca.

175. The Nawab Ahsunullah Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., has fully maintained his reputation as a liberal and public-spirited landlord. He has given a further donation of Rs. 2,781 in aid of the ward for native females, which has been erected in connection with the Mitford Hospital at Dacca. He has given us Rs. 2,000 for the Pasteur Institute and Rs. 500 for the up-keep of the ancient monuments in the Dacca district. He lately brought up the famous "Star" Theatre Company from Calcutta, and entertained some 2,000 persons with their excellent performances. Raja Rajendra Narain Rai Bahadur of Bhowal, Raja Srinath Rai of Bhagyakul, and the zamindars of Teota, have maintained their character as loyal, liberal, and law-abiding zamindars.

There have been some disturbances on the char lands in the Narayanganj subdivision. The Magistrate complains that non-resident landlords do not sufficiently control their subordinates.

Mymensingh.

176. The year has been an exceptionally peaceful one, and the evils of absenteeism I noticed in last year's report have not been so conspicuous.

Raja Surja Kant Acharji of Muktagacha has continued to act in accordance with the wishes of the authorities. Certain matters in dispute between the Raja and his cousin Babu Jagat Kishore Acharji were satisfactorily settled by the intervention of the Collector. This cousin, like the Raja, a very wealthy and influential zamindar, has given some trouble by setting up new háts in proximity to old-established ones.

Babu Jogendra Kishore Rai Choudhuri of Ramgopalpur has maintained his reputation as an exemplary landlord. He was made a Rai Bahadur on the Queen's birthday. Babu Brojendra Kishore Rai Choudhuri of Gouripur is still an absentee. His estates are not well managed. Regret is expressed that this gentleman does not do more for the district.

The Maharaja of Shusang is unfortunately at feud with his Hajang raiyats. He wants them to pay fair rents instead of the services rendered in former years. But his co-sharers will not join him in an application under section 103 of the Tenancy Act.

Srimati Jhanhavi Chaudhurani and Srimati Bindubasini Chaudhurani, whose amla have been a fruitful source of trouble in the Tangail subdivision in former years, are being closely watched. The former lady rendered herself conspicuous on the occasion of the last Bakrid festival by bullying one of her tenants who had killed a cow, though the sacrifice took place outside the limits of her zamindari. She was warned, and her agent was bound down to keep the peace.

Faridpur.

177. The conduct of zamindars, the principal of whom are non-resident, continues to be generally satisfactory. The Collector has been able to collect a sum of Rs. 770 towards the erection of a charitable dispensary at Faridpur. The Administrator-General was unable to render any help to the charitable dispensary lately established at Baliakandi from the Paikpara estate, because the will of the late proprietor, Kumar Indra Chandra Singh, gave him no such authority.

The Collector writes:—"The big zamindars known as the Narail zamindars, whose income from the district is said to be enormous, were conspicuous by their refusal to join in any charitable object."

Babu Bepin Behari Rai of Manikdaha in the Sadar subdivision, and Syed Abdur Rab Chaudhuri in the Madaripur subdivision, are distinguished among the resident zamindars for their liberality and good management. The latter gentleman wears some half-a-dozen gold medals presented by his grateful tenantry and others. He has a school, a madrassa, a dispensary, a public library, and a masjid, which he either has established or maintains in an efficient condition.

178. Beyond donations of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 500 by Nawab Ahsunullah Bahadur and Maulvi Syed Monazzem Hossein, Khan Bahadur, towards the construction of a Muhammadan boarding-house at Barisal, and one of Rs. 600 by Babu Bissessur Rai Chaudhri to the new dispensary at Patuakhali, there are no acts of public beneficence to record.

Backergunge.

The Dacca Nawab's estates continue to be well managed, and his amlas are kept well under control. The Nawab maintains two charitable dispensaries, a beneficence I can conscientiously recommend to other zamindars.

Since its release by the Court of Wards in September last, the troubles on the Haturia estates have shown signs of recrudescence. The Magistrate fears that nothing will ever bring home to the proprietors the necessity of union among themselves and of fair dealing with their tenants.

XXXVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

179. Correspondence between Collectors and the Legal Remembrancer, on the subject of civil suits, passes through my office, and I exercise a general supervision over the business. But the annual returns are submitted to the Legal Remembrancer direct. The following statement gives the results of our litigation in the Civil Courts for 1894-95:—

Civil suits.

Government Litigation.

	Original cases.	Appeals before—	
		Lower Court.	Higher Court.
1	2	3	4
Decided in favour of Government ...	17	5	...
Do. against Government ...	14	2	...
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	5	...	1
Total ...	36	7	1
Percentage in favour of Government ..	54·8	71·5	...

Wards' Litigation.

Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	23	2	...
Do. against the ditto ...	67	...	...
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn	4	1	...
Total ...	93	3	...
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards	25·5	100	...

The results cannot be compared with those of the previous year, as the Legal Remembrancer's printed report for 1893-94 has not yet been supplied to this office. We are apparently very unsuccessful in our Court of Ward's litigation. But I observe that out of 67 cases lost, 60 are rent-suits in which the Court, representing the Dakhinshahbazpur properties, intervened to dispute the extent of the claim of a co-tenure-holder. In all these cases the Court's contention was the same.

I do not often give an opinion which may clash with that of the Legal Remembrancer. But in my letter No. 2891, dated 8th December 1893, I deprecated the institution of a suit for ejectment against Babu Jagat Kishore Acharjee, from some land occupied by him in the Mymensingh station. We have lost the suit, and the present Legal Remembrancer finds no ground for appeal.

180. The question of the effective publication of Government notices and orders and of local notices and orders which are at present buried in the *Calcutta Gazette*, English and vernacular, has been before me. I have suggested the vernacular press as a useful and cheap means of advertisement. Notice boards at all post-offices, such as they have in Sylhet, have been proposed.

181. I have pursued my campaign against unnecessary registers and returns. I have succeeded in abolishing the practice of registering papers in the revenue record-room, which are to be destroyed after two years. We register some 20,000 revenue processes in two process registers instead of one, but I cannot persuade the Board of Revenue that this is unnecessary. I have not been able to induce the High Court to abolish their register B (1), Petitions.

Stationery and forms.

182. The subject of stationery and forms receives attention. Generally a decrease in consumption as compared with the previous year is reported. Short letters are now written on the inside of the receipt docket slips of the office addressed, and short drafts on the inside of issue docket slips.

Forms have been kept under the charge of a special clerk or muharrir, and regular account books have been opened to show their consumption.

The horrible practice of opening new registers before the old registers were filled up has been put a stop to. We are now even recovering unused forms from their limbo, the record-room. More care is taken to make each page of a register contain as many entries as possible. Where columns contain much writing and require much space they are allowed to overflow into columns which contain little writing and require perhaps only one line.

I have reduced expenditure on telegrams in my office to Rs. 81. I am afraid there is little decrease generally in the consumption of service postage stamps. Covers issuing from my office and from district offices are now filled up to the weight of ten tolas. Parcels can often be sent more cheaply by special messenger.

183. I submitted the Annual Reports on the following dates :—

		Latest date.
Crime report ...	... 9th March 1895	... 15th March 1895.
Report on the extermination of wild animals and venomous snakes.	25th " "	... 1st " "
Arms Act report ...	... 1st April "	... No date fixed.
Customs report ...	... 29th " "	... 1st May 1895.
Salt report ...	... 29th " "	... 1st " "
Income-tax ...	... 18th May "	... 31st " "
Land revenue ...	... 28th " "	... 30th " "
Stamp report ...	... 30th " "	... 1st June "

184. We have had our fair share of distinguished visitors. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, with a brilliant suit, visited Faridpur, Dacca, and Backergunge in July. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court and Mr. Monmohan Ghosh, Barrister-at-Law, were the guests of Raja Surja Kanta Acharjee at Mymensingh in February last, and shot a *rogue* elephant.

185. A most unfortunate case of embezzlement of public funds occurred at Madaripur. Money sent in by the police (other than fines) has been dealt with at this subdivision, since the transfer of the Court Inspector's duties to the Magistrate's amla, to say the least, in a desultory manner. Manuscript instead of printed counterfoil receipts were given, and the police appear to have accepted almost anyone's receipt. The head clerk, who was on the eve of his retirement, received, but did not pay into the treasury, Rs. 320 of such moneys. When caught he produced the money. He was convicted by the Magistrate, and the conviction was upheld by the Judge on appeal. The High Court, however, held that though he had kept the money some months, he had not converted it to his own use. He as well as the nazir have been dismissed from Government service. There were several embezzlements of municipal funds.

186. When I came here I found all letters went to record-room for reference. We now keep two years' files in the office (in accordance with Board's Rule 13, section 1, page 4 of the Records' Manual), and do all our referencing, so far as these files are concerned, in the office. This much facilitates work.

XXXVIII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

187. This year, on the whole, though we inherited the burden of the bad seasons of the two previous years, the seasons have worked in our favour. Yet I can only point to progress in two or three directions. Unquestionably we have made an advance in the matter of police. I do not say we have yet a really effective police force, but it is more effective than it was, and is daily improving as our reorganization of the rural branch progresses. Honorary Magistrates have been a greater relief to our paid staff than in former years, and I take this opportunity of acknowledging their excellent services. We have made some progress towards the separation of judicial and executive functions. The principle of Local Self-Government has been at last admitted, and we are within measurable distance of the establishment of parish or township councils. Process-serving, though not yet established on a proper basis, has been much improved. We are even doing something for tow-paths in some districts. Generally I think the above sections show that even where I cannot point to real advance, still there has not been retrogression. For this result all my subordinates are more or less responsible. In my Land Revenue Report I have given the first place to Mymensingh, under Mr. Earle. Paragraphs 6, 16, 18, 48, 95, 96, 101, 134, 136, and 168 above show that this district now takes the first place generally. I do not mean to say that Backergunge has retrograded under Mr. LeMesurier. Mymensingh has made greater progress because there was so much more room for improvement. Faridpur under Mr. Herald has no doubt stolen a march on Dacca, which must now be looked on as the worst administered district in the Division: see paragraphs 1, 48, 51, 54, 88, 90, 134. This district has been somewhat unfortunate in changes and in short establishments. In taking leave of the year 1894-95 my feeling is that we might have done much more than we have done for the improvement of the administration and the good of the people, and that our failure to do more than we have done has not been altogether our own fault.

RESOLUTION ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL FOR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 12th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 495T.—R.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95.

The report follows the lines laid down in previous years, and presents, as usual, a synopsis of the main statistics and variations of the Land Revenue and the several branches of the administration connected with it. It is exactly the same length as last year, and has been submitted in time; the maps have been since received. Their usefulness in illustrating the progress of the survey and settlement work of the year has been previously acknowledged, but they should be in the hands of the Board while the report is being written.

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

Standards of collections.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has in previous Resolutions prescribed standards of success in the collection of the current demand of the Land Revenue in the several classes of estates, and has repeatedly called attention to the orders of Government, and endeavoured to encourage officers not to be satisfied with attaining the minimum percentages which will protect their work from unfavourable criticism. The Board have merely recorded the facts that certain districts came up to the standards, and that other districts have fallen more or less grievously short of them. Explanations of the deficiencies are given in a few cases, but there is little to indicate whether those explanations should be accepted as sufficient or not; and some of the officers in charge of the districts most unfavourably signalised—for instance, Shahabad and the 24-Parganas, Saran and Monghyr—are included among those brought to the favourable notice of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor would have been glad if the Board had laid more stress on the personal responsibility of those Collectors who fail to attain the minimum percentages required.

Financial results.

3. The current demand on account of the land revenue of the Lower Provinces for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,91,318	3,22,47,951	3,22,63,793	3,22,65,896	3,22,61,833
II.—Temporarily ditto ...	26,91,601	26,76,096	27,10,912	28,10,713	28,21,520
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	31,84,778	32,38,128	33,97,627	34,08,777	34,84,498
Total ...	3,81,67,697	3,81,62,175	3,83,72,332	3,84,85,386	3,85,67,851

The current demand, which is the real test whether the Land Revenue of a Province is progressing, was higher than in the previous year by

Rs. 82,465. The increase in four years amounts to three lakhs of rupees in Class III (of estates held direct by Government), and is derived from resettlements of Government estates, the revision of khas mahal rent rolls, and the transfer of estates to this class.

4. The demands, collections, remissions, and balances for the same period of five years are exhibited in the following statement:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Remissions.	Balances.			Percentage of total collections to total demand (column 7 on column 4).	Percentage of total collections to current demand (column 7 on column 2).	Percentage of current collections on current demand (column 5 on column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1890-91 ...	3,81,67,697	22,46,426	4,04,14,123	3,67,33,468	18,52,435	3,85,85,893	43,066	14,30,852	3,54,812	17,85,164	95·47	101·8	96·2
1891-92 ...	3,81,62,175	17,09,912	3,98,72,087	3,69,87,653	13,52,750	3,83,40,403	50,166	11,67,045	3,14,473	14,81,518	96·15	100·46	96·92
1892-93 ...	3,83,72,332	15,04,778	3,98,77,110	3,70,21,735	11,46,319	3,81,68,054	86,566	13,33,767	2,88,733	16,22,500	95·71	99·46	96·48
1893-94 ...	3,84,85,386	16,11,648	4,00,97,034	3,72,03,505	12,39,748	3,84,43,253	1,21,405	12,85,118	2,67,258	15,52,376	95·87	99·89	96·66
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,99,078	3,85,09,325	66,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·95	99·84	96·48

Collections, balances, and remissions.

5. While the current demand increased by Rs. 82,465 over that of 1893-94, the current collections rose by only Rs. 6,742, so that the percentage of current collections on current demand receded from 96·66 to 96·48 (the same percentage as in 1892-93). The average percentage of column 14 of this statement for five years is nearly 96·55. This is a considerable improvement over the percentages of the years 1887-88, 1888-88, and 1889-90, which were 95·37, 92·97, and 95·02 respectively. The collection of arrears has increased by nearly Rs. 60,000, so that the total collections were about Rs. 66,000 higher than in 1893-94. The current balances are higher by Rs. 62,344, while the arrear balances have been diminished by Rs. 56,840, so that the total balances are about Rs. 5,500 higher. As in four years the balances have been reduced by 2½ lakhs, there is no discredit in the fall in the percentage recorded in column 13. The remissions were Rs. 86,741, of which over Rs. 80,000 were in Class III. The remissions of grace were Rs. 40,769, granted, as usual, on account of failure of crops and local causes, chiefly in the 24-Parganas and Midnapore. It is not clear from the Board's report how these differed from some of the remissions of right, when it is stated that in Puri Rs. 9,939 were remitted principally on account of loss of crops by flood, and Rs. 2,230 in Bhagalpur on account of diluvion of holdings. Again, the remissions in Gaya, amounting to Rs. 11,706 and described as nominal, are attributed to low outturn of crops. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel altogether satisfied that those classes of remissions have been distinguished on clear grounds.

Permanently-settled estates.

6. The total demand, current and arrear, from estates in Class I was Rs. 3,29,57,552, of which Rs. 3,23,14,102 were collected. The percentage, after excluding from the demand sums in suspense during the year, and adding the sums collected but not credited during the year, was 98·32, as compared with 98·12, 97·86, and 98·41 in preceding years. Even with the adjustment above indicated, the collections fall short of the prescribed standard of 99 per cent. Fourteen districts failed to attain that standard, and eight of these were below 98 per cent. In 1893-94 Patna and Shahabad only collected 89·06 and 88·23 per cent. respectively: in 1894-95 they were even less successful, the ratio being 88·27 and 86·96. The balances in these districts were enormous, amounting to Rs. 1,65,404 and Rs. 2,03,832, and the only explanation offered is that proceedings under the sale law must be taken. The Lieutenant-Governor would have expected from the Board a fuller account of this considerable and repeated delay in the payments of revenue, which deserves their particular attention. In the collections of the arrear demand nine districts failed to attain to 99 per cent. on the balances, and three of them were under 90 per cent. Champaran is again the worst of all; but the balance of Rs. 15,603 is attributable to the frauds discovered in the Tauzi Department, which are under adjustment. The total due from Wards' estates has fallen year by year, and is now only Rs. 7,579, of which the greater part is due from the Sheohar estate in Champaran, which suffered

by the embezzlement of its remittances in past years, and the concealment of the defalcation by frauds in the tauzi office.

Temporarily-settled estates.

7. In the case of temporarily-settled estates the minimum standard of 95 per cent. has been attained this year in some portions of the collections. It has been achieved in column 4 of the following statement as regards estates settled with proprietors, and nearly so as regards leased private estates:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Settled with proprietors ...	1893-94 ...	94·77	84·99	94·20
	1894-95 ...	93·39	95·34	93·49
(b) Private estates leased to farmers ...	1893-94 ...	80·26	40 02	70·79
	1894-95 ...	76·72	94·25	79·98
(c) Government estates leased to farmers	1893-94 ...	85·16	76·26	83·71
	1894-95 ...	85·59	77·90	84·44
Total ...	1893-94 ...	92·38	75·95	91·05
	1894-95 ...	91·31	88·02	91·06

The total demand, current and arrear, from these estates was Rs. 30,58,726 against Rs. 30,58,092, and the total collections Rs. 27,85,316 against Rs. 27,84,531 of the previous year. The arrear collections from estates settled with proprietors and private estates leased to farmers show an improvement, but the current collections in both these sub-classes are worse than last year. The total collections from estates leased to farmers are better, and the unfavourable notice taken by Government of the financial results of farming out estates seems to have produced some effect. The remissions this year have fallen from Rs. 31,332 to Rs. 5,270, but the balances have increased from Rs. 2,37,206 to Rs. 2,68,140. The current collections were below the standard in 28 districts (the same number as last year) under one or more of the three heads, and, as the Board remark, "no sufficient explanation of the large outstanding balances in many of the districts named has been given, for it is no explanation to say that certificates will issue. The Board fear that leases were in many cases given in the first instance without adequate care, and that Collectors are inclined to be too lenient with lessees." Puri, Midnapore, Shahabad, Backergunge, Khulna, show the worst results as regards the amount of arrears, and the 24-Parganas as regards the proportion of the demand collected. The arrears were entirely collected in 17 districts, but in 18 the standard was not reached in one or more of the heads. On the whole the improvement in the management of temporarily-settled estates is infinitesimal.

Estates held direct by Government.

8. In Class III, or estates held direct by Government, the current demand has increased from Rs. 34,08,777 to Rs. 34,84,498, and the total demand from Rs. 40,54,015 to Rs. 41,17,668. The collections have increased, especially of the arrears, so that the total is Rs. 34,09,907: the remissions

are less, but the current and total balances are much greater, so that the percentages of collections, both current and total, have fallen from 87·63 to 85·74, and from 83·16 to 82·81, respectively. The following statement compares the results with those of the previous year:—

SUB-CLASS.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(a) Managed for proprietors ...	1893-94 ...	76·51	48·02	65·72
	1894-95 ...	67·14	56·71	63·78
(b) Owned by Government ...	1893-94 ...	89·61	69·39	87·04
	1894-95 ...	89·11	73·34	87·32
Total ...	1893-94 ..	87·63	59·53	83·16
	1894-95 ...	85·74	66·66	82·81

The prescribed standard of 90 per cent. was nearly attained, as last year, in the current collections of Government estates, but otherwise it has been regarded as a counsel of perfection if it has ever been remembered at all. In 21 districts, as against 16 last year, the standard for current collections was reached under both sub-classes; in 12 more it was attained under one or other of the sub-classes: explanations more or less unsatisfactory are offered in the other cases. In Midnapore, Nadia, Murshidabad, Pabna, Faridpur, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Purnea the current collections from the estates held direct and owned by Government were between 60·36 and 78·10 of the current demand, while in Saran and Monghyr they fell as low as 35·11 and 53·01. These figures are not creditable to the officers in charge. The enormous balance of Rs. 1,19,723 of the current demand is shown against Midnapore, said to be due principally to the backwardness of collections in the Majnamutha and Jalamutha estates, caused by the damage done by floods in the Argoal and Udbadal circuits. At the same time there were heavy arrears, amounting to Rs. 85,857, outstanding against the same estates and in course of realisation. Some observations were recorded in the Resolution on the Board's Report of 1893-94 on the constant recurrence of these heavy balances, and the Lieutenant-Governor still remains of opinion that they are a blot on the administration and that they should be remedied.

Sale of Government lands.

9. The subject of the sale of petty Government estates has been under consideration during the year, and out of 3,186 estates it has been decided to sell 941, with an area of 33,624 acres, and yielding a rental of Rs. 53,859. The principles which have governed the decision are recorded in paragraph 36 of the Board's Report, and have received the approval of Government.

Particulars of estates held direct. managed by Government.

10. There were 2,353 estates held direct by Government in 1894-95, of which 2,109 (against 2,080 in the previous year) were Government estates, and 244 private estates managed by Government. The following statement shows the number of these

estates by divisions, the demands, cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

Division.	Government Estates.		Private Estates.		Total.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collection on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	412	64,145	4	2,24,983	416	2,89,128	20,207	6·9	1,49,700	51·7
Presidency	217	3,34,300	43	12,907	260	3,47,207	16,199	4·6	2,88,106	82·9
Rajshahi	98	5,40,078	35	11,702	133	5,51,780	33,943	6·15	5,09,461	92·3
Dacca	631	4,32,127	106	1,31,377	737	5,63,504	30,357	5·3	5,13,685	91·15
Chittagong	225	6,06,353	25	12,828	250	6,19,181	62,760	10·13	5,09,931	82·04
Patna	190	2,19,306	19	33,827	209	2,53,133	24,336	9·6	1,74,101	68·7
Bhagalpur	128	2,77,486	6	15,788	134	2,93,274	9,435	3·2	2,49,896	85·2
Orissa	31	3,99,879	5	73,826	36	4,73,705	21,101	4·4	4,42,923	93·5
Chota Nagpur	177	75,586	1	17,730	178	93,316	2,498	2·6	89,079	96·4
Total ...	2,109	29,40,530	244	5,34,968	2,353	34,84,498	2,20,836	6·3	29,87,782	85·7
In 1893-94 ...	2,080	28,94,264	237	5,14,513	2,317	34,08,777	2,37,588	6·9	29,87,366	87·6

An establishment for the management of estates held direct by Government is maintained in 34 districts, at varying strengths more or less proportionate to the work to be done. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that the cost of these establishments exceeds 10 per cent. on the current demand only in Bogra, Dacca, Noakhali, Chittagong, Shahabad, Darbhanga, Malda, *i.e.*, in seven districts instead of ten as noticed last year. He trusts that the Board will carefully watch these establishments and effect such reductions as may be feasible. Only 29 estates, with an area of 113 acres, were sold for Rs. 6,906 during the year, but the orders referred to in the preceding paragraph had not had time to come actively into operation.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

11. As a special report on the working of the Road and Public Works Cesses is annually submitted and separately reviewed by Government, the Board give only the main figures and facts in their report now under consideration. The results of the last quinquennial period are as follows:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890-91	78,38,927	18,35,056	96,73,983	76,84,612	12,661	19,83,855	19·9
1891-92	79,67,933	19,44,615	99,12,548	80,61,032	25,453	18,35,454	18·51
1892-93	80,91,015	16,58,256	97,49,272	82,76,738	13,368	14,86,471	15·24
1893-94	82,35,859	15,02,319	97,38,178	82,12,800	20,404	14,82,876	15·22
1894-95	83,21,993	14,85,984	98,07,977	82,58,755	27,567	15,17,280	15·46

These figures indicate an increased current demand of nearly five lakhs of rupees in four years, while the collections have increased by 5¾ lakhs. The arrear demand is 3½ lakhs lower than it was four years ago, and in the same period the balances have diminished by above four lakhs: so that the percentage of the balance on the gross demand has fallen from 19·9 to 15·46. The total demand of the year increased by nearly Rs. 70,000, but the collections were only Rs. 46,000 higher, and the balances outstanding are accordingly higher than last year.

Revenue and rent money-orders.

12. The system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-orders has again developed, if the increase in the number of orders be taken as the test; but the amount of revenue paid by them is actually less than in the previous year. The number of orders has increased from 160,892 to 192,984 in four years, but the average value has fallen during the same period from Rs. 9-11 to Rs. 8-8.

The following table shows the variations in the working of the system during the last five years :—

YEAR.	Number.	Amount of revenue paid.	Average value of each order.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs. A.
1890-91 ...	160,892	15,64,268	9 11
1891-92 ...	167,229	14,68,037	8 12
1892-93 ...	183,403	16,35,409	8 14
1893-94 ...	190,785	16,46,450	8 10
1894-95 ...	192,984	16,39,658	8 8

The system of payment of rent by money-orders, which has been in force since 1st July 1891 in all districts in which the whole of the Tenancy Act is in force, has rather receded than advanced during the year. The following table gives the available statistics:—

YEAR.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1891-92 (nine months)	37,944	5,07,819	12,544	1,27,153
1892-93 (whole year)	42,901	5,19,768	13,687	1,26,757
1893-94 ditto	43,206	6,17,146	16,959	1,59,606
1894-95 ditto	40,822	5,87,373	13,879	1,46,363

As previously, about one-third of the money-orders issued were refused, transmitting about one-quarter of the amount for which they were issued. The Board (in paragraph 47) write of the unpopularity of the system with the landlords, and repeat their opinion that it is only resorted to by the tenants when they are on bad terms with the former. From this point of view it is not desirable to see a larger number of such money-orders issued, but the system is a great benefit to those who are so unfortunate as to need it.

Operation of the sale laws.

13. The following statement shows succinctly, so far as it can be gauged by figures, the working of the sale laws during the years indicated:—

YEAR.	Number of estates and shares liable to sale.	SOLD.			Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amounts realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	15,532	1,015	353	1,368	8·8	1,52,802	41,825	9,03,581
1892-93	16,913	960	395	1,355	8·01	1,38,912	47,640	10,06,773
1893-94	16,239	991	438	1,429	8·7	1,43,889	45,051	10,72,584
1894-95	15,275	950	516	1,466	9·6	1,93,872	72,024	11,11,334

These figures show that the law was enforced somewhat more strictly than in preceding years, though the fact that less than one out of ten estates and shares liable to sale was actually sold justifies the Board's remark that the law is worked with moderation. The increase in the number of sales was entirely in that of the shares sold: fewer whole estates changed owners. The Board comment on the extraordinary differences in the prices realised, varying as they do from 200 times the Government revenue in the Government estate of Panchannagram, in the 24-Parganas to one or two years' purchase in Backergunge and Noakhali. The stricter mode of administering the law, reported to have been introduced last year in Mymensingh and Saran, has had the effect of reducing the number of defaults, and similar measures have been taken in Dacca. Thus in Saran the defaults have fallen from 1,641 to 967, and the sales from 184 to 66: in Mymensingh the defaults were 1,085 and the sales 102 last year, and 744 and 50 respectively in 1894-95. The benefit to the people themselves of a strict working of the law is obvious. This year the largest number of defaults, 1,936, occurred in Shababad, and Muzaffarpur 1,418. These districts were bad in this respect last year also. In Patna, Monghyr, and Backergunge, too, the statistics are unsatisfactory, and greater attention should be paid to the subject. Altogether 319 appeals against sales were made to the Commissioners, 109 sales were annulled by them, and in 27 cases recommendations were made for the annulment of sales by Government. The percentage of sales to defaults was, as usual, highest in Chittagong, reaching 30·7; and it was high also in Backergunge, Dacca, and Nadia. It is matter for regret that the orders which have been repeatedly issued to the effect that the sales for the arrears of one kist day should take place before the next kist day should not have been universally observed: but the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the new tauzi procedure, when it has come into working order, to improve the existing arrangements and put the whole system of revenue payments and recoveries on a better footing.

The Lieutenant-Governor notices the suggestion quoted by the Board from the Commissioner of Patna, that section 18 of Act XI of 1859 should be amended so as to give power to a Collector to inflict a fine; but he is not prepared to advocate a reconsideration of the question of legislating to amend the revenue sale law. There are other changes which other officers regard as equally important, and the question is under the consideration of Government whether it is not desirable to restrict by executive orders the discretion which the law gives to Collectors as to allowing defaulters to pay after the sale day has been fixed, so as to secure more uniformity of procedure in this respect.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act VII (B.C.) of 1880.

14. The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of demands:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending— More than six months.	Pending— Less than six months.	Pending— Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Demands of all kinds under section 5	510	1,507	2,017	1,552	48	417	465
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7	4,053	18,885	23,638	17,611	2,085	5,842	5,927
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873	1,281	4,272	5,553	4,437	323	793	1,116
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876	774	8,840	9,614	8,867	122	625	747
Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 ...	37,431	83,811	121,242	80,490	11,857	28,895	40,752
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7	5,550	8,157	13,707	8,615	3,450	1,642	5,092
All other demands under section 7 ...	11,153	28,012	39,165	28,133	2,345	8,687	11,032
Total ... 1894-95 ...	61,352	153,484	214,836	149,705	20,230	44,901	65,131
Total ... 1893-94 ...	70,357	143,886	214,243	152,386	23,278	38,579	61,857

The number of certificates filed has risen by 9,598, from 143,886 to 153,484: the increase occurred in most of the classes of demands, and no special reason for the occurrence in each case is mentioned. The total number for disposal was slightly in excess of last year, but the disposals were 2,681 less: thus the arrears increased from 61,857 to 65,131. The number of water-rate certificates has

fallen off in all three Divisions, which testifies to the better working of the Irrigation Department:—

	Number filed in 1892-93.	Number filed in 1893-94.	Number filed in 1894-95.
Orissa Division ...	7,991	6,667	5,683
Patna " ...	2,914	2,219	2,506
Burdwan " ...	1,237	2,046	651
Total ...	12,142	10,932	8,840

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of cesses has risen from 77,500 to 86,716, the increase being specially marked in Hooghly, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Bankura. The Lieutenant-Governor, after his visit to Midnapore in February last, drew the Board's special attention to the mal-administration of the certificate establishment in the Midnapore district, and it is hoped that improvement will be reported next year from this district as well as from Hooghly, and from the districts of the Presidency Division regarding which His Honour notes the unfavourable remarks made by the Commissioner. The whole subject of the Recovery of Public Demands came under review during the year in connection with the passing of Act I (B.C.) of 1895, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts to this Act, to the creation of the Arrear Collection Department, and the revision of the Certificate Department's establishment now in progress, to facilitate the recovery of Government dues in the future.

Compulsory measures for realisation.

15. The decrease which occurred last year in the total number of cases in which compulsory measures of sale were necessary has been continued, the number having fallen from 3,818 to 3,320. Demands were paid upon mere issue of notices in 45,780 cases, as compared with 44,827 in 1893-94. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with satisfaction that in only eight districts were persons imprisoned for non-payment of Government demands, the number so punished being 12. Taking all demands together, 41 persons were imprisoned, against 34 last year, and of these 20 were released after a short time on payment of their debts. Sir Charles Elliott desires that all District Officers will bear in mind his injunction that no one should be imprisoned for debt unless there is some admixture of fraud in the default.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

Estates under direct management.

16. Under the orders of Government the 12 per cent. deducted from the collections from estates under the management of Government is distributed as follows:—

(1) 1 per cent. to Education.
(2) $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to Communications.
(3) 2 " to Sanitary Improvements.
(4) $7\frac{1}{2}$ " to (*a*) Management Proper and (*b*) Miscellaneous Improvements.
(5) In addition to this there has also been a separate Agricultural Public Works grant for works of improvements in Government or temporarily-settled estates.

The sum to be devoted to (*a*) sanitary improvements and (*b*) miscellaneous improvements, including agricultural improvements and experiments, has always been (*i*) the 2 per cent. for sanitary improvements, *plus* (*ii*) as much as can be saved from the $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. above-mentioned. In February last the Board were requested to reduce the cost of management, so as to leave 3 per cent. clear for sanitary and agricultural improvements in Government estates: and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that in future years this object will be achieved. Towards the end of the year under review, the sums devoted to sanitary and miscellaneous improvements and the Agricultural Public Works grant have been amalgamated, and are to be treated in one account.

The allotments and expenditure under the heads (3) to (5) above during 1894-95 are shown in the following statement:—

1	Allotment, 1894-95.	Expenditure, 1894-95.	Expenditure, 1893-94.
	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(3) Two per cent. for sanitary improvements ...	3,70,000	53,658	50,476
(4) The 7½ per cent. for (a) Management proper		2,20,836 (a)	2,37,587 (a)
(4) The 7½ per cent. for (b) Miscellaneous improvements ..		56,469 (b)	1,16,844 (b)
		3,30,963	4,04,907
(5) Agricultural Public Works grant ...	60,000	46,765	54,017
Total ...	4,30,000	3,77,728	4,58,924

It is satisfactory that the cost of management proper has been reduced from Rs. 2,37,587 to Rs. 2,20,836, but it is lamentable that, when Rs. 4,30,000 were available for expenditure, only Rs. 3,77,728 were spent, and the Board should require full explanation from officers who fail to spend profitably the whole of their allotments.

Due provision is made for primary education in the Government estates, and in several districts, and especially in Jalpaiguri, large sums were expended in the construction and maintenance of roads.

Inspection of accounts.

17. The list of inspections of the registers and accounts of Government estates by Government officers of all grades now occupies an appendix of 11½ pages. The accounts, it is said, were tested by comparing the receipts granted to the raiyats with the counterfoils, and were generally found to be correct. In the Resolution on the Board's Report for 1893-94, Government pointed out that this comparison, though useful in itself, was not exhaustive, and should not be relied on as the sole method of testing for irregularities. There are many kinds of fraud and omission which would not be discovered by this test alone.

Surveys and settlements.

18. The survey and settlement work in Bengal for the survey year ending the 30th September 1894 was reviewed at full length in the Government Resolution of 13th April 1895, and, as usual, only the principal figures of the financial year under review are reproduced in this Resolution. The following table shows the progress made in the settlements of Government and temporarily-settled and private estates under the control of the Director of Land Records during the year:—

Government and Temporarily-settled Estates.

NAME OF ESTATE OR TRACT UNDER SETTLEMENT.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages (and jotes and grants).	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105 (2) of the Tenancy Act	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Rs.
Balasore (all temporarily-settled estates).	1,733	3,736	233	1,733	2,700	....	1,13,871
Puri (all temporarily-settled estates)	1,080	2,008	104	1,080	1,080	}	} 1,75,533*
Cuttack (all temporarily-settled estates and five permanently-settled estates).	2,286·63	4,883	......	2,279·63	3,602		
Chittagong	1,847·66	1,085	56·3	1,026·43	1,035	391	1,30,859
Western Duars in Jalpaiguri ...	788·5	11,112 jotes	......	788·5	11,112 jotes	11,112 jotes	10,778
Darjeeling Terai jotes and 30-year grants.	237	826 ,, and grants	218	218	......	......	22,069
Pataspur estates in Midnapore ...	56·82	96 villages	......	56·82	84 villages	....	6,976
Jaipur estates in Bogra ...	45	155	23·32	45	35	....	8,661
Backergunge Government estates .	60·37	31	38·14	60·37	2	....	8,806
Gaya ditto ...	88	108	59	59	...	......	......†
Palamau ditto ...	285	391	170·69	242·44	247	...	3 ,221
Total ...	8,516·98	24,471	931·44	8,498·18	20,887	11,503	5,19,677

* Includes Balasore expenditure under "Settlement" down to 31st October 1894.
† Cost included in the expenditure on the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's Estate

Private Estates, excluding Wards' Estates.

NAME OF ESTATE OR TRACT UNDER SETTLEMENT.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages (and jotes and grants).	Area cadastrally surveyed during the year.	Total area cadastrally surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages of which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 101 (2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Sq. miles.		Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.			Rs.
Chaurasi in the 24-Parganas	33	52	29·96	29·96	......	......	3,513
Tantibania in Khulna	20	....	.. ..	......	......	......	960
Clama Taluks in Backergunge ..	14·06	31	......	14·06	31	31	3,022
Chukuikandi	5	7	.. ...	......	.. ...	......	93
Chakla Roshnabad in Tippera ...	553·77	1,510	33·48	556·30	171	.....	} 75,342
Palpara in Tippera	3·46	11		3·46	11	.....	
Gangakandal in Tippera	1·16	3	·08	1·16	3	....	
North Bihar { Muzaffarpur district / Champaran ,, / Saran ,,	} 9,267	{ 5,000 / Not reported / Ditto	} 2,343·48	4,795·48	3,839	556	4,88,672
Total	9,897·45	6,614	2,407·00	5,400·42	4,055	587	5,71,602

The survey of Calcutta, on a scale of 50 feet to the inch, lasted from November 1886 to 31st August 1894, and cost Rs. 2,38,063.

The settlement of ghatwali lands was undertaken during the year in Bankura. It is thus described by the Board (paragraph 47):—"The settlements of two ghâts, Bankdaha and Joybelia, were completed during the year, and that of other ghâts is proceeding. This settlement is one of interest and importance, as it aims at the abolition of the old service tenures by which the ghatwals have held their lands for about a century, the substitution of ordinary village police in place of the ghatwals, and the settlement of the service lands with the zamindars, the ghatwal dropping into the status of an ordinary raiyat with occupancy rights." These proceedings will, it is hoped, prove a final settlement of an old-standing class of disputes: the results are due to the able and conciliatory arrangements made by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, C.I.E., in co-operation with Raja Ban Behari Kapur, Manager of the Burdwan estate.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates under the Tenancy Act and under the supervision of the Commissioners of Divisions during the year:—

	Estimated area in acres under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed during the year.	Total area surveyed up to the end of the year.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages of which the final records of rights have been published under section 105(2) of the Tenancy Act.	Cost during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.			Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Khulna, Pabna, Faridpur, Tippara, Shahabad, and Monghyr	59,124	179	36,516	52,487	115	19	10,98
Private estates in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Pabna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Monghyr, Patna, and Saran	83,940	303	21,681	84,337	208	35	17,944

In the forecast of increase of revenue due to revision of settlements and other causes, a total increase of Rs. 1,35,520 was anticipated for the year 1894 95, but only Rs. 82,645 were obtained. The difference is accounted for by the non-completion of the assessment in Chittagong, from which an increase of Rs. 39,000 was expected, and by delay in Backergunge in approving farming settlements.

19. The following statement shows the number of interests registered under initial registration and the number of applications for mutation during the year:—

Land Registration.

1	2	3			4	5	6
Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38).	Number of Applications under Section 42 filed during the year—			Percentage of column 3 (c) on column 2.	Percentage during 1893-94.	Percentage during 1892-93.
		(a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.			
Burdwan	50,044	1,467	1,668	3,135	6·3	6·7	6·5
Presidency	63,008	2,040	1,542	3,582	5·6	7·3	5·2
Rajshahi	26,925	986	808	1,794	6·6	6·3	7·0
Dacca	99,454	6,516	5,475	11,991	12·0	9·3	8·2
Chittagong	184,598	4,978	5,667	10,645	5·7	4·2	4·1
Patna	287,642	10,714	11,128	21,842	7·5	8·5	6·4
Bhagalpur	96,614	1,121	1,666	2,787	2·9	3·5	3·8
Orissa	160,694	4,081	5,218	9,299	5·7	6·1	4·2
Chota Nagpur	4,211	191	169	360	8·5	11·7	3·5
Total ...	973,190	32,094	33,341	65,435	6·7	6·6	5·5
Total for 1893-94 ...	973,132	34,141	30,851	64,992	6·6		

The percentage of mutations on initial registrations shows a very slight increase from 6·6 to 6·7, the increase being specially marked in the Dacca Division, and in a less degree in Chittagong, and due to more energetic efforts of the Collectors of those Divisions to secure registration. The cess revaluation and settlement proceedings have also greatly assisted in stimulating registration. The total number of cases disposed of was 63,298, against 61,428 in 1893-94. Mr. Savage's plan of working through the panchayats, mentioned in paragraph 114 of the Report has been successful in one pargana, and might well be extended elsewhere.

20. The partition work elsewhere being comparatively small, the statement below contains the particulars of the number of cases instituted, disposed of and pending in only the Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca Divisions:—

Partitions.

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total.		Disposed of during—		Pending at close of—
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	1,545	1,510	327	264	1,872	1,774	402	545	1,229
Bhagalpur	101	115	42	75	143	190	28	58	132
Dacca	441	418	113	126	554	544	136	162	382

In consequence of the survey-settlement operations in the Patna Division, the number of partition cases instituted has materially diminished, while the number disposed of has risen, so that the arrears are lower; but it is not satisfactory to read that there are cases still pending of 26 and 23 years' standing. In the Bhagalpur Division more work has been done, but the arrears have increased. In the Dacca Division also more cases have been disposed of, and the pending cases are fewer. But Government have found it necessary during the year to take special notice of the careless conduct of the partition of the Bhowal pargana, which has dragged on for 11 years at great expense. The Bill to amend the law relating to partition of estates has advanced a stage during the year, and is now in the hands of the Board for further consideration of certain points: it is hoped that when it is passed into law the enormous delays now complained of will cease to exist.

21. The following table shows the quantity of land acquired during the year under the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, and the cost of acquisition, as well as the department for which it was acquired :—

Land acquisition.

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired.	Abatement of Government revenue.	Cost of acquisition.
1	2	3	4
	A. R. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government	121 3 20	65 14 6	37,854 8 0
Irrigation	679 3 2	275 5 9	77,832 14 6
Municipalities	77 0 37	73 0 4	74,805 6 10
Railways	2,525 1 15	1,174 1 5	5,47,824 10 11
District Boards	112 3 15	79 2 3	22,520 1 3
Chaukidars' jagir lands ...	11 2 13	1 6 1	1,169 8 3
Lands for Port Commissioners ...	8 3 14	6 4 7	12,860 7 9
Grand Total ..	3,537 1 36	1,675 2 11	7,74,867 4 6

The land acquired for Government was again less than in preceding years: and the whole area acquired was only rather more than half of that taken up in 1893-94. Excluding, in both years, certain projects carried out at abnormally high prices, the average cost per acre amounts to Rs. 184 per acre in 1894-95 against Rs. 186 in 1893-94. During the year the acquisition of land was undertaken for the head works of the Howrah water-supply at Serampore, for the recreation ground in Marcus Square in Calcutta, and for a branch line of the East Indian Railway in Burdwan. The main work of the year was the acquisition of lands for the Assam-Bengal Railway in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali, and Tippera. Certain irregularities of procedure occurred, of which due notice was taken. Land was also taken up for the East Coast Railway in Cuttack and Puri and for the Orissa irrigation works. Except in the case of one Land Acquisition Officer, the Board do not state whether the standard number of cases a month has been maintained: it is desirable that this point should never be overlooked.

22. The question of reorganising the kanungos and patwaris in Orissa for the purpose of maintaining the settlement records is still under consideration, but no scheme has yet been submitted, and the new settlement does not come into effect until September 1897. In Cuttack all the kanungos but one were trained by the officer in charge of the Orissa survey, and have qualified themselves in surveying. The same officer, Mr. Ewing, has had the sarbarahkars of Khurda under training, with a view to the revision of the village records and of the settlement which is about to expire. In Balasore 9 out of 12 kanungos have produced certificates of efficiency. The sarbarahkars of Angul, who are bound to perform the functions of patwaris, were furnished with copies of the maps of the villages and called upon to supply returns of mutations in forms prescribed by the Commissioner. Returns were filed for 322 villages during the year. In connection with the question of the agency to be employed in Bihar for the maintenance of the settlement records under the legislation which had to be undertaken for the purpose, the repeal or retention of the old Patwari Regulations was much discussed. Sir Charles Elliott strongly urged the desirability of abolishing the patwaris in Bihar, but the Government of India decided on not repealing the Regulations. The correspondence was published *in extenso* in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Kanungos and patwaris.

23. The Collectors applied for Rs. 1,16,900 as advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883; Rs. 84,100 were allotted to them for distribution, and they disbursed only Rs. 35,620. It is said that in Burdwan the excellent harvest enabled people to carry out improvements by

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

means of their own resources; but, as the Board appropriately observe, if this be the correct explanation, it is not understood why the collection of revenue did not reach the prescribed standard in Government and temporarily-settled estates in this district. In previous years such large sums as Rs. 35,850 and Rs. 24,050 were expended in Gaya on works specially required in that district for irrigation; last year the small expenditure of Rs. 4,100 attracted notice, and this year the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that Rs. 15,000 were spent as advances. In last year's Resolution it was pointed out that there was nothing to show how the opening balance, said to be Rs. 2,21,685, due on 1st April 1893, was arrived at, but the two columns 26 and 27 of Appendix XV, which show the balance due during the year but not recovered, and the balance outstanding at the end of the year but not yet due, ought together to make up a total equal to that shown in column 2 of the statement for next year. By this calculation the outstanding on the 31st March 1894 should have been Rs. 2,03,321, but the opening balance of the 1st April 1894 is shown as Rs. 1,96,708. The same calculation gives the closing balance of 1894-95 as Rs. 1,82,075, and if next year any error in this figure is found to exist, it should be explained. The balances were largest in Bankura, Gaya, and Saran, *i.e.*, the sums which were due and ought to have been paid in the year. In Bankura Rs. 12,172 principal and Rs. 1,973 interest for previous years were due; the collections were only Rs. 8,148, and Rs. 6,105 principal and interest remain outstanding from what ought to have been collected in the year. In Gaya Rs. 23,063 principal and Rs. 4,503 interest should have been paid in the year: the total collections were Rs. 25,027, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,190 in the year only. In Saran the figures were lower than before, but the balance on the year is greater, amounting to Rs. 3,150.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The sums advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act of 1884 have fallen from Rs. 1,93,070 to Rs. 1,13,201 in the two years previous, and now to Rs. 50,143. The following districts took the largest sums, viz., Monghyr Rs. 16,387 for loans to help the poorer raiyats to cultivate the *rabi* where their *bhadoi* crops had been almost wholly destroyed in the Begusarai and Sadar subdivisions by the floods of August 1894; Darbhanga Rs. 6,000 to the raiyats where there was failure of crops owing to heavy floods; Puri Rs. 4,380 (no reason given), Faridpur required Rs. 5,000, and Backergunge Rs. 3,000 to meet the scarcity arising from failure of the *aman* crop in certain localities; in Gaya Rs. 2,500 were advanced for the purchase of seed, bullocks, &c.; in Cuttack Rs. 2,767 and in Balasore Rs. 1,999 to sufferers from floods. Out of the demand for the year, Rs. 2,33,282 principal and Rs. 33,423 interest, total Rs. 2,66,705, only Rs. 1,48,211 were collected and Rs. 2,402 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,16,092 on the year's transactions. The percentage of collections on the realisable demand of the year was only 55·5, and it is remarkable that the Board have no word of criticism to pass on the officers who have been most remiss in these collections. Two-thirds of the whole arrear of the Province is due from the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur.

RENT.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

24. The relations between landlords and tenants do not ordinarily undergo violent changes over a large area in the Lower Provinces, and this year is no exception. The two parties have in the greater part of the country arrived at a *modus vivendi*, which is only interrupted by some special causes, as follows. For instance, in Hooghly the disputed succession to the Tarkessur Mohuntship led to riots and disturbances between the supporters of the rival claimants. In Khulna a petty landlord managed to deprive his tenants of their occupancy rights, and was demanding a cess as much again as the rent, on account of the death of his grandmother: he was shot at night while sleeping in his cutcherry. In Rangpur a zamindar adopted, as a means of putting down his raiyats, the plan of letting loose his stud of elephants, without mahouts in charge, to wander through the crops and destroy them. This oppression was discovered by the Commissioner and has been stopped.

The Dacca Division is generally the worst for agrarian disturbances. In the Maharaja of Shushang's estate an attempt to enhance rents ended in a murder, and the Maharaja and his tenants have been bound down to keep the peace. The most disturbed parts of the estate are to be quieted by the introduction of a survey and record of rights. In Backergunge the exaction of illegal cesses and excessive subinfeudation continue to create ill-will between landlords and tenants; but surveys and record of rights are coming to be recognized as a panacea for the settlement of disputes, and as a golden bridge to bring the zamindar out of the slough of no-rent combinations. A fatal riot took place in an estate purchased by the Nawab of Dacca, whereupon that nobleman, much to his credit, returned the estate to the vendor. Local disturbances are reported on the estates of the Maksudpur Raja and the Madhuban and Madhubani Babus in the Patna Division regarding division and appraisement of crops and rights to land; and in the Bhagalpur Division, on the Lachmipur estate and those of Mr. Maling Grant and the Chanchal Raja, there has been much friction between the landlords and their tenants. In Balasore, certain of the zamindars behaved well and liberally on the occasion of the high floods of July 1894. In Chota Nagpur the majority of the landlords are described as ignorant and unable or unwilling to do anything to improve their estates. In Manbhum the relations between the European zamindars and their tenants are said to be still unsatisfactory, but those between Messrs. Watson and the ghatwals have improved. The Kolhan settlement is said to be judiciously conducted, and has caused no alarm in the minds of the Kols. A Bill for the application of the Tenancy Act, adapted to the circumstances of the Chota Nagpur Division, and for the commutation of predial services and conditions, has been remitted to the Commissioner for further consideration.

Operation of the Tenancy Act.

25. As in previous years, the Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. A short Act to amend it was passed during the year, of which the Board write as follows (paragraph 162):—

"On the 22nd August 1894, Act V (B.C.) of 1894, being an Act to remove doubts which had arisen in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates, and to amend the Tenancy Act of 1885, was passed into law. This Act removed a doubt which existed as to the date from which proceedings may be undertaken with a view to the resettlement of the land revenue in temporarily-settled areas and of rents in Government estates, and as to the date from which it may be said that a resettlement of land revenue is being made in any local area. The Act provides that fair rents settled under section 104 (2) of the Tenancy Act, previous to the expiry of a land revenue settlement, shall take effect from the date on which the new settlement of land revenue comes into force, and has removed an obstacle which existed to the resettlement of fair rents in Orissa and Chittagong before the expiration of the current settlements of the land revenue."

The following statement shows the operation of some of the most important sections of the Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the Province:—

Divisions.	Transfer of Tenures.			Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement of division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land, section 90.	Application by Collector for appointment of common managers, section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights (under Chapter X).	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands (under Chapter XI).	Local enquiries held by order of Court, section 158.
	(a) Voluntary, section 12 (3).	(b) By sale in execution of decree, sections 13 (2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.										
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Burdwan	4,916	78	114	251	11	137	..	18	...	...	7	...	1
Presidency	5,838	152	234	...	1	15	...	8	...	...	7	3	...
Rajshahi	611	226	22	...	1	..	...	4	..	.	3	...	...
Dacca	2,201	665	234	1	1	14	...	5	...	...	16	...	...
Chittagong	2,637	726	285	...	...	27	...	9	...	...	1	...	32
Patna	918	...	5	11	335	76	1	1,083	1	...	46	...	15
Bhagalpur	1,1.6	...	3	...	80	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	..	...	...	...	...	269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1894-95 ...	18,237	1,877	901	263	429	638	1	1,211	1	...	80	3	48
Do. for 1893-94 ...	20,780	2,147	835	100	382	424	3	1,037	...	...	63	...	75

There was a considerable falling off in the number of tenures voluntarily transferred, viz., from 20,780 to 18,237: it is reported to be due to the restriction of the issue of these notices to permanent tenures and raiyats' holdings

at fixed rates, and to the discontinuance of the issue of notices in cases of transfer of fractional parts of tenures. A special report on the effect of the Tenancy Act on transfers of estates, tenures, and holdings generally was submitted during the year, and further statistics have been called for. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept "landlords' fees" still continues. There were 80 applications, against 63 in the previous year, for surveys and the preparation of records of rights—40 in Government and 40 in private estates. The resources of the Province are strained by the effort to depute a sufficient number of experienced and qualified officers to carry out these operations, and it is necessary in some cases to postpone the work till the completion of other settlements sets free the requisite staff.

Rent suits.

26. The number of suits before revenue courts under the rent laws for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is shown in the following statement:—

Districts.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	33	28	...	5
Jalpaiguri	4,709	3,861	...	848
Cuttack	3,582	3,261	...	321
Puri	2,9.9	2,374	...	565
Balasore	2,460	2,849	389	...
Angul	13	...	...	13
Hazaribagh	3,071	3,049	...	22
Lohardaga	7,626	8,057	431	...
Singhbhum	319	313	...	6
Manbhum	5,579	6,008	429	...
Palamau	237	318	81	...
Total ...	30,568	30,118	1,330	1,780

The fluctuations are not remarkable, and no special cause can be assigned for the net decrease of 450 cases.

Training of Junior Civilians in survey-settlement work.

27. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find, for the sake of the administration and the officers themselves, that more attention has been paid than formerly to the orders of Government regarding the training of junior members of the Covenanted Civil Service in survey and settlement work. He cannot imagine a better school of instruction for the young officers than the settlement camp, in which they are brought into immediate contact with the native population and the most material interests of their lives, and in which they have to study principles and nomenclature and a literature that will be useful to the end of their service. Such a system also enables Government to discern the zeal and capacity of its promising officers, and test their qualifications for higher responsibilities in the future. Five junior Civilians of less than seven years' standing were regularly employed in the larger settlements under the Director of Land Records. Seventeen others spent some time in the field, making themselves acquainted with various branches of the survey-settlement work. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will bear in mind the orders of Government, and will insist on as many as possible of the junior officers being put through a course of training wherever survey-settlement operations are in progress in their districts.

General.

28. The Board repeat, in language very similar to that of previous years, their acknowledgments of the assistance received by them from the Commissioners, and consider it "needless and invidious to attempt to distinguish between the respective merits

and services of these high officers, whose qualifications are already well known to Government." Several district and subordinate officers are selected for a perhaps too indiscriminate commendation; their names will be duly noted in the Appointment Department. Sir Charles Elliott, while thanking the Board for their able and experienced supervision of the Revenue Department, desires to express a hope that they will remember his views as to the importance of making tours of inspection with a view to investigating local difficulties and peculiarities, adapting rules to the conditions under which they have to be carried out, ascertaining that new circular orders are understood and obeyed, training the younger officers of the Province in the administration of revenue work, and putting life and despatch into the disposal of business in those districts which most require it. The result of the Senior Member's visits to Singhbhum and Burdwan shows how useful such inspections can be, and the Lieutenant-Governor wishes that he had found it possible to make these longer and more frequent; he is confident that the Board desire to co-operate cordially with Government in carrying out this cardinal duty.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE KRISHNAGAR COLLEGE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 269T.G.

Darjeeling, the 17th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by the Education Commission, Sir Rivers Thompson expressed in 1886 a desire to transfer the Krishnagar College to local management, if any body of native gentlemen could be found willing to give satisfactory guarantees for its permanent maintenance in an efficient state. The Municipality of Krishnagar clearly stated that they were unable to give the guarantees desired, and no other local body being willing to undertake the charge, the question was allowed to drop for the time being.

2. The idea was revived in 1891, and a plan for effecting the transfer of the College to a local body was given a definite shape. The Government proposal was that the management should be transferred to some local body, if a sum not less than Rs. 1,00,000, or a guaranteed income not below Rs 4,000 a year, could be provided locally in addition to the endowment of Rs. 40,000, then producing Rs. 1,600 a year, which had been accepted by the Government of Sir Richard Temple for the maintenance of the B.A. classes.

3. A committee was then formed, consisting of official and non-official gentlemen, European and Native, of the Nadia district, to raise subscriptions; but notwithstanding all their efforts, they failed to raise more than the promise of Rs. 2,200 in annual subscriptions and a sum of Rs. 7,000 in donations, representing a total income of Rs. 2,480 a year. The Committee presented a memorial to Government, praying that the donations and subscriptions then collected and promised might be accepted, the deficit being made good by a grant from Government.

4. Sir Charles Elliott expressed his appreciation of the liberality of the gentlemen who had come forward with offers of subscriptions and donations, and gave his consent to the continued retention of the College as a Government Institution, provided that the promised donations, amounting to Rs. 7,000, were added to the invested College fund of Rs. 40,000, and the annual subscriptions above mentioned were secured and properly guaranteed.

5. The promised donations of Rs. 7,000 have now been collected nearly in full, and Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,500 have been added to the invested fund of the College, but no permanent guarantee can be obtained for the continuance of the annual subscriptions amounting to Rs. 2,200, the donors being prepared only to bind themselves for three years. In these circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor takes this opportunity to set forth exactly the views of the Government, as now constituted, in regard to the maintenance of the College. His Honour's intention is that the status of the College shall not be altered, and that it shall be kept up by Government on its present footing. If the subscriptions be not paid, Government will be at liberty to close the College, as the undertaking to maintain the College and the payment of the subscriptions will cease and determine together. At the same time Sir Charles Elliott would wish it to be clearly understood that no expression of the present intention of Government can operate so as to bind his successors, who must necessarily be guided by the circumstances of the time in deciding questions of this nature.

6. The large proportion of the cost of the College which devolved on Government in 1894-95, is shown by the following figures:—

	Rs.
From Provincial Revenues	14,990
" Fees	3,497
" Endowments	1,795
	20,282

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be published in the Gazette for general information; and that a copy of it be forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information, and to the Commissioner of the Presidency Division for information, and for favour of communication to the Krishnagar College Endowment Fund Committee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 19th September 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 474T.—F.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Customs Department for the year 1894-95.

The principal feature of the Report submitted by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, is the insertion in it of coloured diagrams showing for the last twenty years (1) the rise and fall in customs revenue, (2) the total amount of duty collected, (3) the imports and exports of treasure, (4) the value of the trade of Calcutta with the more important foreign countries, and (5) the total value of the trade with the United Kingdom. These diagrams illustrate effectively the main facts of customs administration, and they should be continued in future Reports. The interest of diagrams 4 and 5 is, however, somewhat impaired by the inclusion of treasure, and this might with advantage be shown separately.

2. During the greater part of the year 1894-95, duties were collected under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, which imposes duty on all articles, except cotton goods. The latter were, however, made dutiable from the end of December 1894 by Act XVI of 1894, which also revised the tariff fixed in March of that year. The imposition of duty on cotton goods imported involved the passing of the Cotton Duties Act, XVIII of 1894, under which a countervailing excise duty is levied on such of the cotton manufactures of India as compete with imports from England, yarns not finer than 20*s*. being exempted. The Collector of Customs, Calcutta, has been entrusted with the supervision of the working of the Act in respect of the cotton mills in Bengal.

3. *Customs duty.*—The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty, inclusive of the duty on imported salt, collected during the past five years, as well as in the years before and after the reduction of import duties on the 10th March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,128	61,72,991	14,87,018	26,75,754	28,08,900	31,06,025	35,94,860	87,46,193
Ditto on salt	2,27,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,30,66,656	2,39,34,018	2,40,16,651	2,36,63,961	2,44,40,899
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	20,89,014	22,43,551	18,97,330	17,54,901	20,36,109
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	2,78,31,424	2,89,86,469	2,90,20,006	2,90,13,722	3,52,23,201
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Imports	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,13,188	3,32,736	2,63,270	2,98,581	3,12,540
Exports	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	70,223	1,02,850	72,886	57,433	53,842
Total ...	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,83,411	4,35,586	3,36,156	3,55,964	3,66,382
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	2,74,48,013	2,85,50,883	2,86,83,850	2,86,57,758	3,48,56,819

The total net duty collected during the year under report rose from Rs. 2,86,57,758 in the previous year to Rs. 3,48,56,819, or by 21·6 per cent. The increase is mostly due to the re-imposition of customs duty from the 10th March 1894 on all imports, except cotton goods, and on the latter articles from the end of December of that year. Compared with 1880-81, the year preceding the reduction of the salt duty and the remission of most import duties, the net receipts of the past year show an increase of Rs. 34,49,724, or 11 per cent. To the increase of about 62 lakhs in the net receipts over those of 1893-94, the import duty on general merchandise contributed nearly 51½ lakhs, the duty on salt about 8 lakhs, and the export duty nearly 3 lakhs. The improvement in duty on salt is attributed to the large imports from Europe and the Red Sea ports, while

larger shipments of rice to foreign ports brought in more export duty. The charges of the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs 10,82,456, against Rs. 9,36,157 in 1893-94. The increase is due to the entertainment of additional establishment in the Calcutta Customs House to cope with the increased work arising from the passing of the Tariff Acts of 1894. The total net revenue of the year, including receipts other than duty, was Rs. 3,44,21,806, against Rs. 2,82,76,916 in 1893-94, and thus showed an improvement of 21 per cent.

4. Previous to the 10th March 1894, only arms and ammunition, liquors, mineral oils, opium, and salt were subject to the payment of import duty. As already stated, since that date and from the 27th December 1894, when cotton goods were made dutiable, all imported articles, with a few special exemptions, have been subjected to customs duty. As before, export duty is levied on rice and paddy. The collections of import and export duty at the different ports in the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

Import duty.

		Calcutta.	Chittagong.	Orissa Ports.	Narayanganj.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1893-94	1,65,248	23	......	......	1,65,271
	1894-95	1,65,269	15	......	......	1,65,284
Liquors	1893-94	16,42,714	162	96	......	16,42,972
	1894-95	17,89,105	1,637	......	...	17,90,742
Provisions	1893-94	5,440	......	......	......	5,440
	1894-95	1,63,578	99	..	......	1,63,677
Spices	1893-94	16,269	......	......	......	16,269
	1894-95	1,64,510	......	......	......	1,64,510
Hardware and cutlery	1893-94	11,964	...	......	......	11,964
	1894-95	2,00,606	2,041	......	......	2,02,647
Metals	1893-94	48,936	......	......	......	48,936
	1894-95	4,62,056	9	......	......	4,62,065
Sugar	1893-94	15,278	......	......	......	15,278
	1894-95	2,69,224	......	......	......	2,69,224
Chemical and drugs	1893-94	8,304	......	......	......	8,304
	1894-95	2,00,236	203	......	......	2,00,439
Opium	1893-94	2,110	......	......	......	2,110
	1894-95	2,421	......	...	......	2,421
Oil	1893-94	15,30,906	38,054	15,625	......	15,84,585
	1894-95	15,95,701	186	13,333	......	16,09,220
Cotton goods	1893-94	...	......	......	......	...
	1894-95	17,36,853	......	......	......	17,36,853
Woollen goods and apparel	1893-94	16,454	......	......	......	16,454
	1894-95	5,56,885	5	......	......	5,56,890
Earthenware and glassware	1893-94	12,360	......	......	......	12,360
	1894-95	1,26,228	10	......	......	1,26,238
Paints and colours	1893-94	2,416	......	......	......	2,416
	1894-95	55,831	233	......	......	56,064
Paper and pasteboads	1893-94	3,576	......	......	......	3,576
	1894-95	39,013	19	......	......	39,032
Silver bullion, &c.	1893-94	16,086	......	......	......	16,086
	1894-95	4,21,434	......	......	......	4,21,434
Umbrellas	1893-94	9,842	......	......	......	9,842
	1894-95	86,187	......	......	......	86,187
All other articles	1893-94	32,993	4	......	......	32,997
	1894-95	6,92,578	658	......	......	6,93,236
Total	1893-94	35,40,896	38,243	15,721	......	35,94,860
	1894-95	37,27,745	5,115	13,333	......	37,46,193
Salt	1893-94	2,28,35,578	6,23,527	...	2,04,856	2,36,63,961
	1894-95	2,87,53,256	6,14,621	1,000	72,022	2,44,40,899
GRAND TOTAL	1893-94	2,63,76,474	6,61,770	15,721	2,04,856	2,72,58,821
	1894-95	3,24,81,001	6,19,736	14,333	72,022	3,31,87,092

Export duty.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	15,31,082	18,01,588
Chittagong	24,991	66,595
Orissa ports	1,98,828	1,67,926
Narayanganj	......	......
Total ...	17,54,901	20,36,109

The total import duty collected rose from Rs. 2,72,58,821 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,31,87,092, or by Rs. 59,28,271. The increase was mostly contributed by cotton duties (17 lakhs) which were levied only from the end of December 1894, and by receipts from other articles recently made dutiable (34 lakhs). The import trade of the Calcutta port will be noticed in detail later on. The receipts from import duty at Chittagong fell from Rs. 6,61,770 in the previous year to Rs. 6,19,736, the decrease being mostly under the head of kerosine oil (Rs. 37,868). There was practically no import of the oil, owing, it

is stated, to enormous supplies having been imported from America in 1893-94. There were no striking fluctuations in the import trade of the Orissa ports. The export duty on rice showed an increase at Calcutta and Chittagong, against a decrease of Rs. 30,902 at the Orissa ports, which is attributed to the low rates ruling at Calcutta during the year.

5. *Value of trade.*—The table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of merchandise, treasure, and Government transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Import trade—										
Foreign	29,19,97,309	26,64,66,662	1,83,63,817	1,08,29,075	1,20,86,951	1,41,64,098	32,33,48,077	29,14,59,835	.. ..	3,18,88,242
Coasting	5,65,06,241	6,30,49,055	58,20,683	24,01,924	10,10,868	8,26,289	6,33,37,792	6,62,77,268	29,39,476	...
Total ...	34,85,03,550	32,95,15,717	2,41,84,500	1,32,30,999	1,30,97,819	1,49,90,387	38,66,85,869	35,77,37,103	......	2,89,48,766
II.—Export trade—										
Foreign	41,96,91,497	46,01,17,416	29,27,088	84,80,649	1,06,910	3,78,338	42,27,25,495	46,89,76,403	4,62,50,908	....
Coasting	6,07,95,642	6,90,08,921	34,44,317	1,37,81,207	34,88,527	43,13,311	6,77,28,486	8,71,03,439	1,93,74,953	......
Total ...	48,04,87,139	52,91,26,337	63,71,405	2,22,61,856	35,95,437	46,91,649	49,04,53,981	55,60,79,843	6,56,25,861	.. ...
III.—Total trade of the Province.	82,89,90,689	85,86,42,054	3,05,55,905	3,54,92,855	1,75,93,256	1,96,82,036	87,71,39,850	91,38,16,945	3,66,77,095	...

The total value of the foreign imports of merchandise fell off by Rs. 2,55,30,647, or 8 per cent., entirely under the head of free goods, while the dutiable goods showed an improvement of Rs. 9,45,99,990, or nearly 277 per cent., owing to the transfer of several articles from the free to the dutiable list. In treasure there was again a falling off of Rs. 75,34,742 in consequence of smaller receipts of gold from Hong-Kong and of silver from the United Kingdom, owing to the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. on the latter metal. In Government transactions there was an improvement of Rs. 11,77,147, as compared with the previous year, on account of larger imports of railway materials. The increase of Rs. 4,03,73,414 in the foreign export trade in merchandise is attributed to larger shipments of tea and jute to the United Kingdom. The foreign exports of treasure nearly trebled during the year, owing, it is stated, to heavy despatches of gold to the United Kingdom and silver to Ceylon. In the coasting trade, the improvement in the imports of Indian produce is attributed to larger receipts in the Calcutta port of cotton goods and salt from Bombay, and oil-seeds, castor and til, ground nuts, oils, raw cotton, cotton goods, turmeric, cocoanuts, grain and pepper from Madras; while the increase in the export trade is accounted for by the large shipments from the same port of rice and manufactured jute to Bombay, rice, hides and skins to Madras, betel-nuts to Burma, and grain to the Bengal outports.

6. *Trade of Calcutta with Foreign Countries.*—As usual, the bulk of the trade was carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 59·63 per cent. in 1893-94 to 57·44 per cent. The imports of merchandise show a fall in value of Rs. 1,40,23,689, which was mainly due to a decline in the imports of cotton goods, while under the head of exports tea, jute, indigo, and rice showed a substantial increase. The United States occupies the second place with a percentage of 7·05 per cent. of the entire trade, against 5·91 in the previous year, but the imports declined in consequence of a fall in the price of kerosine oil. Larger shipments of jute, raw and manufactured, linseed, skins and hides, and dyeing materials caused a rise in the exports. Germany comes next with a percentage of 6·43, against 4·89 in the previous year. The increase under imports was due to larger import of woollen and cotton manufactures, refined sugar, liquors, and salt, while larger shipments of raw jute, hides, rice and indigo contributed to swell the export trade. Among the causes which tend to bring about this result may be reckoned the low freights from Germany to India, the low wages of German workmen, their superior general and technical education, and the comparative infrequency of strikes and trade disputes. It

seems also probable that the English Merchandise Marks Act, by directing attention to foreign sources of supply, has diverted to the continent a large mass of trade which was formerly carried on through London.

The Chinese trade shows a further slight decline, which is attributted to the war with Japan affecting the imports of treasure, copper, and other merchandise. The Straits Settlements maintain their position with a slightly higher percentage of 4·40 per cent., the decline in imports being more than counterbalanced by the rise in the value of opium exported. The trade with France fell from 2·94 per cent. in the previous year to 2·75, owing to a considerable decrease in the imports of silk and the exports of oil-seeds and wheat. Ceylon (2·60 per cent.) showed an improvement of 12 per cent., the increase being due to very large shipments of rice and to increased export of coal. In the Australian trade there was an increase of 18 per cent., mainly due to the rise of exports of manufactured jute from 63 to 90 lakhs. Mauritius showed an increase in imports, mostly in sugar, while exports decreased. There was a falling off in the value of both the import and export trade with Belgium, but the imports of iron rose owing, it is said, to the influence of low freights and a protective duty. The trade with Austria shows a substantial advance, which is most marked under imports of woollen goods and exports of raw jute.

7. *Shipping in Calcutta.*—The proportion of the total foreign trade carried through the Suez Canal rose from 70 per cent. in 1893-94 to 72 per cent. in the past year. The total shipping entering inwards and clearing outwards without touching at any other Indian ports and the aggregate tonnage in the past two years have been as follow :—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steam vessels	609	1,260,581	678	1,424,574
Sailing do.	312	574,409	321	533,788
Native crafts	28	5,113	26	3,855
Total ...	979	1,840,103	1,025	1,962,217

The decrease in the number of sailing vessels (21) and native craft (2) is amply counterbalanced by the increase in steam vessels (69). The trade with the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 11 sailing vessels, against an increase of 24 steam vessels, with United States there is a decline of 18 sailing vessels, and with other foreign countries of 10, while Germany shows a net increase of 34 vessels, 16 of which were steamers. On the whole, the past year was a favourable one, showing a net advance of 46 vessels and 122,114 tons.

8. *Imports into Calcutta.*—The total value of the imports, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, into Calcutta from foreign countries, fell from Rs. 30,78,45,342 in the previous year to Rs. 27,44,43,275, or by 10·8 per cent. The decrease occurred both under merchandise (Rs. 2,58,67,325) and treasure (Rs. 75,34,742), the increase of Rs. 9,51,05,314 under dutiable goods being due merely to transfers. The total values of the principal articles of import in the past two years are shown below :—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	15,22,02,091	14,47,35,956
Twist and yarn	93,64,054	74,54,630
Metals	2,60,32,750	2,08,58,890
Mineral oil	1,85,27,067	1,00 01,981
Machinery (excluding those for railway)	99,95,554	95,18,775
Woollen goods	74,67,299	72,35,464
Salt	64,81,009	67,94,392
Liquors	46,49,907	49,23,576
Sugar	44,97,085	54,50,009
Hardware and cutlery	36,00,437	39,59,682

There was a marked falling off in the quantity of cotton goods and twist and yarn, owing to excessive imports in the previous year, fluctuations in exchange, general depression of trade in England, the competition of Bombay and Japan yarns, and the re-imposition of import duties, and the value of the goods imported declined by 5·8 per cent. The decrease of 19·8 per cent. in the total value of metals is attributed mainly to a fall of 96·9 per cent. in the receipts of unwrought copper. The trade in mineral oil underwent a remarkable decline (48 per cent.) on account of a great reduction in the imports of American oil, large stocks of which had accumulated at the close of the previous year. The imports of Russian oil from Batoum were slightly less than in 1893-94 and a little more than half of the amount imported in 1892-93. Machinery and mill work fell off by 5 per cent., while railway plant and rolling-stock rose by 50 per cent. Woollen goods show a decrease on the whole of 3 per cent., though the imports of shawls rose 27 per cent. The salt trade improved by 13·4 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94, and godowns had to be taken at the Kidderpore Dock in order to supplement the deficient storage room in the bonded warehouses at Sulkea. Ale, beer and porter increased by 8 per cent., while the imports of whisky rose by 13 per cent., a large proportion being of inferior quality. The decline of 8 per cent. in the trade in wines and liqueurs occurred under the heads of champagne, claret, port and sherry. The sugar trade improved by 29 per cent., in comparison with the previous year, owing to larger receipts from Germany, Mauritius, and Java, against decreases from Hong-Kong and the Straits Settlements. A rise of 10 per cent. occurred in the trade in hardware and cutlery, the principal increase being contributed by the United Kingdom, where the low value of iron is said to have enabled the manufacturers to reduce their prices. Amongst other articles of import, large decreases occurred in apparel (9 per cent.), umbrellas (38 per cent.), and agricultural implements (27 per cent.), while spices and provisions showed improvements of 29 and 8 per cent. respectively. The trade in English matches is said to be nearly extinct; and Swedish matches, shipped through Belgium and Germany, are beginning to lose ground through the competition of Japanese matches, which have more than trebled their imports during the past year and are now found in all the bazars.

9. *Calcutta exports.*—The total value of exports from Calcutta to foreign countries, including treasure, but excluding Government transactions, rose from Rs. 41,27,17,019 in 1893-94 to Rs. 45,80,59,114, showing an improvement of nearly 4½ crores, or 10·9 per cent. The following statement compares the value of the trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	7,92,97,248	9,89,89,311
„ gunny bags	2,82,27,268	3,13,00,321
Opium	4,84,06,059	5,29,68,740
Tea	6,22,28,418	7,11,57,590
Oil-seeds	4,68,36,289	3,50,31,068
Rice	3,09,76,521	3,67,87,929
Indigo	2,86,83,810	3,47,75,823
Hides and skins	2,43,60,735	2,72,63,795
Wheat	42,69,510	8,51,526
Raw cotton	76,30,439	43,15,840
Lac	95,21,007	1,39,57,703
Silk, raw	67,70,385	48,24,330

The decrease of 16 per cent. in the exports of raw jute in 1893-94 has been followed by an increase of 52 per cent. in the year under report. The shipments were the highest on record, the quality is said to have been good, and the entire export was taken up by the spinners. The improvement of 8 per cent. in the export of gunny bags was due to larger supplies being taken by the United Kingdom, United States, and Austria, against decreased shipments to Egypt, China, and the Straits Settlements. The increased value of the exports of opium was accompanied by a reduction of 8 per cent. in the quantity offered for sale. The exports of tea show an advance of 1·5 per cent., and are the highest yet recorded. The actual outturn of the crop was nearly three million pounds less than was originally estimated, and the average price in Calcutta stood at 9 annas and 3 pies per pound, against 8 annas and 2 pies in

1893-94. The exports of Indian tea to Australia have fallen off by 1½ million pounds, while the Ceylon exports to the same country show a slight increase. On the other hand, the exports to the United States nearly doubled, and those to Canada nearly trebled, while the demand from Turkey in Asia and Persia also increased. A substantial rise took place in the exports to London, and concurrently with this stocks in the home market had been reduced at the close of 1894, and the imports from China showed a decline of 21 per cent. Among oil-seeds, linseed, the principal article, exhibited a decrease of 18 per cent., in comparison with 1893-94, owing to smaller exports to the United Kingdom, Holland, and France, against larger shipments to Germany and the United States. The demand of the United Kingdom was supplied from other sources, while the decreased demand of France and Holland was due to the good crop in Europe. Poppy, rape and til, which are the other seeds exported, fell off. The exports of rice advanced by 22 per cent. owing to the good crop and the lower prices prevailing during the year. Ceylon, which is the principal market for Bengal rice, took only 11 per cent. more than in 1893-94, while the export to the United Kingdom, the next large consumer of rice, increased by 53 per cent The outturn of indigo during 1894 was greatly in excess of that of the previous year, and the exports rose by 40 per cent. Everywhere shipments were large, and the American demand rose by more than 100 per cent. Exports of raw hides increased by 12 per cent., and there were larger shipments to France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, against decreases to the United Kingdom and Austria. The exports of wheat declined by 77 per cent., and not a single shipment was made to Belgium, France, Germany, and Holland. Prices in the United Kingdom fell to the lowest level on record, and this cause has stopped on the Indian wheat trade. The exports of both raw cotton and raw silk fell off considerably, while lac improved by 39 per cent. in comparison with 1893-94. The crop was good, and the higher prices ruling in the market are said to have led to the opening up of new sources of supply.

10. *Subordinate ports.*—Chittagong shows a marked advance in the foreign trade, the total value of which increased from 90 lakhs in 1893-94 to more than a crore, or by 19 per cent. The import trade increased by 14 per cent., but the increase, as in the previous year, was due entirely to the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway. No kerosine oil was received in the port during the year under report, and the import of salt also fell off considerably, while there was a rise in the export of raw jute and rice. In the coasting trade imports improved owing to larger shipments of wooden sleepers for the railway above referred to, and of raw jute from Narayanganj, coal, teak, seeds grain, raw tobacco and sugar, while larger shipments of rice, jute, and tea affected the exports favourably. There were no imports or exports of treasure. The amount of customs duty collected during the year stood at Rs. 6,86,331, against Rs. 6,86,761 in 1893-94. The total value of the trade, both foreign and coasting, at the Orissa ports, as compared with 1893-94, rose at Balasore from Rs. 86,72,300 to Rs. 94,48,136, and at Puri from Rs. 2,84,292 to Rs. 3,73,238, while at Cuttack the value fell from Rs. 24,94,178 to Rs. 21,52,418. As usual, there was no foreign import trade at Puri and Balasore, while at Cuttack the trade declined both in imports and exports. The export of rice and paddy from Orissa declined at Balasore by Rs. 4,16,274 owing to the Mauritius demand falling off and ships not being available at reasonable rates. At the same time a good harvest in Khurda enabled Puri to increase its export of rice from Rs. 2,84,272 to Rs. 3,44,493, the bulk of which went to Mauritius, while the usual exports to Ceylon underwent a substantial decline. The coasting trade at Balasore advanced from Rs. 79,61,279 in the previous year to Rs. 91,53,469, at Cuttack from Rs. 87,117 to Rs. 1,32,111, and at Puri from Rs. 20 to Rs. 28,745. The total trade of Narayanganj, which is entirely carried on with the coast ports, dwindled from Rs. 72,49,960 to Rs. 67,14,087. The decrease occurred both in the import of kerosine oil and salt and in the export of rice and paddy. The customs duty on salt, which is the only duty-paying article imported into the port, fell from Rs. 2,04,856 in 1893-94 to Rs. 72,022, or 64 per cent. Salt is usually imported from Chittagong under bond, but as the price of salt ruled high at the latter port, salt was imported from Calcutta by rail and river. The supplies of kerosine oil received in 1893-94 were more than sufficient for all demands during the year, and no fresh oil was imported.

12. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to the Board of Revenue for their supervision of the Customs Department during the year, to Mr. Marriott for the diagrams referred to in paragraph 1, and to Mr. Skrine for the full and interesting report submitted by him. The names of the officers who are favourably noticed by the Board, with the remarks recorded, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE STATISTICAL INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF REVENUE REGARDING THE STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE—No. 487T.—F.

Darjeeling, the 19th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A memorandum, No. 741B., dated the 14th August 1895, from the Board of Revenue submitting statistical information regarding the Stamp Department for the year 1894-95.

The receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1894-95 under both the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 were Rs. 1,66,94,504, Rs. 7,04,153, and Rs. 1,59,90,351, respectively, against Rs. 1,59,76,145, Rs. 6,71,859, and Rs. 1,53,04,286 in the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred in both classes of stamps—judicial and non-judicial. The following table exhibits the receipts from both classes for the last ten years, with the charges and the net revenue. With the exception of a slight decline under the head of judicial stamps in 1888-89, the growth of the stamp revenue has been continuous, the net average annual increase amounting to Rs. 3,73,182:—

YEAR.	Judicial.	Non-judicial.	Total.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Increase in net revenue as compared with the previous year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	96,82,780	35,75,275	1,32,58,055	6,26,348	1,26,31,707	..
1886-87	99,89,759	34,72,802	1,34,62,561	6,10,303	1,28,52,258	2,20,551
1887-88	1,02,64,782	35,51,253	1,38,16,035	6,16,077	1,31,99,958	3,47,700
1888-89	1,00,88,114	37,50,871	1,38,38,985	6,15,703	1,32,23,282	23,324
1889-90	1,03,48,831	38,88,948	1,42,37,779	6,31,144	1,36,06,635	3,83,353
1890-91	1,01,88,707	41,17,887	1,43,06,594	6,19,732	1,36,86,862	80,227
1891-92	1,09,50,619	41,49,842	1,51,00,461	5,82,602	1,45,17,859	8,30,997
1892-93	1,11,93,557	43,51,904	1,55,45,461	6,58,937	1,48,86,524	3,68,665
1893-94	1,14,98,551	44,77,594	1,59,76,145	6,71,859	1,53,04,286	4,17,762
1894-95	1,21,60,955	45,33,540	1,66,94,504	7,04,153	1,59,90,351	6,86,065
Average of 1885-86 to 1894-95 ...	1,06,36,665	39,86,993	1,46,23,658	6,33,685	1,39,89,973	3,73,182

2. According to the figures furnished by the Superintendent of Stamps, which will have to be reconciled with the final figures compiled by the Accountant-General, judicial stamps show an increase of Rs. 5,87,122, against Rs. 2,98,523 in 1893-94, the improvement being contributed by all classes of stamps, viz., adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps and stamps for copies.

The largest increases occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 1,88,584), Mymensingh (Rs. 83,137), Rajshahi (Rs. 74,748), Tippera (Rs. 58,555), Dacca (Rs. 52,472), Noakhali (Rs. 51,332), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 35,055), Backergunge (Rs. 30,956), and 24-Parganas (Rs. 30,472).

3. The increase of Rs. 59,203 in the sales of non-judicial stamps was shared by all classes of stamps, except foreign bill, hundi, and notarial stamps. The most marked improvement (Rs. 27,391) occurred in the case of impressed sheets, which are the most important of non-judicial stamps. Twenty-six districts participated in this improvement, the largest increase being observed in Bhagalpur (Rs. 24,486), where it is attributed to the renewal of bonds in respect of the heavy liabilities of the Banoli Estate. Impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, show an increase of Rs. 10,773; share transfer stamps, Rs. 23,414; Advocate, Vakil, and Attorney stamps, Rs. 7,500; impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, &c., Rs. 5,568; and receipt stamps, Rs. 7,927. On the other hand, hundi stamps show a decrease of Rs. 18,499; foreign bill stamps, Rs. 4,670; and notarial stamps, Rs. 201. The causes that affected the sales of different kinds of stamps in different districts are given in the Board's memorandum, and need not be repeated here. The receipts from hundi stamps, which had shown a steady improvement in the previous four years, fell of suddenly during the year by Rs. 18,449, more than one-third of the decrease taking place in Dacca, where the failure of some jute and money-lending firms is said to have discredited hundis as a means of contracting loans. In other districts it is said the use of hundis for remittance has decreased because people prefer to send money by postal orders and bills payable on demand. These causes, however, which have been in operation for some years past, fail to account sufficiently for the sudden fall in the use of hundi stamps. The increase in the sale of receipt stamps is smaller than in the previous year, and twelve districts show a falling off, which is attributed to ordinary fluctuations.

4. The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by the Civil and Revenue Courts was 4,581 against 4,375 in 1893-94, and the amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 39,803 as compared with Rs. 37,897. Prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Act were instituted in 1,186 cases, against 710 in the previous year, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the local officers will not relax their efforts in this direction. The fines imposed on the offenders amounted to Rs. 8,371, against Rs. 5,145, the amount of rewards paid to informers being Rs. 2,226 in 21 districts, against Rs. 1,455 in 14 districts in the previous year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM FOR APPLICATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRAMWAYS IN BENGAL.

No. 705½R.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Railway.

Dated Darjeeling, the 17th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION.—Much inconvenience having hitherto been felt through the want of a suitable form for the submission of applications for concessions in connection with tramways in Bengal, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased, with a view to ensure uniformity of practice, to issue the attached memorandum for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of tramways and to order the adoption of the form X referred to therein for the submission of all applications for tramway concessions in Bengal.

2. Applications in the prescribed form should be submitted to the Local Government through the Commissioner in whose Division the proposed tramway will run.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution and the memorandum and form attached thereto be communicated to the Municipal Department of this Government and to all Commissioners of Divisions, Superintending Engineers of Public Works Circles in Bengal, Inspectors of Works, Central and Eastern Circles and Bihar Division, and Executive Engineers, 1st and 2nd Calcutta and Calcutta Workshops Divisions.

Ordered also that this Resolution and the memorandum and form attached thereto, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Documents accompanying:

Memorandum for the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of tramways in Bengal, with form and appendix attached.

MEMORANDUM

For the guidance of persons or syndicates desirous of submitting proposals for the construction of Tramways in Bengal.

1. All applications for leave to construct a tramway in any part of Bengal are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department.

2. All such applications shall be printed and shall be drawn up, as far as may be, in Form X attached hereto, and shall specify—

(*a*) the Company, person, or syndicate by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share;

(*b*) all the termini, together with the names of all the principal towns and villages from, through, into, or near which the tramway is intended to be constructed, as well as the names of each civil division and district to be traversed by the proposed alignment;

(*c*) the length so far as known of the proposed tramway;

(*d*) the gauge, the weight of rails, &c.;

(*e*) the motive power to be employed;

(*f*) the maximum tolls, rates, and fares proposed to be charged on the projected tramway;

(*g*) the proposals for working the tramway when constructed; and if any agreement is under contemplation, or has been provisionally arranged with any existing Railway or Tramway Administration under which the proposed line, when constructed, is to be leased out for working by such Administration, the exact nature and terms of such agreement;

(*h*) any further information that may be required to enable Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.

3. Every such application shall be accompanied by a map drawn to a scale of one mile to one inch, with the line of the proposed tramway delineated thereon, so as to show its general course and direction, and also by an etimate of the works proposed.

4. If the Local Government approves of the proposed tramway, provisional sanction will be given to the project, whereupon the applicants will proceed to prepare the usual surveys, maps, plans, &c., in accordance with the rules which apply to railway projects issued under the authority of the Government of India, of which copies may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Calcutta, on payment, and to enter into the necessary agreements with the local authorities.

5. When ready, the plans and agreements should be deposited with the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department accompanied by an application drawn up under clauses 3 and 4 of the Bengal Tramways Act, 1883, for an order authorizing the construction of the proposed tramway.

6. The Local Government in the Public Works Department will then draft the required order in consultation with the applicants and with the local authorities, and will submit the draft order to the Government of India for formal approval. When this approval is received, the order will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and communicated to the applicants and local authorities, thus empowering them to proceed with the construction of the tramway.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DARJEELING,

The 17th September 1895.

FORM X.

To accompany all applications for leave to construct a tramway in Bengal.

No.	Nature of particulars to be specified.	PARTICULARS.
1	2	3
1	The name of the Company, person, or persons by whom the application is preferred; the proposed amount of capital, the number of shares, and the amount of each share.	
2	The termini, together with the names of all the principal towns and villages from, in, through, or into, or near which the tramway is intended to be constructed.	*
3	The length as far as known of the proposed tramway.	
4	The gauge proposed and weight of rails, &c.	
5	The motive power to be employed.	
6	The maximum tolls, rates and fares intended to be charged on the proposed tramway.	†
7	Details of any agreement which may have been provisionally arranged, or which it is desired to enter into—(*i*) with the local authorities in connection with the construction of the tramway and (*ii*) with any Railway or Tramway Company for the working of it.	‡
8	Any further information that may be required to enable the Local Government to thoroughly understand the scope of the proposals.	

* Reference to an Appendix (*vide* Appendix A) may be here given, if necessary.
† Ditto ditto (ditto B) ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto ditto (ditto C) ditto ditto.

APPENDIX.

Alignment of proposed tramway.

Tormini of main line of proposed tramway ____________ and ____________.

Branches— (1) From ____________ on the main line to ____________
(2) From ____________ on the main line to ____________

Principal villages and towns and the districts through which the projected tramway will pass—

	Villages and Towns.	Districts.
	1	2
Main line ...		
Branch No. 1 ...		
Branch No. 2 ...		

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

20. The following table compares the number of suits instituted and disposed of in each district in the years 1893 and 1894:—

Suits instituted.

District.	For money or moveables.		Under the rent law.		Title and other.		Total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Dacca	29,386	30,432	5,735	5,891	2,963	3,105	38,084	39,428
Mymonsingh	27,961	26,270	7,680	7,970	3,815	5,072	39,456	39,312
Faridpur	16,834	13,699	9,304	8,319	1,554	1,416	27,692	23,434
Backergunge	10,845	10,692	19,167	17,979	1,690	1,746	31,711	30,417
Total ...	85,026	81,093	41,886	40,159	10,031	11,339	1,36,943	1,32,591

Suits disposed of.

District.	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Total.		Population.	Number of persons to a suit disposed of.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Dacca ...	20,333	30,845	5,903	5,877	2,808	3,239	38,044	39,961	24,20,656	63	61
Mymensingh ...	26,637	26,270	7,374	7,970	3,477	5,072	37,488	39,312	34,72,186	92	88
Faridpur ...	17,485	13,831	9,438	8,912	1,407	1,546	28,330	24,289	17,97,320	63	73
Backergunge ...	11,429	11,263	20,307	18,983	1,590	1,923	33,380	32,169	21,53,965	64	67
Total ..	84,884	82,209	43,082	41,742	9,282	11,780	1,37,248	1,35,731	98,44,127	71	72

As noted elsewhere, in the first half of the year high prices prevailed. The decrease in litigation in Faridpur in money and moveables confirms the view that the year has not been a prosperons one in that district. The small increase in the same class in Dacca is said to be due to the fact that creditors took advantage of the abundant harvest to realize their debts. It has not occurred to them to do this in the adjoining district of Faridpur. The most noticeable feature is the continued increase in title suits in Mymensingh. Compared with 1892 the increase is 79·1 per cent. As is shown below in section XV, the people also resort more freely than they did to the Criminal Courts in this district. Whereas in 1892 there were 1,030 people to each title suit instituted, the number is now 684 only.

For title cases only the proportion of population to a case is—

	1893.	1894.
Dacca	862	747
Mymensingh	998	684
Faridpur	1,277	1,162
Backergunge	1,354	1,120

So in title cases Mymensingh is our most litigious district, whereas generally it is the least litigious. It is suggested that civil disputes about land are no longer decided in the criminal courts as they used to be.

21. The following statement shows the number of cases disposed of in each munsifi:—

DISTRICT.	Munsifi.	Number of Munsifs.	Number of cases disposed of.	Average per Munsif.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	Sadar ...	4	8,264	2,066	
	Narayanganj	1	2,048	2,048	
	Kaliganj ...	3	7,272	2,424	
	Munshiganj...	4	11,302	2,826	
	Manikganj ...	4	6,929	1,732	
Mymensingh	Sadar ...	2	4,786	2,393	
	Jamalpur ...	1	3,262	3,262	
	Iswarganj ...	1	3,052	3,052	
	Sherpur ...	1	1,582	1,582	
	Netrakona ...	3	8,973	2,991	
	Kishorganj ...	2	5,373	2,686	
	Bazitpur ...	2	3,954	1,977	
	Atia ..	2	5,891	2,945	
	Pingna ...	1	3,117	3,117	
	Additional Munsifs.	(a) 3	1,783	594	(a) These three munsifs were deputed to work at Iswarganj, Kishorganj, Jamalpur, Atia, and Pingna. One of them worked throughout the year, and two since November last only.
Faridpur	Sadar ...	(1) 2	3,023	2,015	
	Goalundo ...	2	3,666	1,833	
	Madaripur ...	(1) 3	4,521	2,260	(1) One additional munsif.
	Bhanga ...	(2) 4	6,850	1,457	(2) Two additional munsifs.
	Chikandi ...	(1) 3	6,008	2,002	
Backergunge	Sadar ...	5	12,696	2,539	
	Perojpur ...	4	5,267	1,317	
	Patuakhali ...	(b) 4	7,961	1,990	(b) One additional munsif for three months only.
	Bhola ...	2	5,485	2,742	
	Total ...	63	133,065	2,112	

In column 3 I have given the number of munsifs ordinarily employed. Apparently the work per munsif is much what it was in the previous year, although only 34 out of 63 now have Small Cause Court powers, against 42 in 1893.

So far as the number of cases is concerned, Barisal continues to be the heaviest munsifi in the Division. Next come Munshiganj and Netrakona, in spite of the transfer of Badla outpost to Kishorganj munsifi. Sherpur munsifi is the lightest. This place is only nine miles from Jamalpur, and the abolition of the munsifi has long been contemplated. If there were two munsifs permanently located at Jamalpur, probably an additional munsif would not, as now, be required. The average outturn per munsif at Pirojpur is extraordinarily low. It was low in 1893 too. The transfer of Badla outpost has much improved Kishorganj outturn. Bazitpur is still low.

The most remarkable feature in the administration of civil justice is the large number of changes in the office of munsif. The ordinary number of munsifs is 63, and there were 86 changes. In only 15 out of 63 cases was there no change. Changes in judicial officers are harassing to suitors and retard work.

22. The ratio of pending cases to cases disposed of in the munsifs' courts is shown in the following table:—

	1893.	1894.
Dacca	19·0	18·6
Mymensingh	24·7	18·1
Faridpur	13·0	12·9
Backergunge	12·5	12·3

There has been improvement in all districts, specially in Mymensingh, where there was much room for it.

The ratio for superior courts which do not exercise Small Cause Court powers are—

		1893.	1894.
Dacca	... ...	53·6	36·8
Mymensingh	... ...	61·7	67·02
Faridpur	... ...	87·5	38·4
Backergunge	... ...	51·3	38·05

Though Mymensingh is retrograde, there is great improvement on the whole.

For superior courts which exercise Small Cause Court powers, the percentage is—

		1893.	1894.
Faridpur	... ...	113·6	82·6
Backergunge	... ...	30·5	20·43

23. The proportion of contested cases remains very constant—17·2 per cent. this year, 18·8 per cent. in the previous year.

24. 15·3 per cent. of the witnesses examined were detained over two days by the District Judge, Subordinate Judges, and Small Cause Court Judges (not including munsifs), against 14·5 per cent. in the previous year.

The districts show strange variations:—

Dacca	... ...	13·9 per cent.
Mymensingh	... ...	20·5 „
Faridpur	... ...	22·0 „
Backergunge	... ...	12·09 „

For munsifs the percentage is lower, 9·8. Here, again, districts vary widely:—

Dacca	... ...	7·8 per cent.
Mymensingh	... ...	10·1 „
Faridpur	... ...	8·6 „
Backergunge	... ...	13·7 „

25. The following statement shows the result of appeals:—

District.	Regular appeals.						Appeals how disposed of.										Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to total disposed of.	
	Money.		Rent.		Title.		Confirmed.		Modified.		Reversed.		Otherwise.		Total.			
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Dacca	168	140	355	236	374	263	502	337	153	69	129	139	113	94	897	639	55·9	52·7
Mymensingh	180	256	328	378	388	415	543	678	74	115	133	158	146	98	896	1,049	60·6	64·6
Faridpur	58	91	256	154	103	64	230	180	40	40	109	67	38	22	417	309	55·1	58·2
Backergunge	116	147	390	665	142	348	389	587	51	94	136	336	72	163	648	1,180	60·0	49·7
Total ...	522	634	1,329	1,453	1,007	1,090	1,664	1,782	318	318	507	700	309	377	2,858	3,177	58·2	56·6

Except in Mymensingh, those ratios indicate almost perversity on the part of the lower courts. In Backergunge both Mr. A. E. Staley and Babu Hari Krishna Chatterji, who between them disposed of 710 appeals, had a most unfortunate lot of munsifs to deal with, their percentages of confirmation being 42·66 and 45·61 only. On the other hand, Babu Krishna Chandra Chatterjee and Babu Bipradas Chatterjee, who tried 647 appeals between them in Mymensingh, were lucky in their lower courts, as they confirmed in 60·7 and 64·4 per cent. of cases respectively.

26. We have now 25 munsifs in the Division, 6 in Dacca, 7 in Mymensingh, 5 in Faridpur, and 7 in Backergunge, vested, under section 153 (*b*) of Act VIII of 1885, with the power to try rent-suits not exceeding Rs. 50 in value, without appeal. I am told defendants often plead fictitious questions of title in order to retain a right of appeal—pleas which munsifs no doubt refuse to accept. In my report for last year I mentioned I had consulted the landlords and had found them unanimously opposed to this reform.

XIII.—CRIME.

27. Detailed reports for each district were submitted to the Inspector-General of Police with this office letter No. 451J., dated 8th March last. The following is a short summary of those reports. According to the returns, crime is increasing. In 1889, 29,793 crimes were reported, in 1893, 37,850, and now 41,281. In other words, while in 1889 we had one crime to 330 persons, in 1894 we had one to 238 persons.

The increase is 38·5 per cent. in five years.

28. Excluding sanitary offences (serial 57) the number of cognizable cases reported has increased from 12,595 in 1893 to 15,341, or by 21·8 per cent.

Cognizable crime.

District.	1893.	1894.	Increase.	Percentage.	Persons to a crime.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dacca	2,363	3,062	699	29·5	790
Mymensingh ...	5,736	6,942	1,206	21·0	500
Faridpur	2,402	2,542	140	5·8	707
Backergunge ...	2,094	2,795	701	33·4	770
Total ...	12,595	15,341	2,746	21·8	641

Including sanitary offences, the increase is 2,645 or 15·6 per cent.

Cognizable crime reported may be thus classified :—

Offences.	Year.			Increase as compared with 1893.
	1892.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5
Against property ...	9,535	9,591	11,197	1,606
„ person	1,806	1,644	2,079	435
„ public tranquillity ...	609	670	796	126
Others	5,908	5,047	5,525	478
Total ...	17,858	16,952	19,597	2,645

Of these cases, 18,602 were returned as true against 16,281 in the previous year, giving an increase of 2,321 or 14·2 per cent.

The average price of rice in 1891-92 was 13 seers 14 chittacks to the rupee; in 1892-93 it was 11 seers $4\frac{3}{4}$ chitaks; in 1893-94 it was 11 seers $8\frac{3}{4}$ chitaks; in 1894-95 it was 14 seers $3\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks. In 1893 the average price was 11 seers $13\frac{1}{2}$ chitaks; in 1894 it has been 12 seers 13 chitaks. Where there are so few day-labourers, and where so large a proportion of the population is interested in the growth of the staple food, the effect of high prices on crime is somewhat mixed, but probably the above figures are a fair index to the condition of the people. In 1891, 1892, and 1893, with rising prices of rice, cognizable crime on the whole remained almost stationary; in 1894, with falling prices, it has risen enormously. In the face of this, to attribute increase of crime in 1894 to high prices, as is done by the Magistrates of Dacca and Backergunge, would seem at first sight absurd. But prices remained high up to September 1894. On the 1st of July the average price of rice for the Division was still 11 seers to the rupee. I have consulted the quarterly returns

Foreign trade.

3. The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 1,07,31,946, of which Rs. 27,62,862 is under imports. There is an increase in the value of this trade of Rs. 17,16,949, as compared with that of the previous year.

Coasting trade.

4. In the coasting trade both the exports and imports increased. The total trade was valued at Rs. 1,63,35,492 against Rs. 1,47,73,960 of last year, the increase amounting to Rs. 15,61,532. The principal items of increase are "Treasure" and "Railway materials," probably required for the Assam-Bengal Railway, and "Grain—Paddy," "Rice" and "Tea."

5. The principal articles of trade are exhibited in the following statement:—

			1893-94.	1894-95.
Exports ...	Jute ...	Tons	33,762	37,395
	Rice ...	"	8,455	37,335
	Tea ...	lbs	11,19,426	10,75,948
Imports ...	Salt ...	lbs	13,301	10,142
	Oil ...	Gals.	12,18,725	2,517
	Piece goods ...	Pieces	160	621
		lbs	423	......
		Yds	24,59,289	1,15,88,968

Port appliances.

6. The appliances of the port and the light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdea are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

Earnings and expenditure of the *Gekko*.

7. The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 15,125, whilst the expenditure on maintaining that vessel, exclusive of Rs. 16,294 for interest and sinking fund, aggregated Rs. 17,411. The net loss therefore was Rs. 2,286 against Rs. 8,495 in 1893-94. There was, however, a set-off to the extent of Rs. 5,000, being the estimated value of services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Apparently the *Gekko* has now secured the whole of the towing work done in the Port.

Health of the shipping.

8. The health of the shipping was good compared with that of the previous year. Twenty-five seamen were admitted into the hospital against 30 in the year before. Of this number, two were relieved, and 23 were discharged as cured.

9. The state of the Pilotage Fund is shown in the subjoined table:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Opening balance of the year	3,962	7	6½	7,341	11	3½
Receipts during the year	14,842	11	3	16,599	0	0
Total ...	18,805	2	9½	23,940	11	3½
Expenditure during the year	11,463	7	6	9,050	6	5
Balance at the close of the year	7,341	11	3½	14,890	4	10½
Total ...	18,805	2	9½	23,940	11	3½

The working of the Pilot Service is stated to have been satisfactory. There were two slight accidents to ships under pilotage charge, but the pilots were not to blame for them.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 23rd September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 5·93. Weather seasonable. Good rain in Sadar and Raniganj and parts of Kalna has improved prospects of *aman* rice. Very little rain in Katwa. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 6·59. This heavy rain is expected to do a deal of good to the standing crops and help to prepare lands for the cold-weather crops. Water and fodder abundant. Rice selling from 14 seers per rupee at Ghatal to 24 seers per rupee at Contai.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·21. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* somewhat improved by rainfall within the week. Transplantation completed. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Health of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 1·69. Weather hot and cloudy. The recent rain has done much good to *aman* rice. Harvesting of *bhadoi* rice and jute going on. *Kalai* is being sown in some places. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 4·92, Bagerhat 5·39, Satkhira 4·50. Weather hot and for a few days cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. The grain in the ear of the *aus* is not full. Transplantation of *aman* still going on in Satkhira. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16 to 21	per rupee.
Bagerhat	19¼	
Satkhira	15	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 2·57. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 1·14. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease prevalent in some parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·80. Weather cloudy and rainy. Rivers falling. Prospects of crops good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers per rupee and at Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Jute at Sirajganj selling from Rs. 4-2 to Rs. 5-6 per maund.

Dacca.—Rainfall 2·27. Weather hot with rain at intervals. Harvesting of jute nearly completed. Prospects of *aman* favourable. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 1·63. Weather hot. Harvesting of *aus* completed. Outturn estimated at 10 annas. Transplantation of *aman* still continues. Prospects generally fair. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 18 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·41. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested. Prospects of paddy favourable. More rain wanted for the paddy crop in the Barh subdivision. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 18 to 20 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·55. General rain has benefited rice crops greatly. *Bhadoi* harvest over. Common rice continues selling below average at 16 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 0·00. *Bhadoi* harvested. Prospects of *aghani* good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·65, Samastipur 1·69, Madhubani 2·95. Harvesting of *marua* and *makai* in progress. Common rice selling from 18 to 19¼ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·48. Approach of the cold weather is being felt and morning is becoming cooler. Wind at times westerly. *Kurthi* and autumn indigo are being sown. Reaping of *bhadoi* almost completed with more than average outturn. Prospects of paddy as yet favourable. Common rice sells at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—Rainfall 2·08. Transplantation of *aghani* finished. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute are being cut with fair outturn. Cattle-disease at Sadar and Gondwara outpost. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at Sadar 25 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 6·37. Weather seasonable. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	21	0	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	23	5	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	26	4	
Banki	...	...	...	25	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 5·75, Giridi 3·95. Ample rain has fallen all over the district. Prospects of rice crops immensely improved. *Bhadoi* crops being reaped with good results everywhere. Ploughing for winter crops continues. Fodder abundant. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers and Giridi 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week, the falls being heavy in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. The winter rice crop has been generally benefited by the rain. The prospects in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, though still bad, have somewhat improved. The rain has also helped the preparation of lands for the cold-weather crops. *Aus* rice and jute are still being cut, and the harvesting of the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar and Chota Nagpur is in progress. Sugarcane is generally doing well. No cattle-disease is reported except from Rangpur and Purnea. The price of common rice is steady, but in some districts there has been a fall owing to the harvesting of the *aus* crop.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 24th September, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*retail*) *of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the*

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.*			Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	Burdwan Division															
1	Burdwan	13 0	11 8	15 0	...	.	..	12 8	12 0	10 8	15 8	15 8	16 0		...	...
2	Birbhum	15 12	15 12	12 0	...	...	..	15 0	13 8	12 0	19 8	19 8	14 4	..	...	...
3	Bankura	15 8	15 8	13 6	...	.	...	15 8	15 8	15 0	20 0	17 8	16 8	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	15 0	15 8	14 8	...	.	...	14 8	14 8	12 8	17 0	17 5	14 11	.	...	...
5	Hooghly	...	14 0	...	...	..	...	8 0	8 0	7 8	12 8	12 8	11 0		...	...
6	Howrah	..	...	...	...	..	...	10 0	10 0	9 6	13 8	13 8	11 8	.	...	...
	Presidency Division.															
7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4⅓	16 0	16 0	11 7	..	...	...
8	Calcutta	12 1	12 4	13 5	16 0	16 6	20 0	7 12	8 0	7 9	11 6	11 13	10 0	17 4	17 12	17 7
9	Nadia	15 8	16 0	15 0	24 8	24 7	20 0	6 10	6 10	6 8	13 5	15 8	11 0	.	...	...
10	Murshidabad	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	..	10 0	10 0	9 8	14 0	14 0	12 0	.	...	...
11	Jessore	12 8	13 0	12 0	13 4	16 0	...	12 8	13 0	9 8	20 0	17 12	14 0	.	...	...
12	Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	10 10	17 0	17 0	12 0	..	...	...
	Rajshahi Division.															
13	Rajshahi	18 0	17 4	15 0	24 0	2[illegible] 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 2	15 0	14 10	11 4	.	...	...
14	Dinajpur	15 0	15 0	14 6	15 10	15 0	...	10 14	9 0	9 9	15 8	15 8	11 7			...
15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	.	...	9 8	9 8	8 8	13 0	13 0	12 0	.	...	...
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	10 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur	...	...	..	..	...	...	10 0	7 0	8 0	13 8	13 13½	10 0	...		...
18	Bogra	17 4	15 0	15 0	.	.	.	12 0	12 0	9 12	15 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...
19	Pabna	19 8	20 0	15 12	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	18 0	18 0	13 8		...	..
	Dacca Division.															
20	Dacca	13 0	13 0	13 14	...	15 0	..	12 12	12 12	9 8	16 8	16 8	11 8	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	15 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...		7 10	7 10	7 8	18 0	18 0	11 8	...	...	...
23	Backergunge	..	...	...	...	.	...	14 8	15 0	10 4	16 8	19 8	11 4		.	...

* For "common rice," price of ordinary "Khiraijali" rice has been shown and not "Porgu" rice as in previous returns.

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers 10 chitaks, and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers 8 chitaks, Tamluk 10 seers 8 chitaks and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are: Serampore 11½ seers and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks Magrahát 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Basirhat 11 seers 8 chitaks.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kandi 11 seers, Jangipur not reported.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th September 1895.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*) Present return.	Indian-corn: Next preceding return.	Indian-corn: Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*) Present return.	Arhar: Next preceding return.	Arhar: Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood: Next preceding return.	Firewood: Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale Salt: Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	...	90 0	100 0	...	A 1 .	10 8	11 7	3 5 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	B 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	320 0	300 0	320 0	C 11 2	11 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	17 0	16 8	17 0	240 0	180 0	150 0	D 11 0	10 8	10 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	E 10 0	11 8	10 0	3 12 0	3 9 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	12 6	105 0	105 0	105 0	F 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	14 8	14 7	11 7	91 0	91 6	100 0	G 11 6	11 7	11 7	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
16 6	16 6	17 12	14 3	14 8	19 6	91 6	91 6	85 0	11 3	11 3	11 13	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	H 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	190 0	190 0	190 0	I 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	120 0	120 0	J 10 0	10 4	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 9 12	9 12	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	19 11	19 15	17 10	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	4 0 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	13 4	16 0	...	110 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 5 3	4 0 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
23 0	23 0	22 0	7 12	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	10 8	10 0	9 0	60 0	45 0	60 0	O 9 0	9 0	10 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	18 0	18 12	17 4	160 0	160 0	200 0	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 8 0	3 9 6	3 7 6	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	115 0	110 0	140 0	Q 10 10	10 10	9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	110 0	120 0	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	140 0	120 0	S 9 12	9 12	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	80 0	T 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9 seers 8 chitaks, Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.
K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9½ seers.
M In the Alipur Duar the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram and Nilphamari not reported.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee.
Q In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 10 seers, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 11 seers, Munshirhat 11 seers.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, and Netrokon 10½ seers.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare.) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL —*concluded.*		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
CHITTAGONG DIVISION. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	6 8	..	...	..	10 10	11 0	10 5	20 0	16 0	15 8	.		...
25	Noakhali ...	...	.	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	8 0	16 0	16 8	15 0	...	.	...
26	Chittagong .	9 12	9 12	9 12	...	...	..	11 8	11 8	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 12	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna ...	18 0 / 16 0	Red. 18 0 White. 15 8	17 0 / 16 0	24 0	24 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	19 8	18 8	15 8	24 0	23 0	...
28	Gaya ...	13 0	13 0	14 8	23 8	22 0	19 8	9 0	9 0	8 12	17 0	17 0	13 4	17 4	20 4	17 4
29	Shahabad ...	13 0	13 0	14 4	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	16 0	15 5	14 12	21 8	22 0	21 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	16 0	16 8	12 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	17 0	17 0	14 0	29 4	27 8	18 0	8 8	8 2	8 8	17 8	17 2	14 0	.	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	14 8	14 8	14 0	25 0	25 0	18 8	8 0	9 0	8 0	15 0	15 14	12 8	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	13 0	15 0	13 10	25 0	25 0	16 14	10 8	10 8	10 0	18 8	18 0	12 8	...	..	..
BHAGALPUR DIVISION. 34	Monghyr ...	15 8	16 0	13 8 to 14 8	24 8	26 0	16 12	12 0	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 0	11 5	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 6	13 14	22 11	23 15	17 10	13 14	13 14	10 11	18 15	17 10	13 14	..	...	.
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	11 0	20 0	20 0	15 0	...	..	.
37	Malda (English Bazar).	18 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	...	.	..
38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 8	12 8	12 0	...	...	..	14 0	13 8	11 8	18 0	17 8	14 8	.		...
ORISSA.																
ORISSA DIVISION. 39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	..	11 13	11 13	9 14	21 0	21 0	13 2	..		...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0 to 17 0	10 0	22 0	21 0 to 22 0	14 0		...	...
41	Puri .	10 8	10 8	11 13	..	...		13 2	13 2	9 3	23 0	23 0	14 7	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION. 42	Hazaribagh ...	10 0	12 8	11 0	13 4	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	17 8	18 0	13 8		...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 0 / 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 11 0 White. 7 0 to 10 0	10 8 / 7 4 to 9 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	..	...
44	Palamau ...	15 3	13 8	12 14	20 4	20 4	16 14	9 0	9 9	11 4	12 15	12 6	12 6	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ..	13 4	13 8	14 8	16 0	20 0	16 0	15 0 to 16 0	11 8 to 12 0	10 0 to 11 0	17 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 20 0	18 0 to 16 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 0	18 0	18 0	10 0	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 9 seers 13 chitaks and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11¼ seers, Bihar 10¾ seers, and Dinapore not reported.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Nawada 9 seers, and Aurangabad 10¼ seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 9¾ seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 14 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) not reported.
a At Bettiah the retail prices of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10¼ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madhubani 10 seers and Samastipur not reported.

CALCUTTA

The 24th September 1895.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Coracana.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	29 0	28 0	...
...	...	...	25 4	24 0	22 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	25 0	20 0	20 0
...	...	...	30 0	26 8	22 0
...	...	...	27 8	...	21 8
...	...	...	30 0	25 0	22 8
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24 0	24 0	20 0
...	...	...	28 0	28 0	27 0
...	...	...	now 27 0	16 14	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

1978a

n the 15th September 1895—(concluded).

	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
h.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
							BENGAL—*concluded.*		
	U 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
	10 0	10 0	9 4	4 6 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
0	V 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
							BIHAR.		
0	W 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
0	X 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28	
0	Y 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	Shahabad.	29	
0	Z 10 8	10 8	10 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Saran.	30	
0	a 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31	
0	b 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
0	c 10 0	10 4	10 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33	
	d 10 8	10 0	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 11 0 to 3 12 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
8	e 10 11	10 11	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
0	f 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
0	g 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Southal Parganas.	38	
							ORISSA.		
0	h 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
0	i 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.	40	
0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	Puri.	41	
							CHOTA NAGPUR.		
)	j 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
)	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
	8 7	8 7	8 2½	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
	10 10	10 10	10 10	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
)	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum	46	

e :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
:—Banka 10 seers, Madhubani 9½ seers, and Supaul 10 seers.
e of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
ee are :—Godda 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, Rajmahal 9 seers, Deoghur and
:—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 5 0	3 4 0	2 15 6	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 0 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	4 0 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 2 0	5 5 0	2 8 0	2 12 0	3 8 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	2 4 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	4 4 0	...	2 0 0	3 12 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 3 0 White wheat. 2 7 6	2 3 0 2 8 0	2 5 0 2 7 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 8 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	3 0 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 12 0
9	Puri ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 10 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th September 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 5 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 5 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 9 0	1 10 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	.	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

...al on the 15th September 1895.

Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 13 0	2 12 0	2 1 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
...	...	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
2 3 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	3 4 0	3 4 0	...	0 6 0	0 5 0	...	3 12 0	3 8 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
2 2 0	1 12 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0	Balasore.
2 13 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav-ity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure: Variation from mean.	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Mean wind velocity.	Temperature: Highest.	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Lowest.	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·611	29·657	—·010	Variable	104	93·7	15 & 16 Sep	77·2	20th Sep.	90·3	70·8	85·0
			Raniganj	29·374	29·656	—·057	Ely	81	95·7	18th ,,	76 4	19th ,,	90·9	78·0	84·5
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·389	29·638	—·057	Calm	69	94·1	15, 17 & 18 ,,	75·6	19th ,,	90·2	77·7	84·0
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·555	29·651	—·062	N	114	95·3	16th ,,	75·1	18th ,,	90·6	78·1	84·4
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·668	29·637	-·013	Variable	315	92·7	17th ,,	78·0	18th ,,	88·4	80·7	84·6
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·685	29·652	—·036	Ely	93	92 4	16th ,,	76·2	20th ,,	88 2	78·4	83·3
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·670	29·665	—·052	Ely	138	95·3	16 & 17 ,,	76·7	18th ,,	91·2	78·3	84·8
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·660	29·675	·025	E	129	92·7	18th ,,	77 8	19th ,,	89·8	79·6	84·7
		Jessore	Jessore	29·690	29·670	—·043	SEly	117	92·5	17th ,,	76 9	17th ,,	89·3	78·4	83·9
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·656	29·675	—·046	NEly	117	92·1	17 & 18 ,,	76·1	18th ,,	89·2	78·7	84 0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·628	29·705	·029	NEly	175	92·8	18th ,,	75·2	19th ,,	89 3	77·5	83·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·501	29·743	—·005	Variable	96	93·4	18th ,,	74·1	15th ,,	90·0	75 7	82·9
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22 905	—	-·016	Ely	94	68·1	18th ,,	54·2	20th ,,	64·7	55·1	59·9
			Gnatong	19 332	—	—	SE	127	53·4	15, 19 & 21. ,,	36·6	17th ,,	51·4	40·3	45·9
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·645	29·723	-·120	NE	83	92·8	18th ,,	75·2	19th ,,	89·4	77·6	83·5
		Bogra	Bogra	29 684	29·697	—·038	Calm	95	92·7	17th ,,	77·7	19th ,,	89·6	79·3	84·1
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·697	29·696	—·015	Ely	81*	91·3	17th ,,	76·2	19th ,,	88·2	79·0	83·6
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·722	29·696	—·011	Ely	182*	91·1	17th ,,	77·7	18th ,,	88 1	79·9	84·0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·696	29·706	—·011	ENE	116	92·7	17th ,,	77·0	18 & 19 ,,	89·1	78 5	83·8
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·706	29·699	-·052	Ely	121	90·8	15th ,,	77 4	18th ,,	87·9	79·5	83·7
		Backergunge	Barisal*	29·746	29·704	—·025	Ely	60	91·3	16 & 18 ,,	75·9	18th ,,	87·6	78·6	83·1
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·714	29·698	-·057	E & S	90	92·3	1,th ,,	74·8	18th ,,	88·2	76·5	82·4
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·714	29·704	-·050	SW	109	89·0	16th ,,	76·3	18th ,,	85·7	78·2	82·0
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·676	29·711	—·028	SSE	106	89·7	16th ,,	74·1	18th ,,	86 6	76·9	81·8
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·548	29·683	—·008	E	159	92·5	15th ,,	76·2	21st ,,	89·4	78 6	84·0
		Gaya	Gaya	29·352	29·682	-·002	Calm	111	96·5	15th ,,	75·3	19 & 21 ,,	91·9	77·2	84·6
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·360	29·665	—·042	Variable	317	95·8	15th ,,	?	?	91·4	?	?
			Buxar	29·470	29·604	—·013	Ely	127	94·0	15th ,,	73 8	20 & 21 ,,	89·7	76 8	83·3
			Arrah	29·540	29·683	—·011	Variable	18_*	94·4	18th ,,	74 5	21st ,,	90·6	77·0	83·8
		Saran	Chapra	29·551	29·685	—·011	Ely	124	93·3	18th ,,	72 6	19th ,,	89·2	77·2	83·2
		Champaran	Motihari	29·526	29·708	—·010	ENE	179	95·0	18th ,,	73·8	21st ,,	87·5	75·7	81·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·561	29·693	--	Calm	169	92·7	18th ,,	75·2	20 & 21 ,,	89·3	77·2	83·3
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·578	29·608	—·002	ENE	151	93 0	17th ,,	76·5	18th ,,	88·2	79·4	83 8
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	. ...												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·567	29·679	—·133	NEly	136	93·7	18th ,,	76·1	19th ,,	88·8	78·6	83·7
		Purnea	Purnea	29·628	29·708	+ ·007	NEly	106	93·2	18th ,,	75 2	19th ,,	89·0	77·4	83·2
		Malda	Malda	?	?	?	Ely	71	95·1	18th ,,	76·0	16th ,,	92·2	78·1	85·2
		Sonthal Parganas†	Naya Dumka	29·226	29·671	—·039	Variable	181	93·5	18th ,,	75·8	19th ,,	89·5	77·4	83·5
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·625	29·618	—·017	Wly	—	95·2	15th ,,	75·2	19th ,,	90·4	77·8	84·1
			False Point	29·604	29·657	—·011	Wly	237	94 5	17th ,,	76 1	15, 18 & 19. ,,	88 8	77·5	83·2
		Balasore	Balasore	29·653	29·655	—·038	NNW & SSW	—	93·9	17th ,,	74·8	18th ,,	89·8	78·0	83·9
		Puri	Puri	29·702	29·666	—	Wly	253	94·7	17th ,,	74·6	19th ,,	88·8	77·5	83·2
			Gopalpur	29·705	29·666	—	NWly	204	92·2	17th ,,	74·1	17th ,,	88·4	77 5	82·9
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·722	29·671	—·018	NWly	227	89·7	5th ,,	71·3	19th ,,	86·0	73·2	79·6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·583	29·645	—·054	Variable	170	88·7	16 & 17 ,,	70·0	19th ,,	84·0	72·6	78·3
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	.. ..												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	28·924	29·630	—·054	Wly	38	94·4	15-17 ,,	75·0	19th ,,	93·4	77·3	83·9
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·470	29·767	+·008	NE		91·2	17th ,,	74·5	15th ,,	86·9	77·0	82·0
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·664	29·734	—·016	NE	218	89·2	18th ,,	75·8	19 & 20 ,,	86·6	77·2	81·9
		Cachar	Silchar	29·675	29·731	—·009	Calm		96·6	17th ,,	76·2	15th ,,	91·8	77·3	84·6

* Mean of 6 days. | † Mean for 5 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The

:or the week ending Saturday, the 21st of September 1895.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.
+0·5	82 3	87	6·7	5·03
+0·9	81·5	87	5·9	4·13
+0·9	81·8	85	6·1	4·09
+0·7	82·4	87	3·6	6·03
+0·7	83 7	88	8·0	2·29
+0·4	82·4	86	5·4	1·21
+1·1	82·9	81	7·1	1·35
+0·7	82·3	90	7·1	1·69
—0·3	82·9	89	6·9	2·51
+1·0	83 2	87	6·4	3·36
—0·3	80·4	87	5·9	1·93
+1·0	80·6	83	5·1	0·79
—0·2	58·6	94	7·4	13·27
—	46·5	87	6·0	4·48
+0·1	81·6	86	6·6	0·92
+1·6	82·9	86	3·7	1·39
+0·2	82·0	89	7 0	0·41
+0·1	82·8	88	7·7	2·27
+1·0	83·0	85	4 6	0·40
+0·7	82·5	89	5·4	1·58
+0·2	83·1	88	6·3	2·50
—0·4	82·3	91	5·7	2·13
—0·2	81·2	91	4·7	1·35
—0·1	80·3	91	8·4	1·60
—1·4	83·9	82	4·9	5·41
—0·3	82·4	80	4·6	1·77
?	82·8	79	4·6	3·64
0	82·1	83	4·9	2·94
—0·5	82·2	87	4·7	3·14
—1·1	82·1	84	5·3	3·03
—2·2	81·8	83	5·4	6 00
—	81·9	88	3·0	1·93
—0·5	81·9	87	6·3	1·65
0	81·9	87	6·1	3·48
—0·5	81·0	86	5·7	2·08
+0·9	82·2	87	3·6	1·14
+0·9	82·2	85	5·7	2 95
+0·3	80·4	85	6·4	5·12
+0·3	81·8	87	7·7	1·68
+1·2	83·1	86	3·4	2·62
—	81·5	86	6·7	11·04
—	80·8	89	4·3	2·34
+0·0	77·2	83	6·4	6·08
+1·1	77·0	83	3·3	4·58
+1·4	82·3	81	5·0	3·33
—0·9	79·2	93	8·4	0·63
+0·4	80·3	88	5·9	0·21
+1·0	81·3	87	7·9	0·32

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Of week: Mean for district.	Of week: Normal mean.	Of week: Average number of rainy days.	Of week: Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Mean for district.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Normal mean.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Variation.	Rainfall since 16th May 1895: Mean for district.	Rainfall since 16th May 1895: Normal mean.	Rainfall since 16th May 1895: Variation.	District.
3·25	1·45	3·00	2·29	5 38	5 69	—0 31	32 41	40·82	—8·41	Burdwan.
4·13	1·69	2·33	2·40	8 23	7·47	+0 76	36·09	45·97	—9·28	Birbhum.
3·27	1·84	3·25	2·73	5·43	6 20	—0·77	38·58	45·99	—7·41	Bankura.
3·15	1·92	3·25	2·42	5·29	6·65	—1·36	32·87	45 49	—12·62	Midnapore.
2·99	2·01	4·33	2·41	5·70	6 32	—0·62	31·59	44·18	—12 59	Hooghly.
1·32	1·95	3·50	2·71	3 70	6 69	—2·99	28·52	44·60	—16·08	Howrah.
2·15	2·06	2·67	2 64	3·56	7·32	—3·76	32·11	46·29	—14·18	24-Parganas.
1·21	1·62	4·00	2·80	2·70	7·44	—4·65	32·08	46 72	—14·64	Calcutta.
1·93	1·62	3·20	2 09	4·04	6 16	—2·12	28·82	41·75	—12·93	Nadia.
2·52	1·94	3·57	2 34	6·57	7·25	—0·68	28·61	45·35	—16 75	Murshidabad.
2·14	1·60	3·20	2·09	4 15	6·09	—1·94	33·40	43 03	—10·63	Jessore.
4·94	1·84	2·67	2·60	7·37	7 13	+0 24	38·53	48 68	—10·15	Khulna.
3·06	2·44	3·67	2·32	8 56	8·24	+0·32	38·51	45 94	—7·43	Rajshahi.
1·71	1·95	2·60	2·47	7·30	8 69	—1·39	41·60	50·44	—5·84	Dinajpur.
1·13	6·11	2·00	3·50	8·86	17·67	—8·81	109 90	105 71	+4 19	Jalpaiguri.
5·08	4·02	3 00	3·69	14·75	13·56	+1·19		111 35		Darjeeling.
0·50	4·53	2·00	3·47	11·19	14·26	—3·07	100 96	95 67	+5·29	Kuch Bihar.
0·91	2·21	2·25	2 51	12·75	9·25	+3·50		63 32		Rangpur.
0·85	1·72	1·50	2·60	8·51	6·67	+1·84		48·37		Bogra.
0·76	1·85	1·00	2·48	5·22	7·53	—2·31	33 94	44·92	—10·98	Pabna.
2·82	2·18	3·00	2·57	7·70	7 89	—0·19	39 52	52 26	—12·74	Dacca.
0·38	2·39	1·00	2·87	2·89	8·68	+1·21		58 55		Mymensingh.
	1·59		2·15		6·46			47·23		Faridpur.
5·21	2·54	4·50	3 22	8·16	8·59	—0·43	44·49	65·24	—20·75	Backergunge.
1·76	2 33	2·50	3·15	7·52	8·24	0·72		59 51		Tippera.
1·32	3·75	3·50	3·44	6·76	12·69	—5·93	73·26	93·01	—19·75	Noakhali.
	2·27		2·98		10·63			69·15		Chittagong.
0·71	2·70	1·00	3·90	6·31	9 33	—3·02	59·4	70 21	—10·74	South Lushai Hills.
2·92	1·12	4·00	1·75	4·03	4·73	—0·70	32·99	35 08	—2·09	Patna.
2·58	1·17	3 50	1·73	5·17	4 98	+0·19	32·70	36·07	—3·37	Gaya.
3·76	1·39	2·20	2 20	5·37	5 38	—0·01		34·53		Shahabad.
4·83	1·37	3·33	2·01	8·26	5·06	+3·20		35·22		Saran.
6·86	1·47	4·50	1·56	13·45	5·23	+8·22	54 71	38·82	+15·89	Champaran.
2·79	1·39	3·67	1·65		5·37			36 07		Muzaffarpur.
2·10	1·27	3·33	1·63	8·25	6·25	+2·00	35·47	38·18	—2·71	Darbhanga.
2·31	1·07	3·33	1·78	3·67	5 64	—1·97	32·88	37·26	—4·38	Monghyr.
3·51	1·22	3·00	2·00	6·88	6·44	+0·44		39·04		Bhagalpur.
1·81	1·04	3·00	2·37	8·00	10·21	—2·21		56·90		Purnea.
1·26	1·66	3 00	2·16	2·42	8·28	—5 86	34·06	46·96	—12·90	Malda.
2·56	2·10	3·00	2·57	4·54	7 68	—3·14	33·56	44 12	—10·56	Sonthal Parganas.
	2·69		3·14		7·53			42·47		Cuttack.
	2·80		3·13		8·02			43·62		Balasore.
	2·49		3·50		7 68			41 94		Puri.
	1·06		2·98		6·87			44·16		Hazaribagh.
	1·50		2·80		6·99			45·46		Lohardaga.
3·16	1·08	1·00	1·95	3·48	5·71	—2·23	26·56	37·20	—10·64	Palamau.
3·58	1·60	2·00	2·50	5·58	5·97	—0·39	33 55	41·15	—7·60	Manbhum.
3·33	1·29	2·00	2·45	3·69	6·17	—2·48	37·79	45·38	—7·59	Singhbhum.
										Sibsagar.
										Goalpara.
										Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the norms during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the sub-divisions

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of September 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 15th.	Monday, 16th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 18th.	Thursday, 19th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	0·16	0·90	0·06	0·91	3	2·03	1·65	4·40	5·20	32·17	37·99
			Burdwan	...	...	...	0·23	1·93	3·20	0·57	4	5·93	1·00	7·93	5·96	34·34	41·16
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·41	0·09	2	0·91	1·45	3·41	6·09	30·39	40·68
			Raniganj	...	...	...	0·88	3·06	0 09	0·10	3	4·13	1·08	5·70	5·49	32·75	48 26
			Mankur	...	...	..	0·22	3·71	1·20	0·27	4	5·40	?	10·17	?		?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	2·30	0·51	0·05	2	2·86	1·65	7·28	7·52	41·30	46·89
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	3·91	0·62	0·08	2	4·61	1·87	5·71	7·20	33·22	47·72
			Rampur Hát	...	...	...	..	1·35	1·95	1·63	3	4·93	1·55	11·73	7·61	35·55	43·65
			Bolpur	...	...	...	0·74	1·38	1·00	0·72	4	3·84	?	6·46	?	32·33	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	1·83	1·92	0·92	3	4·67	?	10·01	?	39·99	?
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	1·77	0·76	0·76	3	3·29	?	6·37	?		?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	0·48	...	0·31	3·86	0·34	...	4	4·99	1·41	7·39	5·86	40·64	44 40
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	1·81	0·28	0·21	3	2·30	2·39	3·61	6·51	38·73	45 93
			Maliara	...	..	...	0·58	2·92	0·09	0·02	2	3·61	1 88	4·92	5·03	37·37	44·97
			Khatra	...	0·18	...	0·14	1·65	0·18	0·04	4	2·19	1·66	5·70	7·40	36·15	48 8)
			Indas	...	...	...	..	1·02	0·45	1·52	3	2·99	?	4·97	?	25·88	?
			Kotalpur	...	...	..	0·28	0·62	0·58	0·52	4	2·00	?	2·85	?	23·97	?
			Onda	...	..	0·12	1·15	1·22	0·41	...	4	2·90	?	4·57	?	34·90	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	1·06	3·82	0·06	...	3	4·94	?	6·76	?	30·12	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	0·45	1·42	0·18	...	3	2·05	?	4·50	?	35·74	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	1·99	0·26	...	2	2·25	?	3·93	?	25·80	?
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	1·07	1·16	0·30	...	3	2·53	2·14	3 31	8·42	35·09	49·93
			Tamluk	...	0·01	...	0·20	0·70	0·16	...	3	1·07	1·89	2·97	6·77	28·79	44·02
			Midnapore	...	0·06	...	1·20	0·51	2·69	2·13	4	6·59	1·42	9·05	5·18	41·10	41·19
			Ghatal	...		...	0·34	1·14	0·91	0·01	3	2·40	2·22	5·79	6·92	26·41	47·76
			Kukrahati	...	...	...	0·58	1 03	0·69	0·24	4	2·54	?	4·66	?		?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	0·14	0·54	0·96	0·70	4	2 34	?	4·65	?		?
			Panskura	...	0·32	...	0·22	0·65	0·88	0·31	5	2·38	?	3 00	?	22·03	?
			Dantoon	...	...	...	0·12	2·06	0·81	0·35	4	3·24	?	4·65	?	35·98	?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	0·30	...	1·94	0·67	0·35	0.40	5	3·66	1·94	5·75	6·28	31·11	43·27
			Hooghly	...	...	...	1·87	0·49	0·50	0·25	4	3·11	1·78	7·61	5·81	34·31	41·86
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	0·18	0·64	0·92	0·47	4	2·21	2·31	3·75	6·87	29·36	47·43
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	0·19	0·21	0·30	0·10	4	0·80	1·51	3·33	6·63	30·12	43·81
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	0 64	0 95	0·24	...	3	1·83	2·38	4·05	6·73	26·83	45·31
			Ulubaria	...	...	...	0·50	0·98	0·75	0·37	4	2·60	?	4·27	?	28·96	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	0·80	0·89	0·65	0·04	3	2·29	2·61	3·89	8·79	35·82	56·18
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	0·34	...	1 00	0·65	0·17	4	2·14	2·27	4·41	8·70	30·09	40·68
			Canning Town	..	...	...	...	1·12	0·60	0·08	2	1·80	?	3·92	?	27·79	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	0·19	0 44	0·37	0·21	4	1·21	1·62	2·79	7·44	32·08	47·53
			Barrackpore	...	..	...	2·54		...	0·99	2	3·53	2·01	5·60	6·02	31·08	43·10
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·47	...	2	1·25	1·79	2·15	6·81	33·31	44·51
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·54	...	2	1·32	2·01	2·53	6·91	23·98	42·07
			Basirhat	...	...	...	0·98	0 48	0·92	...	3	2·38	1·64	2·70	6·63	32·46	46·83
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	0·81	1·21	0·56	0·04	3	2·62	1·37	4·76	5·38	29·09	40·57
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	0·08	0 81	0·45	0·01	2	1·35	1·87	2·77	5·89	25·81	38·92
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	0 37	0 94	0·64	0·33	4	2·28	1·60	4·80	6·98	27·47	43·05
			Meherpur	...	...	...	0·05	0 79	0·37	0·53	3	1·74	1·45	3·89	5·58	31·44	40·73
			Kushtia	...	...	...	0·12	0·51	0·50	0·51	4	1·64	1·79	3·94	6·95	29·34	45·26
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	1·03	1·62	0·60	3	3·25	1·97	5·41	7·29	26·46	44·07
			Berhampore	...	...	...	0·56	0·82	0·23	0·08	3	1·69	2·07	6·00	7·53	27·05	42·59
			Lalbag	...	...	...	0·23	0·64	1·27	0·06	3	2·20	2·50	8·21	7·89	35·15	41 83
			Azimganj	...	...	...	0·30	0·95	1·05	0·15	4	2·45	1·73	5·45	6·99		43·08
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	1 49	0·40	0·90	3	2·79	1·85	6·58	8·16	27·15	42·80
			Lalgola	...	...	0·10	1·00	2·00	0·10	0·10	5	3·30	1·69	7·30	7·34	54·87	62·94
			Akhriganj	...	..	...	0·79	1·71	1·01	0·44	4	3·95	?	6·59	?	30·89	?
			Patkabari	...	..	...	0·60						?		?		?
			Dumkal	...	...	...	0·25	0·53	1·00	0·21	4	1·99	1·77	6·71	5·55		41·18
		Jessore	Narail	...	...	...	0·83	1·14	0·01	0·20	3	2·18	1·49	3·13	5·53	32·50	39·42
			Jessore	...	...	0·07	0·03	1·73	0·33	0·02	2	2·18	1·82	4·26	6·30	29·61	46·29
			Jhenidah	0·14	...	...	0·56	0·34	0·48	0·50	5	2·02	1·59	4·02	6·10	31·65	44·77
			Magura	0·05	...	..	1·40	0·43	0·05	...	2	1·93	1·40	5·39	6·13	34·01	41·95
			Bangaon	...	...	...	0·86	0·98	0·36	0·18	4	2·38	1·81	3·15	6·44	34·26	42·92
		Khulna	Satkhira	..	...	...	...	3·70	0·80	..	2	4·50	1·72	6·63	6·28	39·18	46·73
			Bagerhat	0·27	...	...	2·57	2·23	0·25	0·07	4	5·39	1·82	9·23	7·62	43·01	52·31
			Khulna	...	...	...	2·51	2·36	...	0·05	2	4·92	1·98	6·22	7·51	33·40	47·00
			Nakipur	...	...	...	2·12	0·90	...	...	2	3·02	?	3·02	?		?
			Rampal	...	0·44	...	1·00	3·00	...	0·04	3	4·48	?	8·87	?		?
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	0·09	...	0·37	1·12	1·18	0·57	4	3·33	1·81	9·81	6·88	38·58	44·23
			Nator	...	...	...	0·34	1·34	0·95	0·80	4	3·43	1·60	7·10	7·67	34·78	45·80
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·50	0·16	3	2·41	3·90	8·77	9·66	42·20	47·77
			Lalpur	...	...	0·40	0·83	0 45	...	0·80	4	1·98	?	4·40	?	35 30	?
			Manda										?		?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·75	0·16	3	2·66	2·38	7·53	8·20	38·32	49·76
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·77	0·04	2	1·31	2·06	2·91	9·81	42·76	47·56
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·74	...	2	1·28	1·71	4·44	8·62	45·66	51·76
			Dinajpur	0 43	...	...	...	0·37	0·75	...	3	1·55	1·76	17·27	8·25	61·25	55 14
			Balughat	0·52	...	...	...	0·43	0·78	...	3	1·73	1·85	4·33	8·58	34·97	47·58
			Thakurgaon	0·60	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	2	0·92	?	9·71	?	74·10	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	0·75	...	...	...	0·28	0 07	0·03	2	1·13	6·11	8·86	17·67	109·90	104·58
			Alipore Dooar	0·28	..	...	...	0·29	...	...	2	0·57	?	10·81	?		?
			Fallacotta										?		?		?
			Debiganj	0·35	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·12	3	0·89	?	9·44	?	75·13	
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	0·82	...	...	...	1·19	0·18	...	3	2·10	?	16·68	?	125·28	
		Darjeeling	Baxa	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·11	0·20	3	0·99	7·67	16·80	22·78	187·88	171·68
			Siliguri	0·81	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	2	1·35	3·93	11·90	11·60	113·84	100·69
			Darjeeling	0·37	...	...	0·60	4·88	7 26	0·09	4	13·20	2·45	20·73	12·55	113·54	96·10
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	0·06	3·28	1·22	0·13	3	4·69	2·01	5·96	7·26		76·3.
			Kurseong	1·13	0·20	...	...	1·54	1·76	...	4	4·63	?	13·94	?	141·36	?
			Pedong	0·53	0·03	2·76	0·23	2·79	0·98	0·01	5	7·33	?	10·61	?	82 52	
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	0·43	0·16	0·31	0·05	1·51	1·31	0·71	6	4·48		10·07		92·94	
		Tibet	Yatung														
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	0·49	...	...	...	0·11	0·02	...	2	0·62	4·43	18·04	13·49	108·58	84·46
			Kuch Bihar	0·17	...	...	...	0·17	0·15	0·02	3	0·52	4·55	12·59	15·43	108·06	105·05
			Mekliganj	0·23	0·04	...	...	0·09	...	0·05	1	0·46	4·27	7·19	13·81	88·29	96·84
			Mathabhanga	0·05	...	...	...	0·23	0·10	0·02	2	0·40	4·85	6·31	14·27	98·82	100·79
			Falbari		...	...	...	0·16	0·16				?		?		?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·03	...	...	...	0·63	0·25	0·03	2	0·99	1·89	5·75	8·49		51·58
			Rangpur	0·02	0·09	...	0·01	0·66	0·04	0·10	2	0·92	2·40	15·51	9·87	52·91	64·48
			Peerganj	...	...	...	...	4·00					?		?		?
			Kuriguon	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·35	0·15	3	0·92	1·76	13·36	8·18	72·15	63·98
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	1·45	...	...	1	1·45	?	8·04	?	48·23	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·10	...	...	...	0·56	0·05	0·08	2	0·79	2·77	16·87	10·40	76·04	74·58
			Ulipur	...	...	...	0·50	1·30	...	...	2	1·80	?	7·01	?	46·66	?
			Sanderganj	0·46	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	2	1·00	?	8·08	?	47·70	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1	0·30	1·64	10·20	6·34	41·18	49·15
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	1·05	...	...	1	1·05	1·84	7·78	5·38	43·70	44·48
			Bogra	0·86	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	2	1·39	1·80	7·84	7·24	41·00	51·98
			Panchbibi	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·15	2	0·67	1·60	8·20	7·71		47·98
		Pabna	Pabna	...	...	...	0·03	0·92	0·08	0·07	1	1·10	1·83	4·47	7·96	30·61	45·30
			Sirajganj	...	...	...	0·07	0·34	...	...	1	0·41	1·87	5·95	7·09	37·19	44·46

tatement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of September 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 15th.	Monday, 16th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 18th.	Thursday, 19th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	1·31	...	...	2·25	0·34	1·32	..			2·67		9·15		60·07
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	1·03	1·16	..	0·08	2	2·27	1·73	6·86	7·63	35·34	50·94
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	1·11	0·70	0·30	0·08	3	2·19	3·23	4·96	8·93	39·47	55·45
			Manikganj ...	0·10	...	...	0·45	1·01	0·05	...	3	1·61	1·10	9·19	5·84	44·16	42·57
			Jaydebpur ...	...	0·58	...	0·31	0·59	...	...	3	1·48	?	11·22	?	53·60	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·23	15·65	9·06	68·39	50·38
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	0·41	0·19	...	...	2	0·60	1·54	7·59	6·41	38·64	46·00
			Mymensingh	.	...	...	0·03	0·29	0·08	..	1	0·40	3·06	8·03	9·57	61·11	62·68
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·75	...	0·15	2	0·90	2·43	5·31	9·28	43·51	51·29
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Nil	Nil	2·68	12·08	9·04	63·61	70·38
			Subarnakhali										?		?		?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	1·10	...	1·30	...	2	2·40	?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	0·09	...	...	...	0·41	0·71	...	2	1·21	?	7·89	?	64·91	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·68					?		?		?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	0·50	0·56	0·65				1·79		6·24		47·76
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	0·60	0·47	0·51	.	3	1·58	1·71	5·84	7·10	43·30	49·14
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	0·60	1·15	...	...	2	1·75	1·27	4·65	6·04		44·70
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·50	...	...	6·63	2·55	0·12	0·03	4	9·80	2·71	13·03	9·96	52·44	75·23
			Pirojpur ...	0·16	..	..	2·74	1·80	0·47	0·63	5	5·80	2·11	10·22	7·91	45·86	58·43
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	0·79	1·50	0·12	0·11	4	2·52	2·69	5·38	8·07	37·30	56·78
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	0·88	0·64	0·51	0·34	4	2·40	?	7·50	?	46·28	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	0·24	0·62	1·04	0·69	0·21	5	2·71	2·65	4·66	8·43	42·24	70·17
			Daulatkhan	...	...	0·39	0·45	0·54	1·02	0·11	5	2·51	?	5·68	?		?
			Bauphal ...	..	...	2·01	2·74	1·40	0·61	...	4	6·76	?	9·70	?	41·23	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	1·39	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	2	2·03	2·02	9·02	7·64	44·28	51·75
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	0·37	...	..	1·26	0·13	...	0·02	3	1·79	2·45	4·47	8·19	45·11	66·86
			Chandpur .	...	...	...	1·40	0·38	0·48	0·14	4	2·70	2·55	10·56	8·26	52·13	64·25
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·05	1	0·50	2·29	6·00	8·54	48·13	52·21
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	1·10	...	0·55	0·30				?		?		?
			Nasirnagar ...										?		?		?
			Dandkandi ...	..	...	...	1·45	1·10	0·14	.	3	2·69	?	7·59	?		?
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	.		1	0·20	?	1·86	?	35·30	?
			Laksam ...										?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·02	..	0·32	0·13	0·38	0·16	0·05	4	1·35	4·13	5·00	13·16	73·70	93·32
			Fenny ...	0·05	...	0·26	0·73	0·25	...	...	3	1·29	3·57	4·11	12·21	73·70	92·62
			Harishpur ...	.	...	0·06	0·22	0·38					?		?		?
			Ramganj ..	0·19	...	...	0·42	0·30	1·01	0·58	5	3·40	?	7·51	?	58·32	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	0·15	0·11	1·10	0·15	0·13	...	5	1·94	2·59	7·48	11·39	80·86	116·62
			Chittagong ...	..	...	0·56	1·07						1·94		9·85		81·63
			Kutubdia ...	0·03	3·23	0·45							?		?		?
			Satkania ...	...	0·08	0·80	1·06	...	0·21				?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	0·32	0·10	..	...	2	0·42	?	7·33	?	74·32	?
			Chandpur ...	...	0·17	0·30	2·52	0·03	0·07				?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	0·06	...	...	0·56	0·03	0·06	...	1	0·71	2·70	6·31	9·33	59·41	70·21
			Bandarban ...	...	...	2·14	1·00	...	0·22	0·03	3	3·39	?	15·56	?	58·24	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·92	...	...	...	0·12	2·56	1·81	4	5·41	1·53	6·55	4·80	30·01	35·86
			Dinapore ...	0·10	...	0·10	...	0·20	1·70	1·11	5	3·21	1·25	5·80	4·32	29·23	35·10
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	0·17	0·33	1·48	0·14	4	2·12	0·86	2·31	4·94	23·76	36·16
			Barh ..	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·65	0·15	3	0·93	0·85	1·38	4·85	33·50	33·13
			Bikram ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·33	0·82	3	2·40	?	8·02	?		?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·43	0·32	3	2·10	?	5·30	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	3·50	...	1	3·50	1·35	6·49	5·29		37·32
			Gaya ...	0·22	...	...	...	0·29	1·21	0·02	3	1·77	1·26	4·15	5·26	30·21	37·35
			Nawadah ...	..	...	...	0·81	0·24	1·49	...	3	2·54	0·88	4·37	5·07	28·32	31·18
			Jahanabad ...	0·50	...	...	...	0·47	0·92	0·62	4	2·51	1·19	5·72	4·30	33·10	35·08
			Arwal ...	...	0·08	...	...	0·07	1·15	0·52	2	1·82	?	4·62	?	32·09	?
			Daudnagar ...	0·03	...	...	...	...	2·75	...	1	2·78	?	5·45	?	45·76	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	0·43	1·71	..	2	2·14	?		?		?
			Rajauli ...										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	0·04	...	0·15	0·12	1·94	0·33				?		?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	2·78	0·11	2	2·94	0·97	5·04	5·19	42·75	32·27
			Dehri ...	0·06	0·08	...	...	0·11	3·40	..	2	3·64	1·87	4·80	6·65	35·76	36·85
			Bhabhua ...	...	0·04	0·38	...	...	4·05	0·06	2	4·53	0·98	5·13	5·01	36·18	35·19
			Sasaram ...	...	0·47	...	...	0·21	4·85	...	2	5·53	1·71	6·58	5·10	32·33	34·21
			Arrah ...	0·19	...	...	0·09	1·38	0·52	...	3	2·18	1·40	5·31	4·05		34·34
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	0·05	1	4·80	?	5·98	?	47·39	?
			Khiri ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·65	2·90	3	3·70	?	4·55	?	29·06	?
			Agoaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	1·20	2	3·32	?	7·55	?		?
			Ramagar ...	0·86	0·16	...	...	...	1·67	0·50	4	3·19	?	5·78	?	32·12	?
			Koath ...	0·24	...	...	...	...	2·73	0·14	3	3·11	?	5·67	?	29·06	?
			Sikroul ...	0·79	...	0·38	...	0·20	2·39	0·20	5	3·96	?	6·84	?		?
			Bassowan ...	...	0·87	...	...	...	4·35	...	2	5·22	?	5·67	?	38·00	?
			Monaharpur	...	0·50	...	...	0·15	2·10				?		?		?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	3·07	1·54	3	4·80	0·09	9·41	4·87	47·73	35·47
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	3·10	3·55	...	3	6·65	1·86	7·69	5·57		36·22
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	3·05	2	5·05	?	6·74	?	33·95	?
			Chapra ...	0·17	...	...	...	0·20	1·55	1·11	4	3·03	1·26	7·08	4·75	53·11	33·99
			Secreepur ...										?		?		?
			Amnour ...	0·67	...	...	...	...	2·87	1·56	3	5·10	?	8·87	?	36·13	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·15	2·21	2	4·36	?	7·41	?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	1·12	1·08	0·29	...	0·12	2·14	1·25	6	6·00	1·47	11·55	5·98	58·80	57·62
			Bettiah ...	...	...	1·69	...	...	2·23	3·80	3	7·72	1·47	15·33	4·40	50·53	55·90
			Ragaha ...	...	...	1·64	...	...	2·30	9·50	3	13·44	?	17·14	?	60·00	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·65	2·48	2	5·13	?	7·38	?	49·78	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	0·11	...	...	0·40	1·16	0·77	4	2·44	1·43		6·14		36·18
			Muzaffarpur	0·32	...	...	...	...	1·00	0·36	3	1·68	1·35	6·35	5·85		37·12
			Hajipur ...	0·35	...	...	...	0·14	2·00	1·75	4	4·24	1·38	6·97	4·12	35·84	34·58
			Paru ...	0·21	...	...	...	...	1·51	1·84	3	3·56	?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·57	...	2	1·62	?		?		?
			Shiuhar ...	0·35	...	...	...	0·25	1·50	0·60	4	2·70	?		?		?
			Pupri ...	...	0·21	...	0·35	...	1·78	0·37	4	2·71	?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	0·03	0·24	1·29	0·13	3	1·69	1·40	4·51	5·49	28·13	37·13
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1·23	0·11	3	1·65	1·37	7·98	6·39	34·64	38·70
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	0·11	0·30	1·26	1·28	4	2·95	0·96	12·24	6·87	55·41	25·16
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	..	...	1·70	0·15	2	1·85	?	9·32	?		?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	0·27	...	1·23	0·31	3	1·81	?	7·46	?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	0·20	...	...	0·21	0·95	0·22	4	1·58	1·23	3·73	5·05	30·81	34·13
			Monghyr ...	...	1·15	...	...	0·38	1·20	0·07	3	2·80	0·80	3·18	6·39	37·97	39·90
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	0·42	1·50	0·64	3	2·56	1·19	4·11	5·48	29·86	37·56
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	0·26	2	1·20	?	1·20	?	31·86	?
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·26	...	...	0·81	1·82	0·10	4	2·99	?	3·63	?	32·26	?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	1	0·80	?	1·32	?	13·81	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	0·02	1·44	0·08	0·19	3	2·63	?	5·08	?	36·82	?
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	0·45	2·13	...	...	2	2·58	?	5·37	?	37·93	?
			Gidhour ..	...	...	...	0·25	0·47	1·12	...	3	1·84		4·16		20·42	
			Khargpur ...	...	0·20	...	...	0·53	0·80	0·41	4	1·94					

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 21st of Sept. 1895—*contd.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 15th.	Monday, 16th.	Tuesday, 17th.	Wednesday, 18th.	Thursday, 19th.	Friday, 20th.	Saturday, 21st.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	0·03	4·25	0·35	2	4·68	1·31	9·38	7·38	46·44	41·75
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	0·14	..	1·87	1·05	3	3·06	?	6·50	?	41·14	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	0·12	2·25	1·28	3	3·65	1·50	9·68	7·05	42·54	41·80
			Pratapganj...	0·05	...	...	...	0·15	0·62	1·95	3	2·77	?	9·27	?	51·12	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	0·01	0·54	2·44	0·49	3	3·48	1·09	5·03	5·86	37·38	36·76
			Banka ...	...	...	...	0·18	1·21	0·45	0·40	4	2·24	0·98	3·44	5·48	24·52	36·91
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	0·06	1·73	2·68	2·48	3	6·95	?	10·22	?	46·87	?
			Bansi ...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·65	...	2	1·37	?	3·55	?		
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·48	0·53	3	1·36	2·38	6·97	10·06	63·25	67·63
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·47	1·25	3	1·98	1·70	11·54	9·44	70·95	59·94
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·62	1·20	3	2·08	1·74	5·46	11·12	40·80	57·24
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	.	...	2·49	1	2·40	?		?		?
			Barsoe ...										?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·70	1·88	3	2·83	?	12·80	?	64·04	?
			Kaliaganj ...	0·05	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	2	0·85	?	7·41	?	73·50	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·24	0·12	3	1·14	1·80	2·75	8·46	34·26	46·57
			Chanchal ...	0·05	...	...	...	0·67	0·43	0·23	3	1·38	1·13	2·08	8·09	33·78	53·84
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	0·45	0·35	0·58	0·50	4	1·88	?	3·72	?	33·73	?
			Sibganj ...	...	0·49	...	0·19	1·22	1·10	0·09	4	3·09	?	5·01	?	26·89	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·72	...	2	1·30	1·92	2·38	9·38	24·84	49·06
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	0·87	0·80	0·46	3	2·13	1·97	3·61	7·01	25·72	41·16
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	0·21	1·63	1·71	1·21	4	4·76	3·10	8·32	9·71	44·68	51·22
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·72	0·13	3	2·95	2·30	7·54	8·19	35·74	49·21
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	0·28	1·16	1·07	0·15	4	2·96	1·49	3·76	6·23	28·84	41·92
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	0·86	0·87	0·02	2	1·25	1·83		3·39		41·4[illegible]
			Balbadda ...	...	...	...	0·85	[illegible]	5·50				?		?		
			Nanihal ...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	2·50	0·30	2	2·80	?				?
			Assanboni ...	...	...	...	1·35	0·7[illegible]	0·26				?		?		?
			Katikund ...	...	0·02	...	0·20	[illegible]	0·75	0·21	4	3·20	?	7·33	?		?
			Madhupur ...	...	0·12	...	...	[illegible]	0·70	0·01	3	3·14	?	4·30	?	37·37	
			Sarwan ...	.	...	0·41	1·47	0·21					?		?		?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·26	0·02	2	2·38	?	3·72	?		?
			Barkope ...										?		?		?
			Bhaggya ...	..	...	...	...	1·18	2·90	0·36			?		?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	1·61	2·25	1·26	3	5·15	?	9·80	?		?
			Bahwa ...	0·01	...	...	...	1·51	1·83	0·23	3	3·58	?	5·72	?		?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·76	1·10	3	3·86	?	5·10			?
			Chandi ...										?		?		
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·90	...	...	1·42	...	0·63				2·53		6·31		36·24
			Banki ...	0·41	...	0·03	1·05	1·61	0·18				2·55		7·71		42·2[illegible]
			Cuttack ...	0·17	0·06	0·69	3·65	1·25	0·55	Nil	5	6·37	2·72	8·20	8·24	61·60	47·26
			False Point ...	...	...	...	0·04	1·32	0·62	Nil	2	1·68	2·13	1·90	8·37	45·11	47·70
			Kendrapara...	0·01	...	0·53	0·73	[illegible]	0·05	...	4	3·92	2·92	7·13	6·92	57·72	42·81
			Jajpur ...	...	...	0·02	0·35	1·20	0·60	...	3	2·17	2·97	3·64	7·56	53·68	51·84
			Dharmsala ...			0·08	2·13	0·06					?		?		?
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	1·75	3·85					?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...		...	0·04	0·12	1·92	0·90	...	3	2·98	?	3·57	?	40·05	?
			Chandbali ...	0·08	...	...	0·52	2·90	...	...	2	3·50	3·26	5·16	7·79	41·10	41·5[illegible]
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	0·55	2	1·55	3·10	4·47	8·15	16·66	42·[illegible]
			Soro ...										2·61		8·05		41·3[illegible]
			Balasore ...	...	0·06	...	0·10	2·08	0·45	0·46	4	3·15	2·45	6·25	7·86	48·90	46·24
			Jellasore ...										2·23		8·06		44·05
			Baripada ...	...	...	0·07	1·69	0·78	0·31	...	4	3·45	3·03	6·11	8·17	37·10	45·6[illegible]
		Puri ...	Puri ...	0·02	...	0·90	2·32	5·26	2·54	...	4	11·04	2·26	12·09	7·46	61·04	36·83
			Khurda ...	..	0·03	2·65	4·00	0·11					2·57		8·33		45·32
			Bhaupur ...	0·85	...	0·73	2·90	2·00					2·64		7·25		38·34
			Gop ...						0·05				?		?		?
			Satpara ...	..	...	0·25	3·48	2·69					?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·15	...	0·04	2·33	2·10	0·27				?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	0·43	0·33	...							?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	..	0·38	0·86	1·05	0·06	0·07				?		?		?
			Kurmala ...	0·50	...	0·30	3·10	1·10					?		?		?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	0·20	2·36	1·28	0·02	3	3·95	1·64	6·10	6·50	32·87	41·35
			Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]	3·10	...	2	6·08	1·44	8·42	6·21	38·05	41·53
			Semtagurah...										1·87		6·01		40·24
			Mahudi Hills										2·27		6·70		43·17
			Jhumra Hill										2·00		8·89		50·52
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	0·14	[illegible]	1·05	...	3	3·10	?	5·39	?	34·68	?
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	1·11	3·71	...	2	4·82	?	6·60	?	41·02	?
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	2·04					?		?		?
			Ramgar ...		...	...	...	3·10	0·40				?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	2·12	3·65	...			1·38		7·21		45·41
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	3·45	0·82	...	2	4·27	1·61	5·74	6·75	41·10	45·68
			Sisai ...	...	...	0·85	0·60	4·10	0·35	...	4	5·85	?	8·07	?		?
			Palkot ...										?		?		?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	2·35	1·15	...	2	3·50	?		?		?
			Chainpur ...										?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	0·08	3·08	...	1	3·16	1·08	3·48	5·71	26·56	30·20
			Balumath ...				...	1·15	4·30				?		?		?
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	4·00	...	1	4·00	?	4·05	?	37·46	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	0·12	4·61	...	2	4·73	?	5·52	?	36·88	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·09	2·25	0·68	...	2	3·02	1·76	4·68	6·12	32·20	43·07
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	3·73	0·41	...	2	4·14	1·43	6·67	5·81	34·81	31·35
			Raghunathpur.	..	...	...	0·04	1·40	0·14	...	2	1·58	?	2·09	?	22·92	?
			Barahbhum...	...	...	...	0·80	2·70	1·10	...	3	4·60	?	5·81	?	32·02	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	0·03	1·97	0·50	...	2	5·50	?	7·41	?	43·49	?
			Chas ..	...	...	...	0·24	3·16	0·50	0·10	4	4·39	?	5·58	?	28·69	?
			Pandra ...	...	0·40	...	0·15	3·70	1·37	0·06	4	5·68	?	6·05	?	48·23	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	0·06	...	2·98	0·29	...	2	3·33	1·20	3·69	6·17	37·79	43·38
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	2·43	0·15	...	2	2·58	?	5·73	?	38·17	?
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·80	...	2	3·25	?	5·00	?	48·69	?
			Baharagura		...	...	0·83	1·02	0·30				?		?		?
			Gaikura ...	0·30	...	...	0·35	1·75	...	...	3	2·40	?	4·80	?		?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	3·10	...	0·12	2	3·22	?	4·24	?	50·40	?
			Monoharpur	...	...	...	...	1·40	2·10	..			?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen

CALCUTTA, *the 24th September* 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 21st OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

THE chief feature of importance in the weather of the week has been the cyclonic storm which crossed the south-western districts about the middle of the week, and led, after a break of considerable length, to a renewal of monsoon weather over the whole province, and to heavy rain in the parts across which the area of lowest pressure passed.

During the early part of the week, while the depression was developing and moving slowly from Burmah, where the first signs of its formation appeared, fine weather, with very little rain, prevailed over the whole province, except in North Bengal, where showers were more frequent than in the other districts. On the 15th, the first day of the week, pressure was falling everywhere, moderately in Burmah and slowly elsewhere. The distribution was then very uniform over the province and the north of the Bay, and readings were below the normal by amounts varying from ·01 inch in Orissa to ·1 inch in the south of Burmah. A more important change was beginning over the south of the Bay, and to this change I think was due the ultimate strength of the storm when in the north-west angle of the Bay and the western districts. The change which probably advanced from the extreme south appeared as a steepening of the pressure gradients across the whole of the south of the Bay from the Tenasserim coast to the Madras coast. It was attended by a strong advance of monsoon winds and very heavy rainfall probably over the wide stretch of sea area between those two coasts, as Tavoy reported 5 inches and Cuddalore 3 inches on the 15th. There was, therefore, at the beginning of the week a shallow diffused low pressure area to the south-east of Bengal, and drifting westward, while from the south was coming a strong advance of monsoon winds due to some cause other than the depression. The moderate to slow fall of pressure continued on the 16th over the whole area. The shallow depression was over the north of the Bay, and the gradients were again steeper in the south, advancing slowly northwards. The heavy rain continued in the south of Burmah, most of the stations receiving from 2 to 4 inches. On the 17th pressure changes were very slight except in the south of Burmah, where there was a rapid rise. The depression was in almost the same position, but the steep gradients had closed up towards the north, and the two actions appeared from that date to combine. The depression concentrated, and from being wide and diffused it in a short time gave rise to a storm of considerable severity. This concentration was due not so much to falling pressure near the centre as to the rapid increase which became general over the area from the south of Burmah to the extreme north of the province. At the same time the energy conveyed to it by the inrush of monsoon winds from the south caused a deepening near the centre which was most apparent after the depression was inland.

On the 18th the centre was in the north-west angle of the Bay about equally distant from False Point and Saugor Island, and before 8 A.M. of the 19th it had crossed the coast line between Saugor Island and Balasore, probably at no great distance from the latter station. Owing to the quick development of the disturbance on the 18th and the steep gradients over the whole Bay, weather became stormy in the north-west angle. It also changed quickly over the province. From being fine with only occasional showers, cloudy rainy weather became general. As the storm moved over Chota Nagpur there was a rapid fall of pressure, and the depression deepened near the centre. Strong easterly winds prevailed in all districts except Orissa, and there was no loss of strength on the following day, as a gale of wind blew in Bihar after the area of lowest pressure had passed into the North-Western Provinces. The strongest winds recorded this season were at some of the extreme western stations of Bihar, and the higest average velocity for 24 hours was 42 miles an hour at Dehri.

From the 18th to the 20th rainy weather prevailed, the heaviest falls being in the western districts and at Darjeeling, where 12 inches fell in two days. The recovery was unusually quick. A rapid rise of pressure in the west on the 21st and a slow fall in the east gave a distribution of great uniformity over the whole area. The skies cleared and rainfall became light and scattered at all stations.

Pressure.—Changes were large while the depression was crossing the western districts, both the fall and subsequent rise amounting, near the path of the centre, to a quarter of an inch. In the eastern districts changes were generally small or moderate. Owing to the continued low pressure in the early part of the week means are below the normal everywhere by amounts varying from a few thousandths of inch to ·06 inch.

Temperature was from 3° to 4° above the normal at the beginning of the week, and though falling it remained relatively high till the 18th, when the disturbing effect of the depression became general. During the latter part of the week while the cloudy rainy weather lasted day temperatures were very low, and the mean daily temperatures were below the normal by between 1° and 6°. The means for the week are above the normal, except in Orissa, but the excess is small, except in Chota Nagpur, where it is 1°·1.

Rainfall.—As stated above, very little rain fell during the early part of the week, and during the latter half there was moderate rain in the east of the province and very heavy falls in the western districts. Orissa received on an average 4·42, Chota Nagpur 4·14,

Bihar 3·05, and South-West Bengal 2·76 inches. All these are above the corresponding normal amounts by between ·95 inch and 2·47 inches. In East Bengal the fall of 2·13 inches is practically normal, while in North Bengal it is only half the normal. In Assam only about a fifth of an inch fell.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 21st of September 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	95·7	75·1	89·9	78·8	84·4	+0·6	2·76	1·81	+0·95	3·19	2·45	+0·74	5·21	6·70	32·34	51·78
North Bengal	93·4	74·1	89·3	78·0	83·6	+0·6	1·28	2·56	−1·28	2·22	2·66	−0·44	9·10	9·52	58·06	70·55
East Bengal	92·7	74·1	87·6	78·3	83·0	+0·2	2·13	2·39	−0·26	2·72	2·93	−0·21	7·77	8·71	50·24	74·40
Bihar	96·5	72·6	89·7	77·6	83·6	−0·1	3·05	1·45	+1·60	3·17	2·00	+1·17	6·14	6·24	38·59	47·17
Orissa	95·2	74·1	89·2	77·7	83·5	+0·6	4·42	2·69	+1·73	3·55	3·21	+0·34	7·31	7·75	45·93	50·62
Chota Nagpur	94·4*	70·9*	86·8*	74·4*	80·6*	+1·1*	4·14	1·67	+2·47	2·00	2·72	−0·72	5·30	6·56	35·93	51·21
Assam	96·6	74·5	88·4	77·2	82·8	+0·2										

* Daltonganj not included.

Meteorological Office, Bengal,
The 24th September 1895.

C. Little,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 15th to 21st September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	15th ...	29·696	87·5	94·0	13·6	80·7	89·6	84·0	1·006	81·2	77	Nil
,, ..	16th ...	·638	86·9	92·5	11·8	81·0	89·6	83·0	·906	79·7	73	Nil
,, ...	17th ...	·614	85·6	91·0	11·5	79·8	88·6	84·0	·891	81·5	80	Nil
,, ..	18th ...	·626	80·6	84·0	7·5	76·8	79·1	78·5	·889	77·5	95	0·20
,, ...	19th ...	·659	82·3	87·0	10·0	77·3	83·6	81·0	·905	79·3	87	0·48
,, ...	20th ...	·823	83·3	89·5	13·0	76·8	84·6	82·0	·884	80·3	87	0·58
,, ...	21st ...	·851	85·8	92·5	14·0	78·8	87·6	83·0	·950	80·6	80	0·28

The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	Inch. 29·701
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	° 84·6
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	17·2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	94·0
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		...	...	% 83
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st September 1895		...	...	Inches. 1·54

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

Meteorological Office, India,
The 23rd September 1895.

J. H. Gilliland,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 15th to 21st September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	15th	153·9	6·9	29·630	85·6	92·4	12·0	80·4	81·4	1·016	79·7	83	WNW and N by E	37	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⌒.
,,	16th	148·5	7·3	29 592	86·1	91·9	11·1	80·8	81·5	1·016	79·7	82	NNE and calm ...	43	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌒.
,,	17th	138·2	1·8	29·581	82·5	88·0	9·3	78·7	80·2	0·999	79·2	90	Variable and calm	28	0 15	Chiefly cloudy, [illegible] d, p, t, <, ⌒
,,	18th	93·5	Nil	29 558	80·0	80·6	3·4	77·2	78·0	0·936	77·2	91	NE and ENE ...	185	0·29	Cloudy, o, g, d, [illegible]
,,	19th	142·5	2·4	29 618	80·9	84·9	7·7	77·2	78·4	0·940	77·3	89	ESE and SSE ...	2^3	0·51	Chiefly cloudy, [illegible] g. d, p, t, <.
,,	20th	155 5	7·1	29 764	83·2	87·7	11·3	76·4	80·4	1·004	79·3	89	SE, SSE and SSW	120	0·26	Partially cloud[illegible] o, d, p.
,,	21st	151·8	6·6	29 801	83·6	89·2	11·0	78·2	80·3	0·991	78·9	86	S, WSW and SSW	81	Nil	Partially cloud[illegible] ⌒, o, lr.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·649
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·682
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	32·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	85·3
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	16·0
The maximum temperature	92·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	14
	°/o
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	86
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st September 1895	1·21
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	2·42
The total fall from 1st January to 21st September 1895	35·35
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	56·37

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograp[illegible] and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All t[illegible] thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at t[illegible] Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four fe[illegible] above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 8[illegible] formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed i[illegible] the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; t, thunder; <, lightning; ⌒ dew; lr, lightning reflection.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 23rd September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	286,899	3,00,155 12 0	32,16,371 20	6,63,784 5 0	14,606 9 0	9,78,546 10 0	77,838	121,836	199,674
Or per mile of railway	.....	176 11 0	......	390 11 10	8 9 7	576 0 5	......	......	......
For previous 9¾ weeks of half-year	*2,851,836	*28,20,248 10 0	†2,60,51,778 30	†52,33,300 12 0	‡1,57,733 8 0	82,11,282 14 0	780,385	1,077,109	1,857,494
Total for 10¾ weeks ...	3,138,735	31,20,404 6 0	2,92,68,150 10	58,97,085 1 0	1,72,340 1 0	91,89,829 8 0	858,223	1,198,945	2,057,168
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	311,882½	3,11,886 6 9	26,47,530 20	5,84,191 9 7	18,319 5 7	9,14,397 5 11	77,699	114,089	191,788
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	187 7 7	......	351 2 7	11 0 2	549 10 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year .	3,099,193	29,66,590 9 0	2,98,69,010 20	60,18,506 4 7	1,82,605 11 4	91,67,702 8 11	831,328	1,198,712	2,030,040

* Added number of passengers 1,312 and deducted Rs. 10,039 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd August 1895.
† Ditto maunds 89,482 and „ 41,317 }
‡ Deducted „ 2,033 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,740	4,394 15 0	4,712 10	214 0 0	11 0 0	4,619 15 0	1,156	32	1,188
Or per mile of railway . ..	......	197 11 3	......	9 10 0	0 7 11	207 13 2	......	......	.....
For previous 9¾ weeks of half-year	*196,234	*46,614 11 0	†45,932 20	†1,972 4 0	‡122 0 0	48,708 15 0	11,287	583	11,870
Total for 10¾ weeks ...	214,974	51,009 10 0	50,644 30	2,186 4 0	133 0 0	53,328 14 0	12,443	615	13,058
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,667	4,238 7 2	9,463 0	368 13 0	6 8 0	4,613 12 2	1,116	72	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	190 10 7	......	16 9 6	0 4 8	207 8 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	206,158½	47,812 10 9	83,479 10	3,557 5 0	92 10 9	51,403 10 6	12,527	678	13,205

* Added number of passengers 1,516 and Rs. 334 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd August 1895.
† Ditto maunds 1,094 and „ 34 }
‡ Deducted „ 4 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	15,526	12,401 0 0	84,327 0	10,600 8 0	32 0 0	23,033 8 0	6,094	2,743	8,837
Or per mile of railway	......	76 13 4	......	65 10 10	0 3 2	142 11 4	... ..	......	......
For previous 9¾ weeks of half-year	*206,986	*1,44,455 4 0	†7,75,733 10	†84,930 0 0	‡300 0 0	2,29,745 4 0	64,198	28,969	93,167
Total for 10¾ weeks ...	222,512	1,56,856 4 0	8,60,060 10	95,530 8 0	302 0 0	2,52,778 12 0	70,292	31,712	102,004
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,777	13,067 8 0	58,111 10	8,200 0 0	58 6 3	21,334 14 3	5,611	3,102	8,713
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	80 15 5	......	50 13 9	0 5 10	132 3 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 11 weeks of previous year ...	205,291½	1,52,059 5 4	6,08,734 0	83,009 7 8	651 1 3	2,35,719 14 3	62,051	33,586	95,637

* Added number of passengers 2,012 and Rs. 300 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 3rd August 1895.
† Ditto maunds 7,916 and „ 1,523 }
‡ Deducted „ 15 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	181,510	81,290 0 0	10,00,810 0	2,33,230 0 0	10,810 0 0	3,25 360 0 0	30,200	39,333	69,533
Or per mile of railway	223	100 0 0	1,230 0	287 0 0	1 0 0	†388 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	1,746,030	7,62,082 0 0	79,81,800 0	15,17,595 0 0	1,01,050 0 0	*23,80,727 0 0	294,873	294,964	589,837
Total for 11 weeks ..	1,927,540	8,43,372 0 0	89,82,230 0	17,50,825 0 0	1,11,890 0 0	27,06,087 0 0	325,073	334,297	659,370
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	152,988	67,593 0 0	11,77,101 0	2,51,226 0 0	15,109 0 0	3,33,927 0 0	29,033	41,116	70,149
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	188	83 0 0	1,448 0	309 0 0	1 0 0	393 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,840,491	7,93,183 0 0	90,57,073 0	17,81,321 0 0	1,59,599 0 0	27,34,103 0 0	323,563	357,660	681,223

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,530	10,320 0 0	97,910 0	5,970 0 0	100 0 0	16,390 0 0	4,500	3,044	7,544
Or per mile of railway	244	82 0 0	783 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	131 0 0	..	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	310,320	1,00,169 0 0	5,56,720 0	51,220 0 0	2,197 0 0	*1,53,586 0 0	35,430	25,644	61,074
Total for 11 weeks ...	340,850	1,10,489 0 0	6,54,630 0	57,190 0 0	2,297 0 0	1,69,976 0 0	39,930	28,688	68,618
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,905	8,204 0 0	64,774 0	6,809 0 0	144 0 0	15,157 0 0	3,642	2,446	6,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	207	66 0 0	518 0	54 0 0	1 0 0	121 0 0	..	......	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	323,247	98,044 0 0	5,90,191 0	55,742 0 0	2,856 0 0	1,56,642 0 0	39,402	25,278	64,080

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 14th September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,830	6,280 0 0	49,790 0	3,120 0 0	230 0 0	9,630 0 0	2,230	994	3,224
Or per mile of railway	219	73 0 0	579 0	36 0 0	3 0 0	112 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 10 weeks of half-year	203,770	62,311 0 0	2,38,210 0	14,571 0 0	1,791 0 0	*78,373 0 0	23,897	8,019	31,916
Total for 11 weeks ...	222,600	68,591 0 0	2,88,000 0	17,691 0 0	2,021 0 0	88,303 0 0	26,127	9,013	35,140
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	16,833	5,812 0 0	39,023 0	3,129 0 0	77 0 0	9,018 0 0	2,128	1,070	3,198
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	196	68 0 0	454 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	105 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	206,743	65,552 0 0	2,35,450 0	17,802 0 0	1,847 0 0	85,201 0 0	23,630	12,124	35,754

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending **14th September 1895** *on* **756** *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	97,460	35,120	2,13,840	33,750	8,420	(a) 77,290	15,599	13,930	29,529
Or per mile of railway	128·92	46·46	282·86	44·64	11·14	103·24	......	......	......
For previous $9\frac{5}{7}$ weeks of half-year (b)	928,396	3,53,608	25,35,170	3,25,177	92,419	7,71,204	141,808	154,885	296,693
Total for $10\frac{5}{7}$ weeks ...	1,025,856	3,88,728	27,49,010	3,58,927	1,00,839	8,48,494	157,407	168,815	326,222
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	93,437	34,295	2,03,351	27,781	6,522	68,598	16,191	12,762	28,953
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	123·59	45·36	268·98	36·75	8·63	90·74	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,055,871	3,86,851	36,39,956	4,45,321	1,03,651	9,35,823	162,229	177,648	339,877

(a) Increase is due to better traffic

(b) Includes audrred figures up to week ending 20th July 1895,

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 7th September 1895	13,272	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	11,899	0	0
Increase	1,373	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 7th September 1895	260	3	9
Corresponding period of 1894	233	5	1
Increase	26	14	8
Receipts from 1st July to 7th September 1895	1,17,714	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,13,291	0	0
Increase	4,423	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 14th September 1895	13,208	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	12,585	0	0
Increase	623	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 14th September 1895	258	15	8
Corresponding period of 1894	246	12	5
Increase	12	3	3
Receipts from 1st July to 14th September 1895	1,30,922	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,25,876	0	0
Increase	5,046	0	0

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No. 40 of 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 2, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS—No. 307T.—G.

Darjeeling, the 30th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Chittagong Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. The subjects of special interest on which Mr. Oldham has made valuable remarks which should be studied by all officers appear to be as follows:—

Paragraphs 35 *to* 39, 89 *and* 90, *and* 188 *and* 189.—On the material condition of the people and the liability of the country or parts of it to famine.

Paragraphs 109 *and* 110.—On the reorganization of the village chaukidar.

Paragraphs 152 *to* 160.—Land acquisition cases - principles and results.

Paragraphs 162 *to* 173.—Management of wards' estates.

Paragraphs 174 *to* 178.—Excise as affected by local conditions of population and of geography.

Paragraphs 236 *to* 242.—Local Self-Government Institutions.

Paragraphs 253 *to* 260.—State of public feeling and the public press.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor does not concur in the views expressed by the Commissioner in paragraph 21 on the subject of the tours which Subdivisional Officers are required to make. Nor did Mr. Nolan's opinion on the same subject commend itself to His Honour, who has already in the Government Resolution on the Report of the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, called special attention to the value of tours by Subdivisional Officers, and the kind of subjects to which these inspections should be directed. These remarks may be read with Mr. Carlyle's instructions to his Subdivisional Officers, quoted in paragraph 12 of this Report, which seem judicious. It may be unnecessary in some subdivisions to require a tour of three months in the year, and long continuous tours are certainly to be deprecated; but the Subdivisional Officers should be frequently on the move, and every branch of the service throughout the subdivision should feel that it is liable to be visited and inspected by him at any time without notice.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 484M., dated Chittagong, the 29th June 1895.

From—W. B. OLDHAM, ESQ., C.I.E., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I.—CHARGE.

(a) Division.
(b) Districts.
(c) Subdivisions.

I HAVE the honour to submit the General Administration Report for 1894-95 of the Chittagong Division. Mr. R. M. Waller, who succeeded me on the 25th February 1894, held uninterrupted charge of it from then till the 24th November 1894, when I relieved him. There has been no other interruption. The following District and Subdivisional Officers held charge for the periods against their names:—

DISTRICTS.	Subdivisions.	Officers.	For what period (both days inclusive).
1	2	3	4
Tippera ...	Sadar ...	R. W. Carlyle, Esq., C.S. ...	The whole year.
	Brahmanbaria	Babu Gobinda Chandra Basak	From 1st April 1894 to 1st June 1894.
		" Krishna Dayal Pramanic	" 2nd June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	Chandpur ...	" Prokash Chandra Sinha	The whole year.
Noakhali ...	Sadar ...	S. K. Agasti, Esq. ...	Ditto.
	Fenny ...	Babu Bogala Prasanna Mozumdar.	Ditto.
Chittagong	Sadar ...	C. J. Stevenson-Moore, Esq., C.S.	From 1st April 1894 to 22nd April 1894.
		J. D. Anderson, Esq., C.S. ...	" 23rd April 1894 to 3rd August 1894, and from 5th November 1894 to 31st March 1895.
		C. G. H. Allen, Esq., C.S. ...	" 4th August 1894 to 4th November 1895.
	Cox's Bazar...	A. T. Fraser, Esq. ...	The whole year.

The frequent changes in the charge of the Chittagong district were managed so as to cause very slight administrative inconvenience. Both Messrs. Caspersz and Allen had held the office before. Both had been Joint-Magistrates of Chittagong, and the former as District and Sessions Judge, and the latter as Settlement Officer, had had experiences of the charge which were of much advantage to their administration as Magistrate-Collectors.

2. The charge of the political areas, the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the South Lushai Hills, will, with all other subjects connected with them, be separately dealt with in the political section.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS.

(a) Tour of Commissioner.

3. Mr. Waller was on tour for 41 days. In the rains he went to Rangamati and inspected all the offices there, and travelled up the Karnaphuli as far as the old border mart, Kasalong. In November he visited his former district, Noakhali, and inspected the offices at its head-quarters, and went on to Chandpur, where he inspected the subdivisional offices. The inspection memoranda and orders are the only notes left of these tours.

4. On the 10th December I left for five days to visit Cox's Bazar, where I inspected all the offices. This tour was made because of an outbreak of cholera which had carried off the Police Inspector and some well-known residents and created a panic. The Magistrate was in a distant part of the district, and I wished to see if the arrangements made for meeting the outbreak were adequate. Such visitations are rare at Cox's Bazar, and the usually gay little town wore a sombre appearance with disinfecting fires burning at each street corner, while the Mugs, who give it its bright aspect, cowered in their

houses. The arrangements made by the Assistant Surgeon to meet the epidemic were very complete, and it abated and soon disappeared. The people expressed much gratitude for my visit, during which I was able also to settle the question of the local madrassa, which was exciting much interest and about which they came to see me. Since the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Cox's Bazar in 1893, and the notice taken by His Honour of this institution, efforts had been made by the authorities and residents to give it some stability as well as vitality, and had failed. Its supporters had resisted, but reluctantly assented to the Director of Public Instruction's proposal to merge it on the local English school and maintain it as a special class. The cholera panic had emptied the madrassa, and so made the solution of this question easier.

5. On the 15th December I started on my tour to the South Lushai Hills, and did not get back till the 12th January 1895. A separate report of this tour has been submitted. Rain fell till the 23rd December, and the wet marches and camps in the first part of the tour caused much sickness later on.

6. On the 20th January I left for Noakhali, and did not return to Chittagong till the night of the 16th March. Mr. Waller had inspected the Noakhali offices, and my visit was to confer with the Collector about the very troublesome state of affairs in his district connected with the acquisition of land for the Assam-Bengal Railway. But I was also anxious to renew my acquaintance with Mr. Agasti, an old colleague, and particularly desirous to learn the results of the first inspection of Noakhali ever made by a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Sir Richard Temple had paid it a casual visit after the great cyclone of 1st November 1876, and no other Lieutenant-Governor, while in office, had been to the district till August 1894 (in my absence on furlough), when Sir Charles Elliott came there on inspection. From Noakhali I went on to Brahmanbaria, stopping for coal at Narayanganj, and taking the opportunity to have what for three years has been an annual meeting with the Commissioner of Dacca, with whom I have always notes to compare. At Brahmanbaria a large share of my time was given to the Municipality, with the result that the Commissioners at last assented to accept and pay for the services of an Assistant Surgeon, a question which has been under discussion since February 1892. They have since fulfilled their promise, and Brahmanbaria, with its 18,000 inhabitants, will no longer be remarkable by its supply of medical needs being represented by a dispensary under a Civil Hospital Assistant with an average attendance of 15 or 18 patients a day.

7. The state of the village watch, which, for this Division, is bad in the Brahmanbaria charge, also engaged my attention. Otherwise my office inspections were chiefly confined to the sub-treasury, and of these they were formal (by the catechism) and complete. I also met the two officers engaged in the settlement of pargana Sarail, with whom I had a good deal to do. By an arrangement made by the Board and assented to by Mr. Waller, these settlement proceedings are supervised by the Collector of Tippera under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and the Commissioner of Chittagong has nothing to do with them. Pargana Sarail, however, used to give us annually some 2,000 certificate cases, and from this part of the administration it is impossible for the Commissioner of Chittagong to hold aloof, while the matter is vital to the success of the operations in progress. The system of issuing certificates for pargana Sarail had been greatly limited when I was at Brahmanbaria in November 1893.

8. From Brahmanbaria I came straight to Chandpur on the 29th January, and went on by rail to Comilla next day, and arrived without any adventure worth note. But on the return journey, on the 22nd February, we were first run into by the engine which was to take us on, the collision knocking about and injuring everyone who was in the train, and throwing some of the occupants of open trucks out on to the rails, and later on we were turned, without any warning, on to an unprotected siding, and the engine was stopped only within a few feet of where the rails, and the bank on which they lie, ended. The result of two hours' delay was that the last 15 miles of the journey were made in a perfectly dark night over an unlighted line, and at a speed of over 20 miles an hour. These experiences are given because these journeys were memorable as the first over the Assam-Bengal Railway. When I had seen it last in February 1894, the bank was not finished and no rails had been anywhere laid.

9. At Comilla I stayed for nearly four weeks, my work much interfered with by fever from which the followers who had been with me on the Lushai tour equally suffered. In addition to the office and out-door inspections, I was able to inspect the volunteers and to do some work with them. Mr. Greer, who has left his mark on the Tippera district in many other ways, raised this half troop at Comilla just before his transfer to Darjeeling in July 1893, and its strength is undiminished and its members took keen interest in making themselves efficient.

10. From Comilla I came (by a circuit) to Calcutta, where I was summoned to the Investiture of the 7th March. The steamer for Chittagong had left the same morning, and this kept me in Calcutta for a week. My tour to Fenny, which I generally visit twice in the year, had been left for the last half of March, but fever recurred on my return to Chittagong, and I was unable to get to Fenny till the beginning of April, when I spent three days there, meeting Mr. Carlyle, who, like Mr. Greer in March 1892, came down to see me. A visit by the Magistrate of Tippera to Fenny is always worth his while, if only to see the contrast which the Noakhali chaukidars present to those of Tippera. A further reason for Mr. Greer's coming in 1892 was to ascertain why the Noakhali section of the Trunk Road was in such good order in contrast to the Tippera section; but Mr. Carlyle came by rail. I, too, travelled by rail (train and trolly) without adventure, and spent six hours at the two great bridges over the Fenny and the Mohari. The train in the Chittagong section was a heavy one, both going and coming, and fully a third of the line was over diversions at the bridging points. The speed, nevertheless, was some 30 miles an hour, sometimes more.

11. Thus, including this Fenny tour, which counts to the past season, Mr. Waller and I were absent from Chittagong for 134 days, of which 10 were spent by me in Calcutta, and I was at Chittagong for 37 days only in the year. Only one visit was paid to Comilla, where I generally spend ten days in the rains, and the time spent by Mr. Waller and me in Noakhali has fallen just short of the prescribed period.

(b) Tours of Collectors or Deputy Commissioners.

12. Mr. Carlyle gives the following account of his own and his subordinates' tours in Tippera. Ample as Mr. Carlyle's own tours were, the time spent on them would have been longer but for my illness at Comilla at the end of January and in February, when by his knowledge of the Chittagong district, of the Commissioner's office, and of frontier and Hill Tracts' affairs, Mr. Carlyle was able to give me much appreciated assistance in my own work:—

"I was on tour for 120 days during the year, of which 31 days were spent in Hill Tippera. I was on tour every month except October. I inspected the two subdivisional offices, police-stations, jails, sub-registry offices, municipalities, dispensaries, outstills, ganja shops, schools (occasionally), khas tahsil offices, important roads, settlement works, &c. In inspecting police-stations the registration of vital statistics and payment of chaukidars received my careful attention. I also paid special visits to some of the thanas, without previous notice, to see how chaukidars' parades were carried on. The greater portion of my time in May and June was occupied by enquiries regarding the distress caused by the floods of 1893, and distribution of relief and agricultural loans. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the year 1893-94, the following instructions were issued by me to the Subdivisional Officers:—

(1) They were to arrange their tours so as to interfere as little as possible with the hearing of judicial cases.

(2) When on tour they should inspect—

(a) All settlements under their control.

(b) All outstills and ganja shops.

(3) Enquire into income-tax cases requiring local enquiry, and at the same time make enquiries whether any one who should be taxed had been overlooked.

(4) Inspect thanas on Mondays or Tuesdays so as to be present at chaukidari parades, and on those occasions they should require the attendance of the panchayats with their accounts.
(5) Visit dispensaries, pounds, and schools.
(6) Enquire at post-offices regarding the sale of quinine.
(7) Note the state of roads and ferries over which they pass.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner, the panchayats' account, mortuary statistics and pounds formed the matters finally selected for special enquiry by the Subdivisional Officers during 1894-95."

The detailed notice of Mr. Carlyle's tour in Hill Tippera appears in the political section.

13. In Noakhali Mr. Agasti was on tour in every month except May, November, and December. He writes:—"I spent 128 days away from head-quarters. Excluding the days of arrival and departure, on which, as a rule, not much travelling was done, and also the few days of trip to Ichakhali and back to receive and see off His Honour and party and the Divisional Commissioner, and so on, the actual number is 105 days." He looked up a large number of bad characters. He made prolonged tours during the rainy season, to acquaint himself with every part of the district which had come recently under his charge, and he inspected the police-stations, khas mahal and sub-registrars' offices, schools, dispensaries, pounds, ferries, excise shops, and important roads. The subjects that engaged his attention were enquiries into bad-livelihood cases, the work of chaukidars and panchayats, vaccination, village sanitation, the condition of the peasantry, and the state of trade. In August he was for nearly a month engaged in inspecting the office of the land acquisition officer at Fenny. His cold weather tour was spent in visiting the islands Hatiya and Sandwip and some of the chars, where he enquired into settlement and survey operations, embankments and other matters, especially the arrangement of the steamer service of the Bengal Flotilla Company with the island of Sandwip, which he discussed with the agent who had come down for the purpose.

14. The Magistrate of Chittagong writes:—"Mr. Stevenson-Moore was on tour for three days. On the 15th April he rode to Raojan, returning to Chittagong on the 17th. During the interval he tried badmashi cases on the spot. I spent five days in July in inspecting at Patiya the thana, patshalas, khas tahsil and sub-registry offices. Mr. Allen was on tour for eight days in September, from the 6th to 13th. He left Chittagong for Cox's Bazar on the 5th, and reached Cox's Bazar on the 9th, encountering the contrary wind during the voyage. On the 13th he returned to Chittagong. The interval he spent in giving instructions to the Court of Wards' naib, khas tahsildar, Assistant Settlement Officer and Police Inspector, and in inspecting the khas mahal office, the sub-jail, the subdivisional office with the sub-treasury, the sub-registry and the settlement offices. He also made further arrangements with the khas tahsildar and the Assistant Settlement Officer for working the new settlement of the area known as Old Thana Ramu. Mr. Allen again spent three days on tour in September at Patiya, and while there inspected the settlement offices and held a meeting in which the matters relating to the constitution of the proposed Patiya union were discussed." Mr. Anderson began his tour on the 18th November and spent 13 days in the north of the district, visiting Sitakund and the lodging-houses there, and was engaged in inspecting thanas and outposts, Court of Wards' offices, schools, post-office, dispensaries, and sub-registry offices. He specially scrutinized vital statistics. In December he was on tour for 13 days. For eight days he was at Hathazari inspecting the local institutions and offices there and checking vital statistics, and three days he spent on the island of Kutubdia. In January he was 15 days on tour, chiefly in the Cox's Bazar subdivision. He spent eight days in February in Patiya on the usual inspections. In March seven days were spent in Satkania and Banskhali in the same way.

The District Officer of Chittagong's tour fell short of the minimum period by 17 days, chiefly because of frequent change of officers. Mr. Anderson explains that he was unable to give more than 54 days to touring, because he was constantly recalled by exigencies arising in the great office at head-quarters, the work of which was new to him.

15. In accordance with paragraph 3 of the Government Resolution on the General Administration Report of the Rajshahi Division for the preceding year, all District Officers gave instructions to their Subdivisional Officers regarding the objects of their tours, and the most compendious were those issued in Tippera, and described above. For Noakhali they were too detailed, minute, and obvious.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

16. In Chittagong the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar was directed to pay special attention to panchayats and their accounts, to mortuary statistics and pounds. His accounts of the state of panchayats was satisfactory and interesting

17. In Brahmanbaria Babu Gobinda Chandra Basak was on tour for six days, and his successor, Babu Krishna Doyal Pramanik, for 101 days. In Chandpur Babu Prakash Chandra Sinha spent 128 days away from his head-quarters. He omitted to look after the pounds in his subdivision. Otherwise all matters requiring their attention were inspected by these officers. The most prominent special subjects were chaukidars, khas management, and, in Chandpur, local settlements. In Brahmanbaria, the Subdivisional Officer had also to look to the distribution of relief.

The second officer at Brahmanbaria, Babu Hemendra Lal Kastagir, spent nine days out of doors in miscellaneous revenue work.

18. In Noakhali the Subdivisional Officer of Fenny was on tour for 112 days, exclusive of his journeys to head-quarters to attend the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, District Board's meeting, and the sale of excise shops. He was out every month, and made the usual inspections. He successfully exhorted his people about vaccination, and induced several of them to reserve tanks for drinking water. He made enquiries about income-tax assessments, illicit ganja and liquor from the hills, illicit manufacture of salt, gun licenses, movements of bad characters, besides the state of crops and of public health, and the relations of landlords and tenants.

19. In Cox's Bazar the Subdivisional Officer was on tour for 92 days. His judicial work while on tour was heavy, and his detailed inspections were almost wholly given to the working of panchayats and to excise matters.

20. The most interesting diaries were those of Babu Bagala Prasanna Mazumdar from Fenny, whose light judicial work enables him to assume the functions of the ruler of his charge more nearly than any other Subdivisional Officer. It, too, with its hills in the east and railway and great bridges under construction, and its various population, was the most interesting charge. Babu Krishna Doyal Pramanik's diaries were the most detailed and minute, and were those which evoked most action and order. The points which Mr. Frazer took up in Cox's Bazar were closely gone into and clearly described.

21. The inconvenience attending tours is felt most in the cases of Subdivisional Officers, and is inevitable under the existing orders. It is least felt in Brahmanbaria, where there has been a competent second officer for many years, and is lessened at the other subdivisions by the presence at them of Deputy or Sub-deputy Magistrates in the tour season. At Chandpur and Fenny this is a recent measure adopted to meet the requirements of the railway. Nevertheless, I do not think the advantages gained by Subdivisional Officers being compelled to be on tour for at least three months, counterbalance the disadvantages and expense and inconvenience to the public concerned with them, no matter how considerately their cases are arranged. In my Annual General Administration Report for the Burdwan district for 1886-87, I explained the same views, with the result that the period was curtailed from four months to three mouths; and I am in favour of some further modification of these orders. The Subdivisional Officers of Chandpur and Fenny are both natives of the respective districts to which they are posted, and cannot have much to learn about their charges. Their respective predecessors were natives of the immediate vicinities, and the officer at Fenny had held charge of it for eight years. Similar incidents must now-a-days be common elsewhere, but the main grounds for my views are more general. At one time the idea was often put forward that the Subdivisional Officer was the correlative of the District Officer, and was in Bengal the unit of administration. There are some non-regulation charges in which this is true, but in the Regulation Province it is becoming daily less

tenable, and I have, for regulation districts, always resisted it. A Subdivisional Officer is primarily a judicial officer stationed in the interior for the convenience of the administration and of the public, and for the same reasons some executive functions and powers were entrusted to him. These are yearly becoming more contracted, both under orders of Government and under the development of the judicial system. Thus, excise work and income-tax work have been centralized, so has settlement work if at all important. A Subdivisional Officer was always in name, and has finally in practice, been debarred from controlling the police enrolled under Act V of 1861, and now, in this Division, the control of the chaukidars has been taken from him. The judicial duties meanwhile have increased, and the due performance of these is the chief obstacle to extended tours. I think it would be sufficient to require them to visit once in the year every institution, except schools and post-offices, in their charges, by which the work of Government is carried on, as well as to hold the inspections required from them by the District Officer. In many cases this would not involve more than two months' absence in all from their head-quarters. As already said, I altogether except Subdivisional Officers in non-regulation tracts from these remarks. I would also except European officers who have so much to learn out of doors.

22. In Tippera, successive District Officers for many years have found it easy and advantageous to considerably exceed the prescribed touring period, and no complaints of inconvenience resulting have come to notice. In Noakhali, on the other hand, the minimum period has hitherto been barely attained. The District Officer's absence in the islands does cause inconvenience, but these tours to the islands are necessary and are insisted on by the Commissioner. In Chittagong the Magistrate and Collector's tours are restricted to the prescribed period, and often fail to attain it, and his absences are always short; but this is due to the exigencies of his own enormous office, and not to the demands of the public.

23. Appeals to the Commissioner of Chittagong are so few, and it is nearly always so easy to arrange for hearing them locally, that he could without much inconvenience be on tour for six months instead of four. I have been on tour in every month of the year except June, and my absences would have been longer but that hitherto I have been cut off from Tippera and Noakhali from March to November, unless by a circuit *viâ* Calcutta. The only capacities in which inconvenience from my absence is felt are those of Chief Customs Officer and of Chairman of the Port Commissioners. In the latter business is done personally, not by correspondence. The questions that arise in the former are unforeseen and urgent, and require long telegraphic correspondence. My Lushai tour this year did cause inconvenience, because by the Board's orders the papers in the important land acquisition case in Noakhali had to be sent to the Board in my absence, and I have never yet seen all the records, or been able to report the case in a complete form. It is the local practice before these tours to warn the Board and the Legal Remembrancer that routine work will be sent to them directly in the Commissioner's absence, and without his seeing it till his return. It is impossible to carry references on these tours, and the hill offices do not contain even books of reference. I also, in this tour, in ignorance of the new orders about the arrear collection department, the decentralization of contract contingencies, and respecting chaukidars, passed some erroneous orders, which in two cases afterward required reference to Government. The Lushai tour is inconvenient if made directly after an interruption to the threads of work caused by absence or otherwise.

(*d*) Inspections of district offices and treasuries.

(1) By Commissioner.

24. Mr. Waller inspected the Chittagong and Noakhali offices, and also the district treasuries at both places. I inspected the Magistrates' offices and the treasury at Comilla. The rest of the collectorate I generally inspect at my visit in the rains. I inspected the Lungleh offices and treasury.

(2) Collectors.

25. In Tippera the Collector inspected the treasury on the 13th July and in November 1894.

In Noakhali the treasury was inspected by the Collector in September 1894 and in March 1895.

In Chittagong the treasury was inspected only once within the year, and once again immediately after its close. Mr. Anderson reports that on his

return from camp in March he had so much office work to do that he was unable to inspect some of the offices within the year.

(e) Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries.

(1) By Commissioner.

26. Mr. Waller inspected the Rangamati offices and sub-treasury, and the office of the Bohmong's Circle at Rangamati. He also inspected the Chandpur offices and sub-treasury.

I inspected all the offices and the khas tahsili at Cox's Bazar, but did not use the form for the sub-treasury. At Brahmanbaria I did use it and closely inspected the account department, and had less time for the other offices.

At Fenny I did not use the form in inspecting the sub-treasury, but had to inspect it closely nevertheless, on the results of the Collector's use of the form just before. All other offices and institutions at Fenny were also inspected.

(2) Collectors.

27. In Tippera the Collector inspected the subdivisional offices and treasuries twice during the year. Brahmanbaria was inspected in June and February, and Chandpur in July and March.

In Noakhali the Fenny office and treasury were inspected in July and March.

In Chittagong the Cox's Bazar subdivisional office and treasury were inspected in September and January last.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

28. The year was one of average and well distributed rainfall and of splendid crops. The rainfall was 102·99 against 125·75 the year before. I have this year excluded figures for the Chittagong Hill Tracts, since that region as little represents the weather and crops of any portion of the Division to be considered in that connection as do Hill Tippera and the South Lushai Hills.

29. In Tippera there was a heavy fall in May. The rains did not begin till the 2nd June, and continued till the beginning of November. The cold weather was unusually dry.

The floods of 1893 left layers of fertile soil which yielded fine crops. The showers in April and May helped the *aus* crop, which was over 17 annas against some 8 annas the year before. *Aman* was over 19 annas against 10 annas, and the jute crop 18 annas against some 10 annas in 1893. The dry cold weather affected pulses, chillies, and *boro* paddy, which were poor. There was a bumper betelnut crop, and it is important in the southern part of the district.

30. In Noakhali the rainfall was less than that of the year before by almost 28 inches, though 2 inches more than the average for the last four years. The crops, rice, jute, cocoanut and betelnuts were all on the bumper scale, and the year a very prosperous one.

31. In Chittagong the rainfall was less than in the year before by 34 inches. The *bhadoi* crop was average, but the *aman* was excellent. Pulses and similar crops, too, were better.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

32. The following table gives the registered mortality under the main heads:—

Prevailing diseases.	Tippera, population 1,782,935.				Noakhali, population 1,009,693.				Chittagong, population 1,290,167.			
	Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.		Number of deaths reported.		Deaths per mille.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Cholera	7,206	3,892	...	...	5,682	3,110	...	...	705	2,335	..	...
Small-pox	152	89	...	...	58	225	...	...	105	61	.	
Fever	27,579	28,652	...	...	22,577	19,415	...	...	27,465	28,020	..	..
Bowel-complaints ...	362	380	...	...	207	180	...	...	576	663		...
Others	6,748	6,718	...	...	3,854	3,179	...	...	3,735	3,758	...	
Total ...	42,047	39,681	23·5	22·2	32,378	26,109	32·06	25·8	32,580	34,837	25·2	27

The year is said by all the Magistrates to have been an exceptionally healthy one.

In Tippera, though the figures are probably far from being accurate, it is also true, as the Magistrate remarks, that the mortality was much less than in 1893. Cholera broke out in an epidemic form in 1893-94 and continued up to April and May. Then it suddenly disappeared, and broke out afresh in November, locating itself in two thanas, where it continued in a virulent form till last May. It was imported by pilgrims, or received an access from them, after the Brahmaputra bathing festival in the beginning of last April.

The increase in the deaths from fever is attributed to the want of good drinking water aggravated by the dry cold weather of 1893-94, and to the unwholesome food which the poorer classes ate during the scarcity which lasted till July 1894.

Cholera and small-pox imported from Calcutta appeared in Comilla, but it was healthy nevertheless. It is fairly protected by vaccination.

The District Board spent Rs. 1,388 for sanitation in the re-excavation of a tank and the deepening of five channels.

The two municipalities spent just under Rs. 1,000 between them in masonry drains round a tank, in cleansing drains, in re-excavating and cleansing tanks, and on tank bathing-places and fencing. These are petty sums, but do not include the maintenance and reservation of drinking water tanks which are also carried on.

33. In Noakhali the figures under cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and other diseases show reduced mortality. A few cases of cholera happened in May and June, and from then till the end of November the district was practically free from it. The most unsatisfactory feature in the year's record is the increase of small-pox. There was one death in 1890, 27 in 1891, seven in 1892, 58 in 1893, and 225 in 1894. There were 3,000 vaccinations—a very small number compared with the birth-rate. The Magistrate, Mr. Agasti, insists on the accuracy of his figures, and certainly took much pains in verifying them and in keeping his chaukidars up to their work.

The District Board claim to have spent Rs. 10,335 on sanitary works, chiefly drainage and tank and canal clearing.

The little Municipality spent Rs. 107 on the embankment of a reserved tank, as suggested by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

34. In Chittagong the Magistrate insists that the year was a particularly healthy one, and attributes the higher mortality shown to better reporting, as is always the case in epidemics of cholera. In the Chittagong Municipality the death-rate reported was under 21 per thousand, and the Magistrate says he has no reason for doubting the accuracy of these figures. No doubt it is by the health of this capital, which is sometimes very bad, that the health of the whole district is judged. The deaths from small-pox dropped from 105 to 61. There was an outbreak of cholera in Cox's Bazar in November, December, and January, and it spread thence to the Hill Tracts.

The Chittagong Municipality spent Rs. 440 in deepening its main drainage channel, Rs. 970 in cleaning minor drains, and Rs. 470 in repairing wells and springs.

The Cox's Bazar Municipality spent over Rs. 1,500 on its drainage. The direct expenditure of the District Board on sanitary works has not been given.

The unhealthy season in Chittagong and Noakhali is the two months' interval before the rains. It empties the schools and cripples the offices.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

35. Hitherto this subject has been dismissed with a few congratulatory remarks, and in 1893 I wrote that, important as it was, none could be more lightly treated in this Division, which was that year excluded from the ordinary purview of the Famine Code. But after the floods and cyclone of the same year, private subscriptions aggregating Rs. 6,500, and contributions from the District Boards to the amount of Rs. 1,450, were expended in relieving the poor in Tippera and Noakhali, while last year relief works were opened by the Comilla and Brahmanbaria Local Boards, on which 4,451 persons found employment and Rs. 8,559 were distributed in gratuitous relief. His Highness the Maharaja

subscribed Rs. 2,871 of this sum, and the District Board and the Sarail estate gave the rest. The distress stopped in July, when an unusually fine crop of *aus* rice was harvested. Nearly Rs. 2,500 had been meanwhile advanced to 558 persons as agricultural loans.

These occurrences have given a rude shock to the preconceived ideas on the subject. Mr. Carlyle tells me that my dictum that the experience of over a century and a quarter showed that no need for famine relief might be apprehended, even in Tippera, in April and May, was a serious embarrassment to him when the call for some relief to the poor and helpless actually came. But an examination of the nature of this distress and comparisons with the results of scarcity elsewhere in India, show that there is little cause for anxiety and no need for the systematic maintenance of safeguards. The distress was caused by the floods of 1893, followed by the cyclone of that year, and then by the appearance of insect pests. It was much aggravated by the extent to which the cultivators, who of late years in Tippera have shown much speculative spirit in connection with jute, had depleted their food-stocks under the attractions of the high prices offered for rice earlier in 1893. Some of the rice exported to Burma actually came back to the Tippera markets. Because of their normal prosperity, there is no regular *mahajani* system in these districts, and the peasantry had not the alleviation which it affords in more precarious and impoverished parts of the Province. The result of these combined causes was that want of food was felt by women and children who had no men to look after them, and who usually subsist by begging or light household work. Mr. Carlyle writes that the difficulty of relieving this distress is great, "as the cases are scattered about a few in each village, and unless the distress assumes far larger proportions than was the case last year, relief should be given locally; and this, owing to local conditions, makes it practically impossible, in the case of women and children, to exact work for relief given. Spinning cotton, for instance, is an art with which most of the women are unacquainted and for which they have not the implements." He adds that if serious distress did recur it would be necessary to start poor-houses, both for men and women, at which work could be enforced. It would be impossible in the rains to provide earthwork for a large number of men in a country which is under water from the middle of June. For the smaller cultivators loans to be given by the District Board on the joint security of not less than 10 or 15 cultivators in a village, up to Rs. 100 or Rs. 150, would be the best relief.

36. So that the exclusion of Tippera from the purview of the Famine Code is further justified because the relief provisions of the Code could not be worked in it.

Mr. Carlyle also says that "the comparatively small class of labourers who hold little or no land, and weavers, were also much affected." But on this statement I can throw some side-lights not referred to by him. When I was at Brahmanbaria in November 1893, the head of the local mission, a clergyman much respected for his soundness of judgement and knowledge of the people, represented that the distress among the peasantry was extreme and should be relieved on a large scale, and that the sums entrusted to him for distribution in charitable relief were wholly inadequate. I pointed to the road and drain and canal clearing works in progress, for which the authorities had to import labour from the south of the district and from Noakhali, and said that acceptance of work on them would be a proof of need. The answer was that the Muhammadans of pargana Sarail would sooner die than engage in such menial labour, and to this I remember giving a hard reply. The statement, nevertheless, is as true as it is of the Feringis of Chittagong, of whom the same is often said, and the causes for this feeling of pride which are known in the latter case, are, I believe, similar. The Sarail Muhammadans are the descendents of the Nawab's soldiery. It is a coincidence that they exhibit the morose and gloomy puritanism referred to elsewhere as conspicuous on the Sylhet border.

But the weavers alluded to by Mr. Carlyle are under no such influence. They are Hindu *jogis*, and the caste, which was within the century a very numerous professional one, has taken generally to agriculture.

37. Again, I find from the report of the Director of Surveys that when this distress, as represented to me, was at its height, the survey party engaged on the Maharaja's estates touching and partly comprising the area of scarcity had

to import 300 coolies from Western Bengal for its ordinary field work. There was no decrease in the influx of labourers from Bihar and Oudh for agricultural labour in Tippera, and the railway which intersects the locality most affected still failed to attract local labour, though at its rates a full day's work will earn over six annas.

So the indications of prosperity among the lower order in Tippera are still the same. Their women do no out-door labour. They themselves select it, and though they can toil hard at work of their choice, like ploughing and sowing and reaping, a very great number of them will not engage in cutting and carrying earth, and they employ foreign labour to do this. Closely crowded though the population is, they never emigrate. They are so confident of their food-supply that they devote most of their land to jute, now the most important crop in the district, and since 1891 they have joined in the speculations which attend this produce.

38. I should have liked to have reproduced the remarks made by Mr. Agasti for Noakhali, but that this chapter has already far exceeded its usual length. He writes fully on the subject, and from his knowledge of the country his opinion on it is especially valuable. Nowhere else has he seen such prosperous people enjoying such an even distribution of wealth, and he says with the last good harvest they have completely recovered from the effects of the calamities of 1893, and are again able to freely indulge in their pastime of litigation. He has given a calculation by which he estimates that in an ordinary year the surplus rice exported gives close upon 100 lakhs of rupees to his small district, and the betel and cocoanut exports between 20 and 30 lakhs. His concluding remarks are—

"In certain respects Noakhali may be described as a model district. The people are non-criminal. They are all but total abstainers. They are law-abiding, and there are very few offences under the marriage laws, which so prominently characterise the Muhammadan population of Barisal and several other districts of East Bengal. The people are prosperous; their material wants are few and are easily satisfied. They are, however, ignorant, superstitious to a degree, wanting in the amenities of social life, and boorish." I think them genial folk compared with their neighbours in North Tippera. Mr. Gee, the Engineer on the Mohari and Fenny bridges, who is isolated in a part of the country where a European has been seldom seen, and who knows no Indian language, is treated by his rustic Muhammadan neighbours with the greatest courtesy and kindness, and other similar instances have come under my notice. The temperance of the people and their social morality are wholly attributable to the strictness of their religion.

39. Chittagong, with the most prosperous population in Bengal, enjoyed a good year. Wages continue their gradual rise. Chittagong is the only part of India known to me where cultivators are found holding land at a higher rent than its produce can possibly repay, like the examples which used to be so common in Ireland and are becoming so common in England.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

40. In Tippera a few fishermen as usual left for Sylhet and Mymensingh to fish, and people went to Hill Tippera in the cold weather and the rains for timber and other forest produce; but this is not emigration, and there is none.

41. Crowds of up-country men came to work on the Assam-Bengal Railway. During the harvest season a large number of reapers came from Dacca, Faridpur and Mymensingh.

42. From Noakhali there was the traditional exodus to Backergunge to cut paddy and to Akyab for daily wages or trade.

43. From Chittagong there was the usual migration to Arrakan in the winter season for harvest and mill work, and the wages so earned are believed to be the source from which tenants in Chittagong are often found paying for their fields' rents which are higher than the produce can bear.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

44 In Tippera, between September 1893 and July 1894, the price of rice went up to Rs. 5-8 per maund, and did not drop till much of the rice which it had sent away in this very interval came back to it from as far as

Akyab. Notwithstanding the scarcity, there was no perceptible cheapening of the labour rate or diminution in the numbers of immigrant labourers. During the latter part of last year, after the good harvest, the price came down to Re. 1-8 a maund.

Labour becomes dear during the harvests, when a common cooly receives Rs. 12 a month.

45. Noakhali did not share so fully in those fluctuations of prices, because its internal communications are bad and it could not export so fully. The present low prices have not been enjoyed in Noakhali for the last five years.

46. Chittagong shared the low prices following the bumper harvests, but the rates of labour continue slowly to rise under the influence of the railway.

It is said there was no change in the price of salt in each locality, but great differences between the prices in these localities came under notice, and in consequence salt began to come southwards from Narayanganj, which it has not done for several years.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

47. There are no mines in the Division. A pearl fishery has recently been discovered off the south coast of Chittagong, and has caused some excitement. The pearls are said to be very valuable, and the great firm of Visram, Ibrahim and Company are among the competitors for the lease of the fishery. The case is under inquiry.

In Tippera there are no important manufactures. Brass utensils, bamboo baskets, pottery, rough agricultural tools and carpenters' work, coarse cloth and molasses are the only manufactures, and they are consumed locally.

The Elliott Artizan School has sent out one student from the blacksmiths' class and five from the carpenters with certificates of proficiency.

48. In Noakhali, earthen pots, bamboo mats, baskets, wooden seats and fishing-nets are manufactured for local use.

49. In Chittagong, ships are built, rice is milled, and tea and coffee are made. The quantity of tea exported was 1,075,948 lbs. against 111,942 lbs. the year before. On account of unseasonable rain and the absence of cold weather in January and February there was a short outturn in 10 out of 15 gardens that furnished returns. In quality the tea was superior to the outturn of last year. Messrs. Bullock Brothers and Company milled 8,150 tons of rice worth Rs. 58,000, against 1,320 tons, then valued at Rs. 22,300, the year before.

The milling season extends from November to April, and on an average 100 coolies are employed daily.

Six brigs or sloops were built against one in 1893-94. Coarse mats used for bedding are prepared in Chittagong from a reed known as *Patipata*, and are sometimes sent to Arakan and Rangoon for sale.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

50. Writing in 1893, I said that nearly all the trade of the Division was focused at the ports either of Chittagong or Narayanganj. This is scarcely correct. The amount of trade carried on with Calcutta and with neighbouring districts in countless boats by the innumerable water-ways is enormous. The cart traffic, however fast it is developing, is inconsiderable and strictly local. How small it is can be seen from the fact that Brahmanbaria, a busy mart with a population of over 18,000 within its municipal area, does not possess a single cart, and that the whole Division has only a single road, that from Dacca to Chittagong, with a surface breadth of over 16 feet throughout.

51. Rice is the chief article of export, and in prosperous years the bulk of it doubtless comes to Chittagong, but any rise of prices in the deltaic districts diverts it by the far safer routes by which they can be reached. Though fleets of boats laden with rice come to Chittagong in the cold season, they can only do so, and must make the return journey, in the intervals between the spring tides. Off the Noakhali coast these make navigation dangerous even for a powerful steamer, so strong and high is the *bore*. Still more capricious are the exports of jute, which appear to depend altogether on the choice of freights offering at the time in Calcutta and Chittagong. The most constant export is cotton, an inconsiderable item, because Chittagong is

its nearest outlet. Equally great and apparently unaccountable are the fluctuations in the chief articles of import at Chittagong, salt and mineral oils, while piece-goods, which are probably the chief imports, do not pass through it at all. Thus Chittagong is a port of the most partial kind. Its statistics, varying unaccountably as they do, give no idea of the volume of the trade, only a partial idea of the character of the exports, and one still more partial of the character of the import trade. Considering that it is selected for the import and export of only four main articles of commerce, this was to be expected. Next to it in importance, and with a far greater variety of trade, is Chandpur, also a port. Then in order come Brahmanbaria on the Titas and Hajiganj on the Dakaitia in Tippera and Cox's Bazar in Chittagong, only approachable at certain seasons of the year. The trade registered shows not only the fluctuations at particular centres noticed, but sometimes great inequalities before the level is reached. When these refer to jute, the cause is speculation in which the jute cultivators have now begun to share. The same cause probably accounts for the fact that a great deal of the rice which in 1893 was sent from Tippera, Noakhali and Chittagong to Burma, came back from Burma to those districts. Last year salt was found to be cheaper by Re. 1 a maund in the north of the Noakhali district, which gets its supplies from Calcutta, than on the littoral within the salt limits, where salt is received from Chittagong, and the inequality lasted for a long time and perhaps continues, notwithstanding the facilities that have been given for import from the north by the establishment of new stations.

The following remarks notice the state of trade in each district, though the Chittagong statistics are the only figures available and, as explained, they are not as representative as those collected for the trade up the Karnaphuli, and noticed in the section on the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Tippera.

52. Besides country boats, steamers on the Cachar and Sylhet lines touch at several marts; but the daily steamer service between Chandpur and Hajiganj has been given up, as it did not pay. There are several roads, but carts are only used in the interior in the dry weather.

The chief exports are jute, rice, betelnuts, dried-fish, hides, mustard-seed sesamum, canes, and cocoanuts. The last jute outturn is estimated at 18 annas, and that of rice at close on 20 annas. Several trading firms at Narayanganj have opened jute depôts and sent agents to the principal marts to make purchases. There are numerous middlemen between the cultivators and jute merchants. The cultivators also frequently take their produce direct to Narayanganj. The price of jute during the year ranged from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5 per maund.

Rice comes next to jute. This is exported, both husked and unhusked, to Calcutta, Dacca* (for Chittagong), Faridpur and Mymensingh. During the first few months of the year, when scarcity prevailed and the price ruled as high as Rs. 4-8 a maund, paddy and rice were imported.

* The rice for Chittagong is loaded in brigs at Narayanganj.

Next come betelnuts, which are abundant in the south of the district. The principal places of business for dried-fish are Chutalpur and Bhulakut. Hilsa fish is salted on the banks of the Megna.

European piece-goods brought from Calcutta or Dacca are the largest imports.

Country-made cloth of fine quality used by the wealthy classes is still imported in small quantities from Dacca and Mymensingh, but the cheaper machine-made fabric is fast replacing it. Firewood, timber, building materials such as bamboo, canes, &c., as well as cotton, are imported from Hill Tippera. A large quantity of cotton goes to Dacca and Narayanganj.

Oil, tobacco, pulses, brass utensils, sugar, salt and fancy goods are brought from Dacca and Narayanganj and distributed all over the district.

Under this section I quote the Magistrate's notice of the establishment of a novel kind of speculative association: "Death and marriage associations have sprung up in the subdivision of Brahmanbaria in imitation of life assurance companies. Subscribers to these associations are required to register their names on payment of an admission fee which varies according to the class of subscription. A death or marriage fee is required on the death of any member.

or the marriage of any one named by one. Seventy-five per cent. of the sums so collected are paid to the nominee of the member who dies or to the boy or girl who is married, as the case may be, and 25 per cent. is retained by the company. The admission fees are divided amongst the directors or managers."

Noakhali.

53. In Noakhali the principal exports are rice, betelnuts, cocoanuts, eggs and mustard oil. The eggs are exported to Chittagong and go on to Burma. Cotton from Hill Tippera is also exported.

Cloths made by local weavers are still used by the lower classes. Noakhali was a great weaving emporium, and the East India Company had a factory at Lakhipur. There is a steamer service between Barisal and Noakhali, which imported 59,149 maunds of miscellaneous goods against 42,666 maunds the year before. The service is not used for exports. Raipur Hát, formerly the chief mart in the district, now much decreased by the silting up of the Dakaitia, is still the chief place for export of betelnuts. Sonapur and Lakhipur are also places of extensive trade in betelnuts and cocoanuts.

Bhowaniganj is the centre of the import trade from Narayanganj and other places. The principal rice marts are Chaomoni, Basu's Hát, Sahebar Hát, and Nadona.

The Collector gives a calculation to show that 60 lakhs maunds of the entire produce of paddy, representing about 70 lakhs in value, were available for export last year, and that in an ordinary year with a higher level of prices the value would be 100 lakhs of rupees. The prices of rice last year throughout the Division were the lowest for the decade.

The imports of Noakhali are of the same character as in Tippera, but more than half the salt comes from Chittagong. Neither Magistrates have noticed kerosine oil. The whole of it seems to come from Chittagong for both districts. Owing to the silting up of channels, the internal communications of the Noakhali main land are very defective. They will be noticed under the proper head. It is their state which accounts for the inequalities in the prices of salt.

Chittagong.

54. The table below shows the number and tonnage of foreign vessels last year. The increase was due to larger shipments of jute and rice following the fine harvests.

	Number of vessels.			Tonnage.		
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1893-94	34	15	49	32,844	26,694	59,538
1894-95	39	23	62	52,066	34,189	86,255
	+5	+8	+13	+19,222	+7,495	+26,717

The interportal trade is illustrated by the table below. The number of vessels was less, but the tonnage was much greater. The British India Steam Navigation Company have begun to use larger steamers for the coasting trade.

	Number of Vessels.			Tonnage.			Remarks.
	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	Entered.	Cleared.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893-94 ...	626	617	1,243	202,030	208,885	410,915	
1894-95 ...	595	563	1,158	210,834	216,390	427,224	
	—31	—54	—85	+8,804	+7,505	+16,309	

The appended statement shows the value of the sea-borne traffic. The net increase of Rs. 17,16,949 in the foreign trade is shared by paddy, rice, jute, the class "all other articles" (covering a shipment of bone-meal), and large quantities of railway materials.

The increase of Rs. 15,61,532 in interportal trade is accounted for chiefly by paddy and rice sent to different parts of India including Calcutta.

	VALUE OF TRADE WITH—					
	Foreign ports.	British ports in other Presidencies.	British ports within the Presidency.	Indian ports not British.	Total of columns 3, 4 and 5.	Grand Total viz., of columns 2 and 6.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	90,14,997	16,47,317	1,31,22,473	4,170	1,47,73,960	2,37,88,957
1894-95 ...	1,07,31,946	34,48,177	1,27,97,074	90,241	1,63,35,492	2,70,67,438
	+17,16,949	+18,00,860	−3,25,399	+86,071	+15,61,532	+32,78,481

55. The details of exports to foreign markets are given in a statement appended. There was a net increase in value of over 13 lakhs of rupees or 2·5 per cent.

The increase in the export of "all other articles" was a cargo of bone-meal. The decrease in the exportation of tea was due to larger shipments to Calcutta. That is, the local attempts to dispense with agency and to trade directly with Australia have broken down. Tobacco shipments advanced by 2,174 lbs., while the value decreased by Rs. 65. The cause is unknown to me. This produce is very choice. Its larger production apparently cheapened it. For full reference I append two tables showing the foreign and interportal exports and imports in detail. They are too bulky to exhibit in the text.

56. The interportal exports are shown in these statements.

The item of Rs. 5,634 worth of feathers, chiefly kingfishers', is alluded to in my remarks about the working of the Arms Act. I deplore this traffic and the unnecessary facilities given for it. The hill cotton harvest was a poor one. The increase in metal is attributed to copper sent to be recoined.

Hides and skins were less plentiful because there was no outbreak of fatal disease among cattle. The exports of kerosine oil and salt fell off because Narayanganj drew largely from Calcutta. This is our stereotyped explanation, and is hazarded because we can give no other. In some years the Chittagong petroleum goes as far as Cachar. These fluctuations always appear. The local demand for specie to pay for rice and paddy explains the decrease in the exports of treasure. The decrease in the export of provisions is attributed to the decline in the export of eggs to Rangoon, and the figures indicate how great this traffic is. The famous Chittagong and Noakhali fowls, as well as ducks, are also exported on an extensive scale to Burma. There was no decrease in the local supply, and I am in ignorance of what diminished the Burma demand, or reduced the prices given there.

57. As regards the details of imports from foreign markets, the increases under "drugs and medicines" and "hardware and cutlery" are accounted for by the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway, the materials for which also appear.

The decrease in "salt and oils" will be separately noticed. The decrease in "metal" is attributed to the fact that the Assam-Bengal Railway obtained the bulk of their requirements the year before.

Interportal imports.—Cotton twist and yarn, paddy, hardware and cutlery, gunny-bags, railway materials, seeds, sugar, wood and treasure show a large advance.

The increase in cotton twist and yarn is noticeable and seems to indicate stimulation in local manufacture, but I have no precise information. A large quantity of paddy was brought back from Akyab early in the year when prices got so high as already noticed. The increase under hardware and cutlery may again be attributed, directly and indirectly, to the railway. More gunny-bags were required for the paddy and rice exported in such increased quantities. The railway materials and wood explain themselves. The increase under seeds and sugar was due to local failures in these comparatively insignificant local

productions. The increase under treasure represents rupees wanted to pay for the abundant rice and paddy exported.

The decrease in jute was due, I presume, to Calcutta offering better terms: we cannot say. Under provisions the decrease was chiefly under ghee and flour. Raw silk is only used by the Mugs of Cox's Bazar for manufacture into cloths, and the decrease is attributed to machine-made articles taking their place. Considering how few these Mugs are, it is very large. A large importation of chillies the year before explains the decrease in spices.

58. Kerosine oil, salt, rice, paddy and jute are specially treated. The annual accounts of the sea-borne trade issued by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, were received after this section had been written, but the figures have been collated.

Imports of kerosine oil.

59. The details of the import of kerosine oil are given below:—

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2		3	
	Gals.	Rs.	Gals.	Rs.
From United Kingdom ...	110	13	...	...
„ United States ...	1,218,026	4,72,029	...	...
Total ...	1,218,136	4,72,042	...	...
„ Bombay ...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras Ports ...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma ...	...	..	83	30
„ Bengal ...	18,609	8,292	17,268	7,815
Total ...	18,609	8,292	17,351	7,845
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,236,744	4,80,334	17,351	7,845

The only explanation I can give for these figures is that the imports of 1893-94 overstocked the market. But it is also said that the difficulty of getting return freights from Chittagong keeps off foreign mineral oils. The import from other ports of Bengal also declined. The water routes for its distribution from Calcutta are far safer than those from Chittagong. The terrors of the Megna's mouth, where several brigs, not to count smaller boats, are annually lost, are very real. The force of the spring tides is terrific, and the tracks vary every season.

60. *Imports of salt.*

		1893-94.		1894-95.	
1		2	3	4	5
From United Kingdom	Tons ...	13,301	...	10,142	...
	Maunds ...	3,62,083	3,45,455	2,76,088	255,066
„ other countries	Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	Maunds ...	...	...	...	...
Total	Tons ...	13,301	...	10,142	2,55,066
	Maunds ...	3,62,083	3,45,455	2,76,088	
From Madras Ports	Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	Maunds ...	...	1	...	1
„ Burma	Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	Maunds ...	...	...	...	...
„ Bengal	Tons ...	...	...	110	...
	Maunds ...	...	...	2,994	9,310
„ Cutch	Tons ...	...	...	...	...
	Maunds ...	...	...	...	...
Total	Tons ...	...	..	110	...
	Maunds ...	...	1	2,994	9,311
GRAND TOTAL	Tons ...	13,301	...	10,252	...
	Maunds ...	3,62,083	3,45,456	2,79,082	2,64,377

The stereotyped explanations for such fluctuations are large stocks and short shipments to Narayanganj. It has been noticed that Calcutta salt brought *viâ* Chandpur to the north of Noakhali was Re. 1 a maund cheaper than Chittagong salt on its sea and river face, and this accounts for a recurrence of imports from Narayanganj after several years cessation.

61. *Exports of rice and paddy.*

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom	...	...	10,018	25,500
To Eastern Coast of Africa ...	...	...	...	...
,, Mauritius	77,301	4,10,926	90,740	3,69,408
,, West Indies	20,625	98,595	140,212	6,70,792
,, Ceylon	...	...	15,685	55,881
,, other foreign countries ...	...	...	4,275	16,606
Total ...	97,926	5,09,521	260,930	11,38,187
To Bombay	17,458	1,10,722	57,092	2,49,646
,, Madras Ports	7,399	24,292	329,561	9,18'856
,, Burma	17	114	12	84
,, Bengal—All ports	39,751	1,66,358	70,258	2,52,403
,, Indian Ports not British ...	...	...	38,830	88,991
Total ..	64,625	3,01,486	495,753	15,09,980
GRAND TOTAL ...	162,551	8,11,007	756,683	26,48,167

The fine harvests of 1894, both of summer and winter rice, explain these figures for last year. The local merchants say that their rice was more in demand on the Malabar coast and Bombay than that usually taken there from False Point and Balasore, both because this port was easier of access and the market lower.

62. *Exports of Jute.*

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5
Foreign.	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
United Kingdom	615,168	53,46,618	537,407	47,87,108
Boston	...	...	61,868	5,71,659
New York	...	...	55,482	5,12,655
Hamburg	...	...	93,136	8,60,574
Port Said	60,068	5,04,570	...	...
Total ...	675,236	58,51,188	747,893	67,31,991
Interportal	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	675,236	58,51,188	747,893	67,31,991

The outturn of the year was exceptionally good, but the causes which influence shippers in choosing between Chittagong and Calcutta are not accurately known to us, and those we hear of, such as reasons connected with the Kidderpore Docks, seem intricate and remote..

63. *Foreign Trade.*

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95 COMPARED WITH 1893-94.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
Imports.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Merchandise	24,10,147	27,62,862	3,52,715	......
Treasure	......	......	......	......
Total ...	24,10,147	27,62,862	3,52,715	......
Government stores	......	347	347	......
" treasure	......	......	......	......
Total ...	......	347	347	......
Total imports, both Private and Government.	24,10,147	27,63,209	3,53,062	......
Exports.				
Merchandise—				
Indian produce	66,04,849	79,68,664	13,63,815	......
Foreign merchandise	......	420	420	......
Total ...	66,04,849	79,69,084	13,64,235	......
Treasure	......	......	......	......
Total ...	66,04,849	79,69,084	13,64,235	......
Government stores—				
Country	......	......	......	......
Foreign	......	......	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......
Treasure	......	......	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......
Total stores, both Private and Government.	66,04,849	79,69,084	13,64,235	......
Total of Private Trade ...	90,14,996	1,07,31,946	17,16,950	......
Total of Government stores ...	......	347	347	......
Grand Total Trade ...	90,14,996	1,07,32,293	17,17,297	......
Custom duty—				
Imports	6,61,770	6,19,736	......	42,034
Exports	24,991	66,595	41,604	......
Total ...	6,86,761	6,86,331	......	430

The main heads of the foreign trade of Chittagong are illustrated above and show an improvement of over 17 lakhs. As already explained, the only factors which we know of with certainty are the fine outturn of rice and jute, and the existence and requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway. Nothing illustrates more clearly what I have said about the partial character of Chittagong as a port than the fact that notwithstanding an expansion of trade to the value of some 33 lakhs of rupees, and in the face of a new Tariff Act greatly enhancing the customs duties, the customs revenue actually decreased by Rs. 430, because there was no room for more salt and more kerosine oil.

64. The following are the figures for the distinctive local forest products:—

Distinctive forest produce.

Interportal.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Gurjan oil ...	Gals. 501	420	Gals. 3,211	4,023
Chal mugra	Cwt. 3½	84	Cwt. 7	152
India rubber	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs. 2,039	12,999	lbs. 700	4,451
	...	13,503	...	8,626

The supply of rubber has ceased because all trees within reach have been tapped and spoiled, and we cannot adopt conservancy measures in the vast solitudes of the Lushai country where the trees are found. The increase of gurjan oil is capricious. I expected a decrease because the indiscriminate tapping of garjan trees is no longer permitted in the Chittagong district. The decrease in ivory shows that the measures taken in the Hill Tracts to check the misappropriation of that article there have borne some fruit.

65. The figures for the last two years are before me, but the Collector of Customs, under whose supervision they are collected, warns me that no reliance can be placed on their accuracy. When he reports them to the Statistical Department in July, he supplements his reports with information from the local traders which has not yet been collected. The system of inter local boat traffic registration at Chittagong is described in the section for statistical enquiries. I notice the main heads as follows:—

Inter local boat traffic registered at Chittagong.

66. Rice, husked and unhusked, is of course by far the most important of these; yet the quantity registered for 1893-94 is under two lakhs of maunds, and for last year there are no figures yet. As rice was not imported for local consumption in Chittagong last year, the customs figures already given include the whole imports. The largest item in the return is cocoanuts, of which 33,51,190 maunds are returned for last year, against 20,03,820 maunds the year before. Hides are shown as 79,706 maunds last year and 65,800 maunds the year before. The inaccuracy of the figures is exposed by those given for raw cotton, viz., only 1,004 maunds last year. Yet, as the section on the Chittagong Hill Tracts shows, Mr. Murray registered 4,711,132 lbs., or 57,253 maunds, as having gone down the Karnaphuli, and the whole of this must have passed the registering station.

Imports.

Another large item is poultry, of which nearly 27,000 head were imported for export to Burma in both years, the quantities scarcely fluctuating. But eggs, which the Customs returns and district reports show to be so extensively exported from Chittagong, are not noticed at all. They should appear among the imports at this registering station. Vegetables, spices, and betelnuts figure largely, but in nothing like the amount of the true figures. Timber is a considerable item, but that which interests me most in the whole list is firewood. Over 86,000 maunds are returned for last year and some 50,000 for the year before. These figures are probably far below the mark. The point is that the quantity is very considerable, and that the whole of it comes from the Sundarbans south of the Sungoo, and is the property of Government, and, except for a few eight-anna permits, is taken for nothing and sold. These Sundarbans are now

under settlement as a reserved forest. No forest is so profitable, none so easy to conserve, since it is not inhabited, is not exposed to fire or cattle, and in it every trespasser leaves a track.

Exports.

67. The figures for these must in several cases cross those for imports. Thus, cocoanuts are so shown in large quantities; so is cotton, and so on. Foreign piece-goods appear among the exports only to the value of Rs. 7,27,114 in 1893-94 and Rs. 4,24,619 last year. These figures are far under the mark. I see none which bear an appearance of correctness, while those for salt and oils, for which we have statistics, are manifestly wrong. I am conscious that, coming as I do for the first time to the examination of these figures, I am only struck with their inaccuracy. The steps for further improving or dealing with the present system of registration will be discussed separately.

Port of Chittagong.

68. The term of office of the Port Commissioners expired last year, and in June all were re-elected and re-appointed without change. They held 11 ordinary and one special meetings, and the average attendance was nearly 60, not 5 per cent., as stated in the last report.

69. The most important matter connected with the port is the arrangements to be made for landing and shipping merchandise when the railway is opened. Practically there are no facilities at present, no wharves, and no cranes. The railway authorities were anxious to obtain the entire business and to lay out some 15 lakhs in providing the requisite facilities. The financial position of the Port Commissioners prohibited their taking any action, and the matter has been taken out of their hands by Government. The Government of India have negatived the railway's proposals, and decided that the duty of providing facilities and of managing them is one for the Port Commissioners alone, and the wharves and jetties are to be erected by them when funds can be found. Meanwhile the Assam-Bengal Railway have been permitted to erect temporary jetties for landing railway materials only, and these the Port Commissioners will be entitled to resume whenever they are in a position to pay for them. Hitherto the practice has been to allow private firms to erect jetties on condition that they would be removed if so required, without any claim for compensation, and further permissions under this practice were given last year.

70. Of the loan due by the Port Trust to Government, Rs. 16,294-14-6 were paid in July last, and the balance on the 31st March 1895 stood at Rs. 1,66,580-1-6.

71. The Port Commissioners repeated the grant of Rs. 500 to the Sailors' Resort, the working of which has continued to receive approval. They continued to levy hospital port dues on vessels of all classes. Rupees 7,280-9-9 were so realized and Rs. 5,666-7-10 disbursed. The closing balance of this fund was Rs. 3,222-4 against an opening balance of Rs. 1,608-2-1.

Shipping.

72. Altogether 39 vessels, British Indian and German, with an aggregate tonnage of 52,066 tons, from foreign ports entered the port, against 15 of 20,589 tons in aggregate the year before. More vessels were chartered for the rice trade, which greatly increased, and also for jute.

Fewer British Indian vessels arrived from Ceylon and the Maldive Islands. Twenty-three vessels of the same classes, representing 34,189 tons burden, cleared for foreign ports, against 15, with 26,694, tons, the year before.

Five hundred and ninety-five vessels, representing 210,834 tons burden, from home ports entered the port, against 626 of 202,031 tons the year before. The fluctuations in figures are wholly attributed to the larger steamers now employed in the coasting trade. Similarly, 563 vessels of 216,390 tons burden cleared for home ports, against 617 of 208,885 tons the year before.

Four thousand seven hundred and fifteen *balam* boats, representing 63,428 tons burden in aggregate, paid port dues at the rate of one anna per ton, against 2,894 boats of 41,745 tons the year before. The increase was due to the great rice harvest of the year and the extensive exportations.

Twenty-three vessels cleared for foreign ports, against 15 the year before. The total tonnage was 34,189 against 26,694. Eleven of these were loaded with rice and 12 with jute. The year before there were 4 with rice and 11 with jute.

Repairs of Port equipments.

73. The sadar ghát jetty was scraped and scaled down and given two coats of coal-tar. There are 18 feet 6 inches of water at the T head at low water in ordinary spring tides. The pontoon double moorings jetty was hauled up and painted and given two coats of coal-tar. The Bar and channel buoys were overhauled and examined. Some repairs to the plating of the buoys were successfully done by local workmen, under the superintendence of the driver of the *Gekko*, and the cost of freight to and from Calcutta was thus saved. Mooring buoys have been carefully looked after, and scaled and tarred when possible. The whole of the moorings had to be lifted and relaid by the steamer *Gekko* owing to the erosion of the western bank and extension of the sands on the eastern side. The moorings are now in good workable order and in efficient condition; but it is necessary to obtain some new mooring buoys, chains and anchors to give increased mooring accommodation and to have spare materials for contingencies. The Dolphin buoy off Kutubdia was brought up and repaired. The South Patch buoy, which was placed to mark this most dangerous shoal, broke adrift in December 1894, and a temporary buoy made of casks and bamboos, standing about 25 feet out of water, was put up. River marks are now under repairs and the tide gauges have been painted and repaired. The Juldi tide gauge was lifted and its position was rectified and the flagstaff there was painted and rigging set up. The Patanga beacon has been painted and a new triangle fixed on top of the mast-head.

State of the river.

74. Great changes have taken place in the river. As reported last year, the bank eastward is extending very rapidly. On the eastern foreshore the bank has been much cut away. The *char* continues to form. The river on the eastern bank has deepened and the anchorage has so improved that salt vessels drawing 20 to 21 feet can now discharge there. The sands that formed off the double moorings have washed down some 200 yards, giving more swing room for big vessels. Great changes have also taken place in the river tracks and have kept the S. L. *Active* frequently engaged in taking soundings. The outer Bar sandbank continues to grow up and is extending a long way eastwards, and is barely covered now with 13 feet 6 inches rise of tide, while grass has commenced to grow in places on it. This island has improved the track over the outer Bar owing to its narrowing the entrance and causing more rush of tide.

The port tug.

75. The steam-tug *Gekko* is said to have rendered very valuable service to the port during the year under report, having lifted and shifted all the moorings in the river, done all the coast buoy work, and taken down all stores to the light-houses. She gave valuable help to the S. S. *Endeavour*, which got on shore when swinging in the river. The *Gekko* has had the entire towage of the port during the year, but has not yet earned a satisfactory return. She went down to Akyab in July last, and towed out of that port seven Chittagong owned brigs which were weather bound there owing to the south-west monsoon having set in. For this service she earned Rs. 3,500. The vessel was docked in the British India Steam Navigation Company dry dock at Calcutta in March last, and had her engines and boiler overhauled and all defects made good. This steamer has given no trouble when working as a tug. Her fire and salvage pumps are also in good working order. Her total earnings were Rs. 15,125, and the total outlay on her, including repayment of debt, Rs. 32,085-8-1.

Health of the shipping.

76. The health of the shipping was fair throughout the year. Twenty-five patients against 30 the year before were admitted into the hospital. Two of them were relieved and 23 were discharged. There was a great decrease in crime connected with the shipping—a result which the Commissioners attribute to the good working of the Sailors' Resort which they subsidise.

Light-houses.

77. The light-houses at Norman's Point and Kutubdia were in good order, and no complaint about them was received last year.

Port finances.

78. The receipts of the Port fund were Rs. 99,928-8-8 against disbursements amounting to Rs. 85,086-0-3. The opening and closing balances were respectively Rs. 52,291-10-7 and Rs. 70,134-3-0.

79. The Port Commissioners manage the Pilot Service for Government.

Local Pilot Service.

Altogether 97 steamers and 94 sailing vessels were piloted in and out during the year. There were two accidents, but the pilots were not to blame. The receipts from pilotage fees were Rs. 16,599 against Rs. 14,842 the year before, and the expenditure was Rs. 9,050-6-5 against Rs. 11,463-7-6. The opening and closing balances were Rs. 7,341-11-3½ and Rs. 14,890-4-10½ respectively. The increased receipts were due to more vessels entering the port, and the reduced expenditure was due to the retirement of the senior pilot who used to get Rs. 200 a month, and to a lower rate of percentage on earnings. The value of stores issued to the cutter at the pilot station for 1891-92 and 1892-93 were all included in the figures for 1893-94, and increased the disbursements for that year. This fund, which used to be in deficit, is now in a satisfactory state.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

80. The following local arrangements were made:—In Tippera the Matlab outpost was raised to the status of an independent police-station, and a Joint Sub-Registrar's office was opened at Bancharampur. The Farashganj outpost in Noakhali was reduced to a police beat with one head-constable and four constables. The munsifi at Begamganj was transferred to the head-quarters of the district after the offices were burnt down. Four new sub-registry offices were opened. In Chittagong, three outposts were reduced to beat houses. A new registration office was opened. The zamindari line from Anwara to Parki was abolished, and 20 new pounds were established. New telegraph offices were opened at Sitakund, Mirsorai, Hajiganj and Chandpur.

In May 1894, the Board of Revenue placed the Sarail settlement under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division with the Collector of Tippera subordinate to him in respect of it. Mr. Waller assented to this arrangement, to which I might have demurred through dislike of losing the part services of an officer and the control of a matter with which I am otherwise in close contact in the Certificate Department. Mr. Carlyle, however, recommended it, and the method of working it followed by Mr. Westmacott and him has certainly saved time and trouble. The incident is not without local precedent, as the Commissioner of the Dacca Division has powers of control over the Tippera and Noakhali *Diaras*, though he has not exercised it in my incumbency. The best feature of the change is its showing that executive jurisdictions can be readily modified to suit temporary exigencies, and need not be adhered to at the expense of a roundabout procedure.

81. The demarcation by the Forest Department of the Ramgarh Sitakund forest reserve with an area of 130 square miles is proceeding hand in hand with the departmental conservancy, and is producing a number of objections and complaints which were not evoked by the preliminary proceedings. Most are from owners of herds of buffaloes who used to enjoy free grazing for which they will now have to pay. They were not inhabitants of the forest area. For the other 11 areas covering about 900 square miles selected as reserves, the forest settlement proceedings are in progress.

82. In 1893 I proposed to make the Island Tum-Madhab, off the Noakhali coast, a reserved forest. It is actually a Sundarban forest, and fuel is exported from it in large quantities to the main land by wood-cutters who pay no dues. The Forest Department have not yet been able to examine this proposal on the ground. Meanwhile annual grazing settlements are concluded for the island, and cultivation is not allowed.

Orders were received last year to constitute some of the Unions provided for by the Local Self-Government Act in each regulation district of the Division. Noakhali and the Chittagong districts have no Local Boards, so the orders were withdrawn or suspended in respect to them. Meanwhile steps have been taken to form Local Boards in Noakhali, and there is every probability of some Unions being started in that district from the 1st April 1896. Five of these Unions have been formed in Tippera—two under the Brahmanbaria, two under the Chandpur, and one under the Comilla Local Boards. Their formation was part of last year's working. Their constitution started in the current year.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

83. The statistics locally collected are those for births and deaths, for the three kinds of palm which produce *tari*, for the river-borne trade of the Karnaphuli in the interior, for the trade which enters it by boats from the sea, and of course for the Chittagong Custom House and Port. Tide and flood readings for the Nadona canal project in Noakhali were taken for the last four years, and the information now collected has sufficed for a decision on this project which is referred to elsewhere. The Gunti floods in Tippera are similarly under observation, and new gauges have been established with a view to the ultimate treatment of this river's troublesome and dangerous embankments, part of which has been already removed and part lowered.

84. The system of registering the sea-borne boat trade at Chittagong was started in 1875. The local merchants remonstrated against it at the time, as the Noakhali channels cannot be navigated with safety in the spring tides, the boats have to come and return in the intervals between them, and any delay at Chittagong would be injurious. These representations were acceded to, and the statistics taken are admittedly very rough and formed by estimate, and are collected by a single muharrir. They represent only the character of the trade, scarcely its volume. Their collection was transferred to the Customs Department, which reported the figures direct to the Secretariat, and I must confess that the system has in consequence escaped the notice of the other local authorities for many years past. Last year's results are noticed in chapter IX of this report.

85. The Magistrate of Noakhali claims much accuracy for his vital statistics. The action of the chaukidars in this matter was closely supervised by all Magistrates and Subdivisional Officers. Mr. Anderson in Chittagong brought to notice in his tour diaries the extraordinarily low rate of births registered in August and September. This was set down to bad reporting in the height of the rains, but police-station after police-station showed precisely corresponding results, and on enquiry the same state of things is found in Noakhali. From Tippera information has not been furnished. Harvesters leave Chittagong and Noakhali in large numbers in November, but the decrease in the birth-rate noticed in August and September is in Noakhali half the average for each month in the year, and in Chittagong considerably more.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

86. Details of the work of this department are given in the prescribed statements. None of the District Judges have favoured me with any remarks in forwarding them.

There was a great increase in the number of suits all round, and in Noakhali it was as much as 25 per cent. Rent suits advanced from 32,269 to 34,443, and were a little above 10,000 in each district, and title suits increased by about 500.

The title suits chiefly referred to mortgages, and the increases in them were connected with the high prices and scarcity which was felt from September 1893 to July 1894.

The reaction which followed the fine harvest is said to have accounted for the great stimulus to litigation, "the pastime of the people." With heavier work the rate of disposing of it became slower and the proportion of arrears has increased, though the number of cases disposed of and of witnesses examined greatly increased.

87. The increased litigation in Chittagong is somewhat of a surprise, as the stamp revenue has fallen off, and this has been attributed by me to the settlement having disposed of so many disputes, and this can be said with certainty of the Cox's Bazar sub-division, which contains the settled area and also accounts for nearly the whole decrease in stamp revenue. The great commercial activity which prevailed in Chittagong for the last six months of the year must have been attended with increased litigation.

88. A good deal is seen of the working of the Civil Justice Department in this Division, because of the traditional practice which has prevailed in Chittagong for many years of suing Government with or without reason, without any attempt to apply in the first instance to the authority concerned

for redress. In only one of the many scores of cases that have thus passed through my hands has cause been found for serious complaint of its treatment in the Civil Court.

XIII.—CRIME.

89. The Division as hitherto was distinguished by a very low crime rate, while the proportion of serious crime, so far as cognizable cases denote it, was only about 29 per cent. to non-cognizable cases in 1894, against the provincial average of over 53 per cent. for 1893. Yet the people are said to be the most litigious in India. So far from being mild, apathetic and unenterprizing, they are mostly of Aryan race, have the hot-headed character which distinguishes the populations of the tidal districts, and give a class of hardy and daring mariners and laborious reclaimers and clearers. No ordinary observer would say that they were distinguished for their virtue. Their independence of mien, and the readiness with which they assert themselves, have often been noticed. But they have some strong law-abiding characteristics. They are wonderfully temperate, and the bulk of them are strictly religious. Finally, no class among them is driven to crime by the pressure of want. It is generally true of them that no member of the community lives by stealing.

The crime to which by temperament they would be most disposed is rioting in agrarian disputes. The local circumstance that Government is the owner of so many of the riparian properties subject to new accretions has the largest influence in repressing this form of lawlessness, and the fact should never be lost sight of in proposals for disposing of these *chars* and islands.

Their temperance is due to the Ferazi tenets which most of them profess and follow. The same cause ought logically to militate against their being law-abiding, and it does so to a large extent which will be noticed. The law-abiding spirit is manifested in those extraneous matters which do not concern the social habits and mutual obligations of a village community within itself, and is due very much to history, tradition and habit. They have always had their external affairs managed for them by others, and have acquiesced in such management.

90. But the code of morality which their religion enforces, and the mutual obligations referred to depending on it, the Ferazis are prepared to enforce, and do enforce even by the penalty of death. Their neighbours of different religion have caught the spirit and follow this example, though they rarely can act with results which so entirely defy detection as is the case with the Ferazi communities. So that undetected murders, which the perpetrators doubtless consider judicial executions, are the most striking features in the crime of the Division. They are hardest to detect in Tippera, where the Ferazi creed is most strictly followed. Further south, though still professed, its observance is relaxed. The people are more genial and pleasure-loving, and show the vices which are seldom seen in the north. Mr. Carlyle, who used to notice the hospitable and courteous demeanour of the Chittagong Muhammadans, is struck by the dour character and morose and surly mien of their co-religionists of the same race of the Sylhet border. Very recently in Tippera a village ruffian who had become obnoxious to all his neighbours was decapitated and his body was thrown into the jungle, where it was found 15 days after. The police could plainly see that the whole village was concerned in the crime, and could be certain even of the actual perpetrators, and yet were unable to obtain evidence on which to make a single arrest.

91. The invariable attendants of such a system are terrorists, extortioners, and black-mailers, who threaten, as it suits them, the vengeance or the action of these village tribunals, or the interference of the constituted authorities, or lawless reprisals of their own, the most practicable of which is incendiarism. Such persons almost form a class in Tippera and Noakhali, and are the bad characters against whom most of the operations for bad livelihood are directed.

From people so accustomed to take the law into their own hands, the authorities can expect little assistance in the case of offences against the State. So the prevalence of coining in all three districts has attracted attention and seems to be on the increase, though no large seizure has been made. In one case in Tippera last year, 154 false four-anna pieces, which had just been manufactured, were seized. If the rupee appreciates so much that it will be

profitable to illicitly coin it of pure silver, this form of crime will need the utmost vigilance in these districts where the people are acquainted with it already in a grosser and more palpably fraudulent shape.

92. Next to terrorism and black-mailing, the most prevalent serious crime is incendiarism. So common is it, that to threaten a man that his house will burn is regarded as an ordinary angry expression. The threat is even used by school-boys, openly or by anonymous letter, and in two cases it was carried out. It was given to the Executive Engineer, Assam-Bengal Railway, at Fenny, by letter, and was carried out.

93. A standing local cause which swells the crime returns is the inclusion of a large part of the Division in the Salt Law limits. For the first time last year, special measures were tried in Noakhali to see if, as had always been alleged, there were really no breaches of the law. Some 40 detections and convictions were the result. A special cause in Chittagong is the forest conservancy, first adopted in 1892. Cases of taking forest produce were treated as thefts till March 1894, since when they have been treated as criminal trespass.

94. The presence of so many foreign coolies on the Assam-Bengal Railway has naturally had an effect on the figures for all three districts, for burglaries and thefts. It speaks much for the strength of the religious influences to which I have referred, that the distress which was felt in Tippera till July last had no such result. I noticed this in connection with the floods of 1893. In Noakhali the Magistrate, I believe quite correctly, attributes a decrease in non-cognizable crime, that is, in the luxury of cheap litigation, to the same cause, and a subsequent increase to the fine harvest which followed.

95. The other breach of law which has attracted most attention is the smuggling of excise opium to Burma. This must be very remunerative, and, as the Chapter on Excise will show, must be conducted on a very large scale. There were only four important seizures. Two of them were noticeable because the consignment was advised by telegraph, and under the rules the telegrams were reported to the Magistrate.

96. The following table gives the cognizable and non-cognizable crime of the last two years, and shows their incidence. The fluctuations have been generally explained by the foregoing remarks:—

Districts.	Cognizable.		Increase.	Decrease.	Non-cognizable crime.		Increase.	Decrease.	Total crime.		Population.	Incidence.	
	1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Case. Persons.	Case. Persons.
Tippera ...	19	2,285	300	...	6,080	6,536	...	400	8,921	8,821	1,782,935	1 to 199	1 to 202
Noakhali ...	1 [illegible]7	1,224	97	...	3,081	3,003	...	78	4,208	4,227	1,009,693	1 to 240	1 to 238
Chittagong ...	1,708	1,630	...	72	3,105	3,180	75	...	4,813	4,816	1,290,167	1 to 268	1 to 267
Total ...	4,820	5,145	325	...	13,122	12,719	...	403	17,942	17,864	4,082,795	1 to 227	1 to 228

Three cases of dacoity were reported in Tippera, but only one was accepted as true. It was a dacoity of the regular type carried out by masked men with torches. The police wholly failed to detect the criminals. There were no dacoities elswhere. Cases of riot were fewer in all districts. In Tippera there were thirteen cases of murder and eleven of culpable homicide, in Noakhali only one murder and five cases of homicide, and in Chittagong seven murders and five homicides. The number of perpetrators detected and convicted in all districts was remarkably small.

XIV.—POLICE.

97. The remarks made last year on the police by the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division touch a wide question. While agreeing with what Mr. Nolan has written, I would lay special stress on the comparative character of his observations. There seems to be nothing obscure or, apart from financial considerations, perplexing about the little progress in improvement made by the police in the last thirty years. No doubt bad traditions have the greatest effect; but there is an instance of another great department in which they were equally powerful, but ceased to operate when it was reformed.

When I first began to be acquainted with our administration in the interior, there was no great department of Government more open to obloquy than that of Civil Justice in the mufassal. Its state was the same as when, 11 years before, it had most to do with exciting the Sonthal rebellion, and two years later had much to do with the revolt in Bhojpur. There is no department in which the change has been so complete.

98. The model for the new police taken when it was inaugurated in Madras was the Irish constabulary. But that force continues to attract the very pick of the peasantry and of the artizans, in intelligence as well as physique, and the differences between the rates of pay of its rank and file and its officers are comparatively small.

99. The commonest reproach against the new police in the first ten years of its existence was, in the Lower Provinces, that it was ruffianly and corrupt. The rule about local enlistments was not, I believe, then in force, and it contained many members of the disbanded police battalions. It was more military in character than it is now, and was certainly more efficient. The reproach which could most justly be cast on it now is that it is feeble and rather corrupt. All the causes for its feebleness are not unsatisfactory. The most prominent are that the people have made so much progress in the knowledge of their rights and in material prosperity. Thus, in Chittagong the lascars as a class are far superior to the police in physique and intelligence, as are the wharfmen, warehouse labourers and boatmen.

100. There was no new feature in the working of the police last year. Out of 21 cases of murder, the perpetrators in only two were brought to conviction. In the three cases of dacoity no grounds for prosecution in the one pronounced to be true, or against the informants in the two believed to be false, were obtained. On the other hand the police were very successful in coining cases and offences against the Salt Law, and in all three districts deserve commendation for their vigilance in having preventive measures taken when riots and affrays were probable or imminent.

101. The table below shows their distribution:—

Name of District.	Number of Police.	Population.	Proportion of Police to population.		
1	2	3	4		
			Policeman.		Persons.
Tippera ...	338	1,782,935	1	to	5,274
Noakhali ...	280	1,009,693	1	to	3,606
Chittagong ...	481	1,290,167	1	to	2,682
Total ...	1,099	4,082,795	1	to	3,715

These variations are chiefly due to physical differences. Tippera is a single expanse of cultivation (and population), and is a compact area. Chittagong is a long straggling district intersected by hill ranges and woods and wastes. Thus, there are 21 stations and outposts in Chittagong, and only 14 in Tippera. In Noakhali there are the islands.

The railway has a special police force for guard and escort duties in each of the three districts. Its total strength is 83. This is the poorest section of the local force, and has given anything but satisfaction. The railway authorities would have been better advised in entertaining guards of their own, as officers of the Public Works Department do.

102. Tippera was the only district which had to use special constables or additional (punitive) police. Ten of the former were enrolled in a village on the Assam-Bengal Railway for the protection of the railway employés. The measure which was adopted before the receipt of recent Government orders on the subject was successful. The punitive police were employed at Sonachar, a notorious area of agrarian disturbance, which in consequence is undergoing a detailed survey and settlement.

103. In Noakhali the Farashganj outpost, abolished on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee, was kept up as a police beat with

one head-constable and four constables. There was no other change of this kind anywhere. There was no case of torture or similar misconduct by the police in Tippera and Noakhali. In the Tippera case of 1893, in which the High Court made unfavourable comments, a departmental enquiry was held under the orders of Government. The sub-Inspector concerned was exonerated by the Magistrate, but dismissed by my predecessor. The Magistrate informs me that he has been reinstated as a head-constable.

104. In Chittagong a sub-Inspector, a head-constable, and a constable were accused of having beaten and illegally detained for more than 24 hours a chaukidar suspected of having been concerned in a case of murder.

The accused were finally exculpated after a prolonged enquiry held under the Sessions Judge's direction and supervision.

105. The following figures of police work indicate improvement all round; but in the face of them is the fact that in scarcely a case of difficulty and importance were the police successful. The Noakhali police have recently had great success and been signally rewarded in a difficult and important case of murder and another of coining, but these belong to the current year's history:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases enquired into by police.		Number of cases disposed of by Magistrate.		Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases disposed of.		REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tippera ...	1,293	1,387	790	850	582	645	73·6	75·8	
Noakhali ...	785	777	475	531	374	432	78·7	81·3	
Chittagong ...	1,604	1,321	1,114	902	934	776	83·8	86·03	

It is reported from Chittagong that the employment of Court sub-Inspector as public prosecutor, especially in cases of rioting, unlawful assembly and burglary, was very successful.

In very few cases have the Sessions Judges made unfavourable comments on the conduct of the police, and the fact and the nature of the remarks made seem to illustrate what has been said about their feebleness. I describe all the instances. In a trial for murder the Sessions Judge of Tippera disbelieved the case for the prosecution and recorded: "But in this instance, as in so many others, the police jumped at a hasty conclusion and caught eagerly at an easy solution of a difficult case in the so-called confession of a wretched, unfriended cripple." Mr. Waller, however, examined the case and justified the police. In a murder case in Chittagong, the accused was a relative of the Government Pleader, and the evidence disclosed ill-feeling between him and the police. The Judge acquitted the accused and recorded: "It is a matter of serious consideration whether the police and the public prosecutor can work together in the face of the ill-feeling that admittedly exists." The case was reported to the Inspector-General of Police, and the Police sub-Inspector most concerned was transferred from the district. He was the best Police officer in Chittagong, but there is no one whose opinion would carry more weight in a matter of the sort, or who knows the district so well and has served in so many capacities in it, as Mr. Caspersz. In another murder case in Chittagong the Judge remarked that the genuine first information had not been produced. The Magistrate held an enquiry and found that there had been a mistake, though it was not serious or intentional. This closes the list of these judicial comments.

106. The amount of work thrown on the police by service of warrants has come prominently to notice since the amalgamation of the process-serving establishments. Tippera and Noakhali were always conspicuous for the bad attendance in them on criminal processes. So many cases are compromised or fall through that witnesses have got into the habit of anticipating these results, and deciding for themselves whether their attendance is wanted or not. The

question of whether the Courts should more frequently vindicate themselves has been often discussed, and dropped solely because of the great pressure on the magisterial staff in the years 1891 and 1892. Now that this has lessened, the Magistrates have promised to notice those cases in which summons has been disregarded, even though the case has finally come to nothing. In order to be able to take progress in this new action, I record some figures showing the existing state of things.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of warrants against accused.	Number of warrants against witnesses.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4
Tippera	1,026	543	1,569
Noakhali	783	995	1,778
Chittagong	736	796	1,532
Total ...	2,545	2,334	4,879

107. In Chittagong, though the attendance is bad, the circumstances are different. Such defaulters can get away when they like, to river or sea, or to the hills, or to Arracan. But the Magistrate of Chittagong's attention has been drawn to the figures below:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of prosecutions instituted for evading service of summons.	Number of cases ending in conviction.
1	2	3
Tippera	57	42
Noakhali	6	5
Chittagong	9	7

Town chaukidars.

108. The system of town chaukidars was before its introduction looked on with disfavour from this Division. There are now town chaukidars in Comilla, Brahmanbaria and Sudharam, and they have done, on the whole, decidedly well. They will be soon tried in Cox's Bazar and Chittagong, though necessarily at very high rates of pay for men of this class.

Rural Police.

109. The Chaukidari Act is now believed to be in force in every village in the regulation part of this Division. Till last year it had not been applied to the villages in pargana Dulai in Tippera. All Magistrates have paid great attention to the recent orders passed under it by Government, and to the suggestions made for its proper working. The chief feature of these orders is the status which they recognise for the panchayats and the duties expected from them; and the efforts of District Officers have to be directed to bringing up the local facts to the level which the orders take as existing or anticipate. The chief difficulty probably is the absence of some substantial *quid pro quo*. In Tippera, for instance, where the state of the chaukidars is the weakest point in the administration, there is scarcely a panchayat which does not receive its appointment and discharge its duties with reluctance. This feeling is connected with the state of the chaukidars, who are the most inefficient in the Division and the most irregularly paid. Nowhere else have coercive measures to be taken on such

a scale. In one thana I found coercion had to be used in 70 per cent. of the cases. Mr. Carlyle's special attention is engaged in the matter, and he hopes to begin an improvement by a liberal administration of the reward system. In Chittagong, on the other hand, appointments to the panchayat are highly valued, and removal from them is nearly always the subject of an appeal to the Commissioner. I noticed from the diaries and detailed inspections noted in them of Magistrates on tour in Chittagong that they found chaukidars paid with unexpected punctuality, and creditable attempts made to keep up the village accounts, which, though nearly always defective in some detail, nevertheless represented and were good evidence of the state of affairs they were intended to record. Progress in this direction has been rapid in Chittagong. I have no doubt that it is due to Mr. Slack, who in 1892, following Mr. Carlyle's suggestion, enlisted the services of the panchayats in carrying out his and Mr. Carlyle's scheme for the conservancy of the village woods and wastes which are the property of Government, and entrusted them with the distribution of permits for fuel and jungle produce. Thus they feel themselves to be parts of the administration and to have an important influence in their villages. The feeling must spread in time to Noakhali and Tippera, though there are no such palpable means for accelerating it. The Noakhali chaukidars have long been the best in the Division, with so high a status that they were clearly able to dominate the hitherto feeble and rather reluctant panchayats, and it is the state of the latter which in Noakhali most demands attention. Mr. Bose's system of referring criminal complaints to them for enquiry is still followed, but, as I anticipated, is not so popular as when it was started and the novelty made the gratuitous labour a pleasure. Besides, the unpaid duties have increased, and, particularly in Noakhali and Tippera, the verification of the chaukidars' accounts by the responsible member of the panchayat at the police-station is insisted on.

110. A good deal has been done in Tippera and Noakhali in the direction of grouping chaukidars under picked members of the body, who will receive higher pay and in this Division be styled dafadars. Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Chittagong, wishes to group his panchayats, not his chaukidars. I have not got details of his scheme, but it indicates how prominent panchayats have become in Chittagong and how they dominate the chaukidars. The chaukidars' growing independence of the panchayats elsewhere is a matter often complained of.

From Tippera I have no further details. It was at Brahmanbaria that I found coercion had to be resorted to in 70 per cent. of the cases, after 15 days' grace too, and that this was habitual. The matter is receiving special attention. In Noakhali, on the other hand, Mr. Agasti, the Magistrate, can boast that on the 31st January last no chaukidar's pay for 1894 was in arrear. There are 1,996 of them, and 414 were punished last year and 31 rewarded, at an outlay of Rs. 142-1-6. The Magistrate of Chittagong spent Rs. 153 in such rewards, but gives no details.

111. The state of the Chaukidari Reward Fund is shown below, including opening balances:—

	Credited.	Disbursements.	Balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tippera ...	768 6 11	95 0 0	673 6 11
Noakhali ...	420 0 0	154 0 0	266 0 0
Chittagong ...	1,835 10 0	153 0 0	1,682 10 0

Arms Act.

112. A glance at the working of the Arms Act is appropriate in the police section. There are 4,379 guns, all registered and marked with metal numbered plates which cost the owner from 3 to 5 annas in a population of a little over four millions. There is one licensed gun to every 942 of the people, men, women and children, or one such gun to about every 180 male adults. In no part of the Division are these arms required for protection against men, and in very few villages for protection against beasts. In fact the only free licenses which any Magistrate has seen fit to grant are half-a-dozen in the islands of Noakhali. These guns are used for sport, or by men who collect and sell feathers and destroy beautiful and useful birds for the purpose. Since the 1st January last facilities have

been given for renewing licenses which will make doing so a very easy matter, so it must be acknowledged that the luxury is enjoyed cheaply; yet the complaints about the tyranny of the Arms Act are made by the middle classes as freely as ever, and none of them seem to be aware that if any European officer takes his gun home he must pay to the British inland revenue £3, the equivalent of over Rs. 50, if he wishes to shoot a snipe before he can lawfully enjoy that privilege. There could be no such complaints, and there would be much profit to the administration and the country, were the possession and use of arms in India similarly regulated with the present exception for free licenses in appropriate cases maintained, and of course with all race distinctions abolished.

There were only 53 convictions last year under the Act, nearly all for failure to renew licenses. In Tippera there were only 10, and the stringent measures taken by Mr. Greer to bring the working of the Act in that district into order have borne fruit. Yet there are 1,882 licensed guns in Tippera, a district where dangerous wild animals are now unknown. In Noakhali 22 licenses were cancelled against 3 the year before, and in Chittagong 29 against 1. This was because the Magistrate disarmed a whole village where a licensed gun had been used in a homicide case. In all the very few criminal cases in which firearms were concerned they were licensed.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

113. The statement below summarizes the prescribed statements which are appended, and compares the whole work of the year, and the staff by which and the rate at which it was done, with the statistics of 1893:—

Stipendiary Magistrates.

DISTRICT.	Number of Magistrates.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number pending at close of year.	Number of persons convicted.	Number acquitted.	Number of witnesses examined.	Number of those in column 7 who were detained more than two days.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Number of appeals decided by Magistrate or District Judge.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appealed.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined per case disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tippera	9¾	3,158	60	2,901	1,768	18,172	245	1·3	490	78·1	323·8	5·7
Noakhali	9½	2,163	72	1,146	1,837	10,195	471	4·6	324	72·5	227·6	4·7
Chittagong	10¼	2,679	68	2,008	1,946	9,239	648	7·0	244	65·1	255·1	3·4
Total for 1894 ...	29½	8,000	200	6,055	5,551	37,606	1,364	3·6	1,058	73·4	268·8	4·7
Total for 1893 ...	26½	7,698	194	6,056	5,395	36,295	1,402	3·8	932	72·6	290·4	4·7

Single Honorary Magistrates, and Benches counting as single Magistrates.

DISTRICT.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tippera	9¾	618	11	330	421	2,172	118	5·4	42	57·1	63·3	3·5
Noakhali	1	411	4	142	346	705	85	12·0	...	...	411	1·7
Chittagong	1½	398	24	163	452	770	165	21·4	13	61·5	227·4	1·9
Total for 1894 ...	12¼	1,427	39	635	1,219	3,647	368	10·09	55	58·1	114·1	2·5
Total for 1893 ...	14¼	1,393	53	672	1,071	3,848	309	8·04	64	67·1	96·06	2·7

The average duration of cases in Tippera improved from 10·3 days in 1893 to 9·9. In Noakhali, the dilatoriness of two Magistrates and the slowness of the Bench made these figures 18·4 in 1893 and they were 17·1 last year. In Chittagong the average rose from 9·7 to 13·9 days. The Magistrate explains that "there was no Joint-Magistrate for the greater part of the year. During October and November there was practically one first class Magistrate at head-quarters, who, again, had no power to try cases under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, some of which had in consequence to be postponed for two or three months. Mr. Swinden, the Subdivisional Officer of Cox's Bazar, at the beginning of the year was ill and had to go on leave; for a time there was no first class Magistrate in that subdivision." Chittagong has always been particularly liable to causes for delay of this kind.

114. In Tippera the territorial system has been followed since the orders permitting it were received in 1893. In Noakhali the Magistrate professes not

to follow it, but it is virtually followed, because there are Magistrates with original jurisdiction in the islands Hatia and Sandwip. In Chittagong it was started in 1893, and then under misapprehension discontinued, and has now been resumed.

Nine thousand four hundred and twenty-seven cases with 13,464 persons were disposed of against 9,091 cases with 13,199 persons the year before. The Honorary Magistrates, singly or on benches, tried 1,427, or a little above 15 per cent., and the average for each honorary court was 114·1 cases with 2·5 witnesses for each. The figures for 1893 were 96·06 cases with 2·7 witnesses.

Result of prosecutions.

115. The percentage of convictions by Honorary Courts was 34·2 against 38·5 in 1893. It is far higher in Tippera than in Noakhali and Chittagong, because the chief bench in Tippera has original jurisdiction. The percentages of convictions by the paid staff show remarkable differences. They are for Tippera 62·1, for Noakhali 38·4, and for Chittagong 50·7. The percentage for Noakhali in 1893 was 39·2.

The bad results for Noakhali are almost wholly due to the proceedings of the third class Magistrate who has for the last two years been stationed in Sandwip. Last year, for 630 cases in which he issued processes, and which involved some 800 persons, only 84 convictions were obtained. I had to point out that his proceedings were likely to demoralise the islanders, among whom he had been stationed to give cheap and speedy justice and not to foster litigation. I therefore directed that in every case in which immediate action was not obviously required and the complainant was well-to-do and the local Civil Court could give a remedy, he was to refuse the complaint and refer the maker of it to the experienced Magistrates on the main land. It was this Magistrate whose delays chiefly contributed to the other bad results shown for Noakhali, but a superior officer cannot be spared for Sandwip.

Result of appeals.

116. I have often referred to the excellence of the bench at Noakhali, and the fact that there were no appeals from it, notwithstanding all the cases disposed of by it, testifies to the satisfaction which it gives. The same remarks have been made and again apply to the judicial work of Mr. Warden, the Marine Magistrate at Chittagong. Some bad figures for Noakhali refer to an attempt to use an old Sub-Deputy Collector as a Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

Result of sessions trials.

117. The average success obtained in the Sessions Courts was 64·4 against 73·7 the year before. There was a drop in all the districts, chiefly in Tippera and Noakhali. The Magistrate of Tippera thinks that the falling off was due to a change in the Sessions Judge and not to a lower standard of work. In Noakhali, though the total percentage was much lower than in 1893-94, police cases at the Sessions succeeded in a percentage of 72·2, the best since 1890.

Detention of witnesses.

118. Out of 37,606 witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates, 1,364 or 3·6 per cent. were detained above two days, against 3·8 per cent. the year before. In Tippera the percentage rose from ·9 to 1·3, and in Chittagong from 5·8 to 7, while in Noakhali it dropped from 6·5 to 4·6. In Tippera the highest percentage was only 5·8. It was 14·1 in Noakhali, and in one case in Chittagong it was 62·5. This was when a Magistrate had to examine eight witnesses, of whom five had to be detained for over two days. These exceptional cases spoil what otherwise would be a satisfactory record.

119. Honorary Magistrates examined altogether 3,647 witnesses, and detained 368 of them for more than two days, about 10 per cent. against 8·04 the year before. This percentage in Chittagong went up from 17·4 to 21·4 before Honorary Magistrates. In Tippera it was a little over 5, and for Noakhali 12·0. The lowest percentage is shown by the Brahmanbaria bench, which out of 775 witnesses detained only seven for over two days.

120. In Chittagong both the bench and the Honorary Magistrate who sits alone returned a percentage of over 20. The year before it was 21·4 for the Bench, but only 3·4 for the single Magistrate, Babu Nityananda Rai.

Remands.

121. The statement below gives the details:—

District.	Class of Magistrates.	Number of A cases sent up during the year, including those pending from preceding year.	Number disposed of on first day.	Number postponed. Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Four times.	Five times.	Six times.	Over six times.	Number pending at close of the year.	Ratio per cent. of A cases remanded six times and more to A form cases disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tippera ...	Stipendiary ...	690	201	190	125	84	37	18	8	10	17	2·6
Noakhali ...	Stipendiary ...	402	128	89	82	48	17	12	5	4	17	2·3
Chittagong ...	Stipendiary ...	753	428	134	65	42	21	17	12	9	25	2·8
	Total Stipendiary for the Division.	1,845	757	413	272	174	75	47	25	23	59	2·6
Tippera ...	Honorary ...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Noakhali ...	Honorary ...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Honorary ...	23	5	6	...	...	1	4	...	2	5	11·1
	Total Honorary for the Division.	28	6	8	1	...	1	4	...	2	6	9·
	Total Stipendiary	1,845	757	418	272	174	75	47	25	23	59	2·6
	Total Honorary ...	28	6	8	1	...	1	4	...	2	6	9·
	Divisional Total. 1894 ...	1,873	763	421	273	174	76	51	25	25	65	2·7
	Divisional Total. 1893 ...	2,100	764	458	388	202	122	46	25	22	73	2·3

Of 1,878 police A form cases for disposal, 763 or 40·7 per cent. were disposed of on the first day, against 36·3 per cent. the year before. The percentage of cases remanded six times and over for the Division is 2·7 against 2·3 for 1893. The figures fluctuated in all districts. The highest percentage in Tippera was 6·4 and in Noakhali 6·7, but in Chittagong it was 16·6 in consequence of the state of the files and transfers and illness of four Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates tried among them only 28 police A form cases, six of which were disposed of at the first hearing, and two were remanded six times and over.

Honorary Magistrates and the constitution of Benches.

122. In Tippera 30 Honorary Magistrates, eight of whom are empowered to sit singly, tried cases. Two exercise first class, four second class, and two third class powers. There are three benches vested with second class powers. That at Comilla has original jurisdiction for a radius of five miles including the town.

123. In Noakhali the single independent bench at head-quarters exercising first class and summary powers, comprises 17 Honorary Magistrates, and the work done by it does not fall very short of that done by the 30 Honorary Magistrates or 11 Honorary Courts in Tippera.

124. In Chittagong there were 25 Honorary Magistrates, one of whom, with first class powers, sits singly. The rest sit on the bench at head-quarters. Some of these Magistrates have first class, other second class, and the majority third class powers, and the powers of the bench vary accordingly.

Attendance of Honorary Magistrates.

125. The statement below compares the attendance of Honorary Magistrates for the past two years:—

Districts.	Subdivisions.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were asked to attend.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates actually attended.	Number of times the Honorary Magistrates were absent—		
				With leave.	Without leave.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera ...	Sadar Subdivision	518	337	131	60	191
	Chandpur	102	66	22	14	36
	Brahmanbaria	200	132	2	68	70
	Total ...	820	535	155	142	297
Noakhali ...	Sadar Subdivision	401	297	72	32	104
	Fenny	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	401	297	72	32	104
Chittagong ...	Sadar Subdivision	499	545	87	115	202
	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	499	545	87	115	202
	Total for 1894 ...	1,720	1,367	314	289	603
	Total for 1893 ...	1,465	1,226	172	323	495

The percentage of attendance to calls in Chittagong is above 100, because no calls have been shown against the Magistrate, who sits singly, though the number of his sittings has been recorded. Leaving aside his 125 sittings, the percentage drops to 84·1, the highest figure for the Division.

The percentage in Noakhali was 74 and in Tippera 64. The extreme cases of bad attendance in Tippera are those of one Magistrate who did not attend once though cited 24 times, another who attended 7 times for 47 citations, and a third who came only once though invited 12 times. These cases are, or have been, under notice.

126. In Noakhali one Magistrate attended only once in response to 15 calls, but he has now left the district for good.

127. In Chittagong I see that one Magistrate, who did not attend once during the year, was never invited to do so. The treatment of the roster was not intelligent, but it and the executive work of the Honorary Magistrates have now been made a gazetted officer's charge.

128. I reproduce the remarks made by the District Officers on the work done and help given by the Honorary Magistrates.

Mr. Carlyle, Magistrate of Tippera, writes that they did very useful work, and he proposes to vest a large number of them with power to sit singly as the best solution of the difficulty felt as regards making over cases to them which have taken some time to try. The solution recommended by me is to give the bench a local area, say a radius of five miles, which the Comilla bench has. He condemns, however, the present system as regards the difficulty of getting rid of Honorary Magistrates who merely care for the position and do not wish to work, and thinks it would be a great improvement if their appointments were only for a term of years.

129. Mr. Agasti, Magistrate of Noakhali, in bringing to notice that the Bench there disposed of 411 cases against 269 the year before, says that the large increase is owing to his having arranged the sittings for four times in the week instead of twice as was the case hitherto, and thus the bench rendered substantial assistance to the administration. As a rule, petty cases of disputes about land, simple assaults, cases under the Cattle Trespass Act and the like, were made over to the bench for disposal. He has been trying to make the Bench Magistrates do work of a more important kind by making over more important cases to them, but acknowledges the difficulties described in Mr. Forbes' report last year for the Patna Division to be a serious bar. He does not approve of the idea of Honorary Magistrates being appointed for a term of years. The post has not much attraction for pleaders, who are the most important members,

and the limitation of the term of service would be followed by a considerable defection of that body. The best way of getting good and substantial service from Honorary Magistrates is to appoint Special Magistrates with power to sit singly.

130. In Chittagong, the single Honorary Magistrate empowered to try cases while sitting alone, was vested with the powers of a first class Magistrate in August last, and the District Officer now proposes to give him some important cases to deal with. The work hitherto given to the Honorary Magistrates in Chittagong was for the most part the kind of cases which were bound to be compromised or to come to nothing. I myself see no reason why the Chittagong Bench should not have original jurisdiction for the town and a radius of five miles, as the Comilla Bench has; but successive Magistrates have opposed the proposal. I will repeat it to Mr. Anderson, who has made no suggestions for improving the efficiency of his bench.

131. As regards the five-years' plan, I agree with Mr. Agasti. These appointments carry privileges as well as distinction. In many cases an Honorary Magistrate as such will have earned his rest and idleness. There need be no limit to their numbers. There would be no crowd of candidates eager and qualified to succeed as the terms of office expire. There is, I conceive, no difficulty in procuring the resignation of or "superseding" (the English expression in such cases) unpaid Magistrates who accepted office, as it were, under false pretences.

Fines.

132. The power of remission which Commissioners used to exercise is now held by District Officers also. The impositions and realizations keep their ordinary proportions in the three districts, but last year no district succeeded in realizing a share of the outstandings, which exceeded the amount imposed in the year. The balance, owing to local circumstances and facilities for evasion, must always be greatest in Chittagong, and will probably increase because attention has been drawn there to the inadequacy of some fines imposed in opium cases. Young Magistrates have been frequently impressed with the injudiciousness of their action in inflicting fines which proved to be unrealizable, and this has led to these inadequate sentences. In opium cases the measure of the fine must plainly be the gravity of the offence and not the Magistrate's estimate of the probability of realization and the gravity of the offence generally depends upon the amount smuggled or the means used for smuggling.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

133. The work and popularity of this department continue to increase rapidly.

In Tippera there was an increase of 3,604 deeds registered, attributed to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas, and to the extensive settlement operations in progress, but chiefly to the distress that prevailed from September 1893 to July 1894.

The receipts were small compared with the increase of registrations, because of the reduction of the *ad valorem* fees which took effect three months after the year began. Expenditure increased under commission and establishment allowances. The Magistrate adds the following particulars:—

Four hundred and thirty-six deeds were refused against 395 the year before, and 54 appeals and 108 applications were preferred against orders of refusal. There were 18 prosecutions and 23 persons were tried, 12 of whom were convicted, seven for false statements, three for personation, and two for disobedience of summons. The sub-registrars have to report to the Magistrate (Registrar) every case in which execution is denied. An enquiry is then held by a Magistrate, and, if there is evidence, one or other of the parties is prosecuted either for falsely denying execution or for presenting a false document. This procedure is far from general elsewhere.

There were 1,760 searches against 1,519 the year before, owing to two distinct applications having been prescribed for search in the indexes and registers. Eighty-one deeds were impounded by sub-registrars against 69 the year before. Five deeds were discredited by the Civil Court during the year on grounds not connected with registration.

Rupees 295-14 were realized as landlords' fees on 224 deeds registered under the Tenancy Act.

The office building at Comilla does not supply sufficient accommodation. The records placed on the racks are well arranged and classified, but those heaped on the floor remain in confusion. The condition of the records is unsatisfactory, and delay is unavoidable in searches and issuing copies.

A joint sub-registry office was opened at Bancharampur in the Brahmanbaria subdivision. The head office registered more deeds and the new office 1,436 in addition. Mr. Carlyle inspected all the rural sub-registrars' offices.

134. In Noakhali there was an increase of 4,872 deeds or 8·8 per cent., attributed both to the bad harvest of 1893 and the growing popularity of the department. Four new joint offices were opened, and the Magistrate thinks more offices are still required. He has not given the details supplied by Mr. Carlyle, but the Noakhali tour diaries showed that registration offices were closely inspected, and in one instance I had to advise more discretion being used in this respect.

135. In Chittagong there was an increase of 4,716 deeds registered. The total receipts dropped from Rs. 64,289 to Rs. 63,830, owing to reduction of the *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas. One new office was opened last year. This work is said to be particularly well done in Chittagong, where I have inspected a great many of the offices.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

136. The percentages of collections of land revenue in the last two years were—

	Tippera.	Noakhali.	Chittagong.
1893-94 ...	96·90	96·46	96·28
1894-95 ...	97·48	97·36	96·95

Noakhali failed to reach the standard prescribed for temporarily-settled estates because the farmers of Nulchira withheld payment of balances due from them pending settlement of their coparcenary disputes. Tippera again failed for both private and Government estates under direct management.

The balances at the end of the year are compared in the table below according to the classes prescribed by Government:—

CLASS.	Balances in 1893-94.	Balances in 1894-95.	Percentage of balances in 1893-94.	Percentage of balances in 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		
I ...	7,906	7,936	·40	·41
II ...	9,667	7,145	8·69	6·48
III ...	53,555	56,493	8·09	8·32
Total ...	71,128	71,574	2·63	2·62

Redemption of land revenue.

137. Only two estates with an aggregate revenue of annas 14-3 were redeemed in the district of Chittagong during the year, on payment of 25 times the annual Government revenue.

Payment of land revenue by postal money-orders.

138. The following figures show how the system of payment of revenue and cesses by money-orders has worked :—

District.	Number of money-orders received.		Amount of revenue sent by money-order.		Number of money-orders under objection or reference.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera ...	2,670	2,888	51,431	68,744	...	32
Noakhali ...	913	232	4,472	3,479	...	...
Chittagong ...	25,904	26,212	1,11,673	1,10,052	...	268
Total ...	29,487	29,332	1,67,576	1,82,275	...	300

There has been a reaction against this system in Noakhali, attributed to proprietors preferring to pay their dues through their agents at head-quarters, and to personal payments being considered safer than by postal drafts. In Noakhali the system never had any great vogue.

139. The following figures show the payment of rent by money-orders:—

District.	Number of orders.		Amount covered by them.		Number refused by landlords.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		
Tippera ...	1,224	1,538	18,643	23,143	347	273
Noakhali ...	1,278	3,142	18,350	39,162	343	325
Chittagong ...	4,587	4,929	23,136	29,483	...	...
Total ...	7,089	9,609	60,129	91,788	690	598

Mr. Carlyle, for Tippera, says that the increase in the number of money-orders represents strained relations with landlords, who generally dislike this system as weakening their influence with the raiyats. The great and sudden increased resort to it in Noakhali is not accounted for, nor are any special circumstances calculated to stimulate it known of. Though Chittagong shows no refusals, the remittances had to be deposited in 61 cases for want of particulars.

Working of the Sale Law.

140. Nine hundred and sixty-nine estates or shares of estates became liable to sale, and 238 were actually sold, 222 in Chittagong alone, against 298 in 1893-94. One thousand five hundred and seventy-eight tenures were notified for sale in Chittagong and 424 were sold. Twenty-seven of them were purchased by Government. In Noakhali 19 tenures were sold against 6 in 1893-94, and three of these were bought in by Government. In Tippera two estates were purchased by Government. Nine estates or shares of estates were sold

in Tippera and seven in Noakhali. There were 26 appeals to the Commissioner against sales. In two the sales were annulled, and three cases were recommended to be annulled under section 26 of Act XI of 1859, on the ground of hardship. All these five cases were in Chittagong, and were of the pettiest kind, the amounts involved being generally a few annas. The character of the mistakes made was some slip in repeating the large fractional numbers which describe these petty estates. On the whole the operation of the Sale Law was lighter than it has been for several years.

Working of the Public Demand Recovery Act.

141. The following comparative statement exhibits the work in the certificate department:—

District.	Cases instituted.			Cases disposed of.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tippera	3,231	3,929	3,085	3,583	2,800	3,426
Noakhali	1,002	1,219	1,754	1,198	994	1,820
Chittagong	8,612	9,123	10,276	9,080	9,189	10,430
Total ...	12,845	14,271	15,115	13,861	12,983	15,676

There was considerable fluctuation in the different classes, resulting in a gross increase which arose after the leniency shown in the preceding year, which was a bad one for rent-payers. The cases were very simple, as is shown by the rate of disposals. The cases which hang longest are those of the Court of Wards in Tippera, and their numbers were greatly reduced.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

142. The total collections were Rs. 5,62,529 out of a demand of Rs. 6,05,271. The percentages attained by each district were—

	Arrear.	Current.
1. Tippera	90·5	88·6
2. Noakhali	92·36	93·27
3. Chittagong	98·88	92·37

Though the current collections were below the standard, they improved. They exclude collections made in the period of grace after the year closed. In Tippera the short collections are due to the effects of the period from September 1893 to July 1894 and the indebtedness it left, recovery from which is not helped by the present low prices.

In 66 cases in Tippera, 92 in Noakhali, and 1,928 in Chittagong, the costs incurred for recovering these cesses greatly exceeded the original demand, the excess being more than double the demands in Tippera and Chittagong. In Tippera only was the power of remission exercised, and to a very small extent.

Land registration.

143. In Tippera with 593 applications filed, the ratio of mutations to original registration was 5·17 per cent. against 4·1 in 1893-94. Noakhali had 506 cases and a ratio of 6·36 per cent. against 5·73 the year before. In Chittagong 9,546 applications were filed during the year against 6,861 the year before, and the ratio was 5·77 per cent. against 4·2 in 1893-94. This great department in Chittagong is managed by two Sub-Deputy Collectors, and a sum of Rs. 14,540 was expended on it against Rs 13,091 in 1893-94.

These percentages I expect represent a very fairly full compliance with the law. In Noakhali it is the practice to overhaul estates for which during the past 10 years there have been no applications, and to bring defaulters sharply to account. In Chittagong no stimulus is required. The increase of course indicates the progress of the settlement and its near completion.

Miscellaneous and sanitary work of improvement in Government estates.

144. The following statement is for the miscellaneous and sanitary improvements in Government estates:—

DISTRICT.	Gross demand of Government estates.	On miscellaneous improvement.	Sanitary improvement.	Total of columns 3 & 4.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Tippera	86,500	709	...	709
Noakhali	93,500	1,000	1,463	2,463
Chittagong	4,44,900	2,125	8,001	10,126
Total ...	6,24,900	3,834	9,464	13,298

The miscellaneous improvements were constructing and repairing roads, houses for tahsilis, cutcherries, planting trees, and park gardening. The sanitary improvements were excavation, re-excavation and fencing of tanks, construction and clearing of wells, laying water-pipes for good drinking water in Chittagong, and filling up holes and hollows at Fenny.

Nothing was expended on sanitary improvements in Tippera, as no opening was found. The estates are nearly all riparian and are well drained, and have the Megna for drinking water.

Survey and Settlement.

145. In Tippera eight temporarily-settled estates (six the property of Government and two the property of individuals) and five permanently-settled private estates were dealt with under the provision of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Five of the former class were surveyed in 1893-94 and the rest, with an area of 1,948 acres, last year. The whole work was done by the district staff by plane-table. Record-writing in three of those estates, covering 9,203 acres and 11,419 plots, was completed in 1893-94, and it was finished in the remaining five estates with 2,458 acres and 4,926 plots last year.

Of the five permanently-settled estates, two are composed of three villages of pargana Gangamandal with an area of 1·08 square mile. One village with 340 plots was cadastrally surveyed in December 1894, and the final attestation was finished in March 1895. The other two villages had been previously surveyed, and the attestation was completed after the close of the year. The survey of these two estates was made by the professional survey party under the Special Settlement Officer of Chakla Roshnabad. Of the remaining three estates, estate Shonar Char was surveyed last year under the supervision of the district settlement Deputy Collector, and the *khanapuri* work completed. The total area surveyed was 890 acres in seven villages. Palpara was surveyed by the professional party, and is under the Special Settlement Officer of Roshnabad. The survey and record writing were finished in 1893-94. The attestation was completed in 1894-95.

The fifth private permanently-settled estate is the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's great Chakla Roshnabad. Its cadastral survey has been completed. The record-writing was completed at the end of the last field season. Attestation for 70,403 plots with 16,155 tenants was finished up to the close of March 1895. Preliminary attestation has also been completed for 32,735 plots in advance of final attestation. The settlement work in this estate is proceeding, I believe, steadily and accurately, if somewhat slowly, but it would be money thrown away if the work were not done with the utmost care. Up to now the difficulty of the Maharaja's agents, notwithstanding the exertions of Mr. McMinn, his manager, has been to keep up with the present rate of progress. Next year the work to be done will be easier, and they should be able to do a great deal in the way of preparation before the next field season.

146. In Sarail, revisions of the settlement are still in progress under the Commissioner of the Presidency Division. It is said that generally there is little difficulty in coming to terms with the tenantry when once they can be got

hold of, but the difficulty is to get them to attend. This is the difficulty in all settlements in Tippera, and it is often a bad sign if they are conducted with an apparent absence of friction. This has been conspicuously the case in Sarail as well as in Singhargaon, a Government estate similarly settled in 1892.

147. In Noakhali an aggregate area of 20,018 acres, or nearly 33¼ square miles of char land belonging to Government, were surveyed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,180-12-2. The survey of one private estate was also completed during the year. The operations were wholly non-professional.

148. The area to be surveyed in Chittagong had been shown as finished, but a supplemental survey of the scattered tracts of thatching-grass within it was undertaken, and their aggregate area turned out to be no less than 56·30 square miles. The cost of the operation was Rs. 2,010.

149. In Tippera, nine settlement cases were disposed of during the year, and the settlement of eight petty estates under the regulation are close on completion. In the eight temporarily-settled estates, the survey of which had been completed as stated above, attestation was completed in five with 36 villages, 9,713 acres and 12,204 plots, and is nearly completed in the rest. In three of these estates tenants' rents and status were determined, and the Collector writes that the work will soon be finished in the other five estates.

150. In Noakhali 38 cases were disposed of during the year, in 34 of which summary settlements were effected. One was struck off the file, and in three regular settlements were conducted. These settlements resulted in a gross decrease of revenue amounting to Rs. 2,250-9-9, notwithstanding large increases in several cases. Diluvion was the chief cause, but speculation in one case was a prominent factor. The attestation of one private estate was finished during the year and the status of tenants determined. In another the final records were published after completion of attestation, determination of status of tenants, and settlements of fair rents, &c.

151. In Chittagong the attestation of four villages in the Moiskhal island, with an area of 19·37 square miles, was finished during the year, and the *mahal milan*, or reconcilement of areas, was completed in 391 out of 1,033 villages. The rents of 50,750 tenants were settled at Rs. 5,18,165. Draft records were published for 304 permanently settled and 192 noabad villages, and final records for 218 villages in permanently settled estates and for 63 villages of the noabad mahals. The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 1,37,849-9, and the total expenditure up to 31st March 1895 has been Rs. 10,66,178. Meanwhile the completed settlement of Old Thana Ramu is working well. The tenants are satisfied. The talukdars complain that the labour of management and its cost have been extended, the cesses which they have to pay been increased (not in rate of course, but in amount), while their margin of profits has been reduced.

152. The following is a brief account of what has been done for the acquisition of land for the railway up to the close of 1894-95:—

In Tippera two Deputy Collectors have been employed. Both commenced their work in the latter part of 1892-93. One of them, Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji, is in charge of 65 miles, 47 miles of the third railway division from Comilla to Chandpur, and the Tippera section of the second railway division, 18 miles in length, from Laksam to the Noakhali border. The other, Babu Rasik Lal Sen, has the fourth railway division from Comilla to Sylhet, a length of 40·33 miles. Babu Ashutosh Sarcar, Deputy Collector, was first given the second railway division, which covered 35 miles, 17 in Noakhali and 18 in Tippera. The 18 miles in Tippera were transferred in April 1894 to Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji. In Chittagong one Deputy Collector has been employed since November 1892. The length of the line in this district is 45 miles besides two miles of port line and a very large quantity of land for offices and brick-fields and diversions. Another officer has, since the close of the year, been deputed to help him.

The average rate of compensation per mile for the Tippera district cannot be given accurately, as the whole area has not been acquired. In the third 39 miles were fully acquired up to 31st March 1895, and in the fourth 22 miles. The amounts of compensation for these were Rs. 2,27,994 90,711, giving an average per mile of Rs. 5,846 and Rs. 4,577 respec- average rate paid per acre is Rs. 163-4. In Noakhali the average

rate per mile is Rs. 6,937 against Rs. 3,000 originally estimated. In Chittagong the rate of compensation paid per mile is about Rs. 8,611 on an average. The amount of compensation paid in Tippera up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 4,87,739-9-2, and Rs. 1,50,604-5-7 remained to be paid because either the persons entitled to payment were absent, or there were disputes about apportionment. The compensation paid in Noakhali up to the close of the year was Rs. 93,977, and Rs. 24,601 were unpaid. For Chittagong Rs. 3,62,256 had been paid up to the end of March.

Basis of calculation.

153. In Tippera the proprietary interest, including the interest of intermediate tenure-holders, was valued at 12 to 20 years' purchase of the net profits, the number of years varying according to the high or low rate of rent paid. Tenants' interest was valued at Rs. 3 to Rs. 50 per bigha according to the character of the land and the locality. For tanks where the parties interested or some of them have to excavate a fresh tank for the one taken up, the cost of excavation less the cost of re-excavation is being given. Where the tank is in good order and need not be replaced, the value of its fishery plus the value of land as waste land is given. Where the tank is overgrown with weeds and is unfit for use, it is valued as waste land. For houses, where the occupants agreed to remove their houses, only the cost of removal was paid. Where the occupants did not so agree, the cost of construction of the house, less the cost of repairs, was paid.

154. In Noakhali the proprietors' interest in land was valued at 16 to 20 years' purchase of the annual income. Talukdars were paid at 15 years' purchase. Dar-talukdars and tapadars at 10 years on their respective annual incomes. The occupancy raiyats in one pargana were paid at the rate of Rs. 30 to Rs. 35 per bigha according to circumstances, and those in two other parganas at Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 per bigha. In the two remaining parganas the raiyats were treated as tenants-at-will and did not get any compensation. Tanks have been valued at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per thousand cubic feet of excavation, according to their condition.

155. In Chittagong, where interests are of a different kind, the plan is to pay the proprietors from 6 to 8 annas share of the compensation, and the tenants from 8 to 10 annas. In the case of lakhiraj and taraf lands the compensation is calculated at 20 years' purchase of the gross rental of the land, minus the Government revenue and collection charges at 10 per cent., and at 10 years' purchase of the rental, subject to the same deduction in the case of noabad lands.

156. In Tippera 5,712 cases were disposed of up to the end of March 1895 under sections 11, 18, and 30 of the Land Acquisition Act, and 782 cases were pending. In 3,629 cases final reports have been prepared, and in 2,560 cases they are pending. In the third division the results are working out below the estimate. In the fourth they exceed it slightly, I believe because this line has been taken more to the east through high homestead land instead of open fields. In the Tippera section of the second division the results coincide generally with the estimate.

157. In Noakhali 1,371 cases were disposed of up to the close of the year and five were pending. The work was finally finished on the 2nd June. The original project estimate has been greatly exceeded, but I know of no such causes as existed in railway divisions 1 and 4, where the line was taken from open field to homestead lands.

158. In Chittagong 3,182 cases were disposed of under sections 11, 18, and 30 up to the end of March 1895, leaving 3,068 pending. In 1,874 cases final reports have been prepared and in 4,376 cases this remained to be done.

159. At the close of the year there were 644 acres still under proceedings in Tippera, 15 in Noakhali, and 1,909 in Chittagong.

160. The third railway division from Chandpur to Comilla was looked on as the most difficult and important section of this work, and the estimate for it was highest. It was entrusted to the most competent officer of his class then in the division. The results have entirely satisfied the local officers. As far as can be now said, the final cost will be under the estimates. In addition to his original work, some two-thirds of the second railway division were added to the charge of this officer, Babu Ganga Charan Chatterji. Apparently the cost of the thickly-populated bazar areas at Chandpur and Hajiganj, the two chief marts in

Tippera, of the smaller bazar Chitosi, and of the marshy land known as the little Fenny swamps, was over-estimated, and he has been able in consequence to keep nearer the project estimates, which have been so enormously exceeded elsewhere. The work on the fourth railway division has also been satisfactory, though not so rapid. The alignment was considerably diverted to the east both in it and the first division, which is in Chittagong. The original alignment was through open fields. The diversions took a long line of homestead lands and so gained a better bank at a considerable increase of cost for the land. On the Noakhali section in the second railway division there were also diversions, but the character of the country was the same as, or very little different from, that under the original alignment. The work on this section has been in the highest degree unsatisfactory, though the division from the first was the easiest on the line, and as soon as attention was drawn to the state of the work on it, over one-half of it was made over to another officer. The whole matter is the subject of a separate case.

In Chittagong the work was too heavy for the officer in charge and his staff from the first. A specially selected officer of marked ability was chosen for it, but after a short experience of it he managed to get transferred. The work about the town and port of Chittagong proved very difficult, in the latter case chiefly because of the strength and wealth of the firms and merchants who had to be dealt with, and the reluctance of some of them to move at any cost, much less at a reasonable cost. There will be a good deal of litigation—that is, of conflict on references to the Civil Court—in this section. But the chief obstacle to the conclusion of the work in this division was that the survey and settlement papers had to be used and the proceedings adapted to their records. The reasons are too technical to be given here. The settlement papers were still unattested, nor had the settlement process of reconciling areas been carried out with respect to them when they had to be used. None of the local officers have seen the estimates for this Chittagong division, and do not know what the rough mileage cost was calculated at.

Training of young civilians in survey and settlement work.

161. Mr. J. G. Cumming, who has charge of the great Roshnabad settlement, is a very young civilian. His predecessor was a junior statutory civilian, Mr. Barada Charan Mitter.

In Noakhali there was no such officer.

In Chittagong the Settlement Officer thinks that the Assistant Collector, Mr. Keran Chandra De, has received sufficient instruction in settlement and survey work. Mr. Emerson the last Joint Assistant, was out in camp with the Settlement Officer for over a month. There was no opportunity for teaching him survey work.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

162. There are no attached estates. There is no estate under the Court of Wards in Tippera, that of the weak-minded proprietor Sayyid Basarat Ali Chaudhuri, which used to be so managed till 1887, being still under the District Judge. There has been something like agitation to get it restored to the Court of Wards, but as long as the estate is thoroughly solvent, the Government revenue paid, the tenantry contented, the management competent, and the proprietor's income suitable to his rank, there is no sufficient reason for yielding to this agitation, because the Judge has not time for the minute details and scrutiny and systematic working which the Court of Wards would carry out. The movement has arisen because the proprietor's son, who was the nominal manager, has shown the same mental tendency as his father, and has had to resign. The family is said to be the oldest Muhammadan house east of the Megna, and this accounts for the interest taken in its fortunes.

163. In Noakhali there is a compact little patni estate with a gross rental of Rs. 631, known as Pana Miah's, by whom it was left as a trust to be managed by the Collector with the proceeds given to education. It is managed with perfect regularity, and the tenants, who are never in arrear, are never interfered with.

164. There has been no change in the position of the three wards' estates in Noakhali, and the remarks on them which I recorded for last year's report are strictly applicable. The report represented me as writing that Girinda Chandra

Majumdar's was the most unsatisfactory of them all. I wrote that it was the most satisfactory (the wrong editing was in this office). By taking charge of it we have, though its state allowed us to do nothing else, kept the tenants together and saved the helpless proprietor from mendicancy or death.

165. The Lieutenant-Governor, when at Noakhali, noticed that his orders of 1891, which required the maintenance of a list of the improvements to be taken up in each ward's estate, had not been observed there. The fact that the Collector was a new incumbent doubtless accounted for this omission, which had been the subject of much correspondence, not being explained to His Honour. In Girinda Chandra Majumdar's estate we are barely able to maintain the family and to stave off the debts in the hope of carrying out our scheme for final liquidation some time about 1910. In Bhubanjoy Shaha's estate the Board have finally pronounced that since no work of improvement is practicable we are to say so, and to give up our attempts to show subscriptions to schools, a dispensary and other public objects, as improvements. Mr. Waller's description of this estate, given in last year's report from his recollection of it as Collector of Noakhali, explains why no work of improvement is practicable. He refers to it as a low money-lending and shop-keeping business, with landed interests so fractional as to include even shares in raiyats' holdings, and "a shamefully false rent roll." Nevertheless a tank was dug last year at a cost of Rs. 500 out of the funds of this estate, and it will belong in part to and partly benefit this estate, but we cannot expect to recover any share of the cost from any of the other proprietors or beneficiaries, and would not be legally justified in repeating an improvement so situated. The estate can and will contribute as heretofore to works and objects of public benefit, but this expenditure does not appear as improvements, even when given to roads which are used by the tenantry. In the Courjon estate the work of improvement contemplated by us was a survey and settlement of the portion of the estate which lies in Sandwip. It would have absorbed all available funds. Since it was proposed a new debt of Rs. 20,000 has been contracted, and the Collector now says he will have great difficulty in meeting this, when under the terms of the loan its payment becomes due. With these double obligations to face, the list of other improvement framed for this estate is a small one. Moreover it is only held by us on sufferance, as it were, from day to day. Rupees 1,012 were spent from it on three tanks and a dam last year.

166. Reviewing my own attitude in regard to the Courjon and Bhubanjoy estates for the last four years, I may say that it has been one of continued opposition to the management and even to the Collectors. The Manager's chief object, next to securing the collections, is to increase the income of these estates, and this can only be done by buying in other landed interests and by enhancing rents whenever opportunity allows. The commonest is when a taluk or other tenure is bought at a forced sale, and all incumbrances are voided. Considering the circumstances of these estates it is no part of the Collector's or my duty to seize every available opportunity for enhancing the rents, or, as a matter of course, to engage in resettlements because those to which we have succeeded are technically voided. Nor is it a convincing argument that the tenants are willing to pay the increase demanded. The tenants are not free agents. The general rates of rent are already high and approach to those of Chittagong, which are the highest in the Province, and often greater than the land itself can possibly bear, and I constantly have received and refused proposals to embark in doubtful litigation with the object of securing enhancements.

167. Bhubanjoy Shaha, who is now 91, has begun again his attempts at interference with and criticism of our management. He recently wrote me two letters which, from his point of view, were exceedingly astute and relevant. To the last I replied, telling him plainly that if he was dissatisfied with us we should be only too glad if he resumed charge of his estate himself. Its credit balance is now over Rs. 8,000.

168. The current demand, rent and cesses, for these three Noakhali estates was Rs. 94,700, of which Rs. 65,514, or 69·1 per cent., were collected last year. The total collections were Rs. 98,369 or 69·7 per cent. in the whole demand, including arrears. This percentage the year before was 74·9, though it was a bad agricultural year.

169. It is pleasant to turn to the Chittagong estates which are now 10 in number, the little estate belonging to the Mong Chief in the hills having been released in 1894, and that of Latifa Khatun from the 1st April 1895. The estates that remain are still found in fragments all over the district, and though two of them now have a rent-roll of over Rs. 50,000, not one of them possesses a single entire village. Thus, their management, which is so creditable and most popular, is a great aid also to the local administration, and it has just enabled us to feel ourselves the exact effects of the settlement concluded in the south of the district. The rent-roll of one estate has been brought up by it to over Rs. 50,000. The incomes of all, and their dues to Government, have been increased, and some of these changes the Manager and Collector are disposed to complain of.

170. The largest of them is that called Raj Kishan Banerji, and it represents the locally historic estate Taraf Jaynagar, or the legitimate part of Taraf Joynarain Ghosal. Though its rent-roll is over Rs. 50,000, and the charges for its management only 4·9 per cent., the other charges are so heavy that it has been unable to expend any appreciable sum in improvements—a fact which has evoked the unfavourable notice of Government. A margin for them could only be obtained by reducing the proprietors' allowances, which are high. One of them is an aged widow lady, and it is for her sake only and at her prayer that the management is retained. Next in size comes the estate called Magan Das Rai. The proprietors are now all of full age. The estate was to have been released this year on the youngest of them attaining his majority, but he, like his brothers, is of weak intellect. The District Judge has granted a certificate of incompetency to the family, and the estate is retained for an indefinite period under the Court of Wards, and I have favoured the arrangement. Just after the orders for it were passed, the two younger imbecile proprietors were married, a fact which was only known when their mother applied for the marriage expenses. These marriages I have so far pronounced to be clandestine. The debt on this estate has been at last finally cleared. With the release of Latifa Khatun's estate there is no ward's estate in Chittagong now in debt.

171. It was with no small relief that we received orders for the release of this last. It came under the Court of Wards in 1890, against the advice of all the local officers, and solely because of the pressure put on the Board of Revenue of that day by the District Judge, who in fact used a power which he had under the Act of 1874, but which was taken from him by that of 1879. The same tactics have been resorted to since, and on the example of Latifa Khatun's case have been strenuously resisted. We never succeeded in ascertaining what the debts of the estate were, though they were always pressing and always heavy. The ward's adult son anticipated the rents and remained practically in possession of over half the property. She has now composed her differences with him, and on this ground sought the release of the estate. Its last act before release was to default for the Government revenue.

172. The Chakma Chief's property in the plains is one of the Chittagong estates. Its surplus funds are managed by the Commissioner. A very small portion could be spared for improvements, as the Chakma Raja's family residence at Rajanagar, on the edge of the hills, was falling into ruins. Its restoration, which cost over Rs. 5,000, has now been completely effected, but absorbed all the surplus.

173. The other estates spent liberally on improvements. The most important and expensive works were the restoration and maintenance of the sea-dykes, which benefit not only the estates, but their neighbours. The entire sum spent by Wards' estates in Chittagong on improvements was Rs. 6,599, very unequally shared. The whole sum spent by them on public objects, such as schools, dispensaries, and medical aid in the interior, was Rs. 333. The average percentage of the cost of their management was 8·7, varying from 4·9 on estate Rajkissen Banarji to 13·8 for that of Ram Ratan Tewari. Their whole current demand, rent and cesses, was Rs. 2,89,518, of which 89·7 per cent. was realized. The whole demand claimed was Rs. 3,62,596, of which 80·3 per cent. was realized. The General Manager was, as before, Rai Kailas Chandra Das Bahadur, to whom is due the credit for the efficiency and great popularity of this department. As in every year hitherto, applications to be taken under it had again to be refused.

The statement below gives the figures to which these remarks refer.

Expenditure on works of improvement in the Wards' Estates in this Division during the year 1894-95.

Names of estates.	Gross income as shown in return No. XXXI, for calculating rates.	EXPENDITURE.										Net income, columns 3 to 14.	Expenditure on works of improvements.	REMARKS.
		Government revenue.	Rent to superior landlords.	Cesses.	Management of property.	Law expenses.	Maintenance of proprietor.	Education.	Miscellaneous, excluding expenses on works of improvement.	Rates (general and audit).	Payments of debts.	Total (of columns No. 4 to 13).			
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Miss Courjon	60,040	36,084	245	5,371	9,580	3,037	7,200	...	3,325	2,279	1,200	68,321	719	1,012	
Girindra Kumar Mazumdar.	8,322	250	2,767	589	887	856	840	30	602	186	1,477	8,490	...	...	
Bhubanjay Shaha	22,736	359	8,525	1,199	3,339	2,429	4,458	271	3,450	440	...	24,473	...	500	
Pana Miah	691	...	337	35	...	...	...	...	413	17	...	802	...	...	
Total ...	1,00,789	36,693	11,874	7,194	13,806	6,322	12,504	304	7,790	2,922	2,677	1,02,080	...	1,512	
Rajkrishna Banerji ...	79,759	48,820	8,737	7,347	4,772	2,128	4,055	...	902	2,481	...	80,142	...	312	
Hedayet Ali Chaudhuri ...	9,028	3,721	1,022	842	1,792	136	1,419	...	99	221	...	9,252	...	161	
Magan Das Rai	51,362	5,622	22,315	3,324	4,790	1,126	4,112	1,086	847	1,524	...	44,775	6,587	841	
Fazal Ali Khan	41,541	15,126	2,280	4,559	5,276	2,026	4,732	2,201	686	1,132	...	38,108	3,433	798	
Abdul Fatta Khan ...	13,432	3,815	2,767	1,122	2,160	1,716	2,109	...	741	327	...	14,817	...	221	
Jogesh Chandra Rai ...	36,200	11,102	4,868	3,102	4,356	1,090	8,839	...	2,778	959	...	37,492	...	1,064	
Chakma Chief	14,553	3,818	2,431	1,034	1,848	338	...	..	6,017	374	..	14,890	...	143	
Latifa Khatun	7,536	1,376	499	344	1,515	750	705	...	...	177	...	5,366	2,170	..	
Ram Rattan Tewari ...	5,724	1,568	56	340	1,006	2,145	900	197	110	167	...	6,498	.	414	
Surendra Bejoy Rai ...	18,861	6,600	814	1,186	1,824	1,350	2,882	684	685	469	...	16,024	2,837	467	
Muzafar Ahmed	22,734	1,297	9,052	1,062	2,318	728	1,953	926	389	650	...	18,421	4,313	2,178	* As regards the total of column 15, in many of the estates the expenditure exceeded the gross income.
Total ...	3,00,730	1,02,895	54,369	24,262	31,066	14,133	32,696	5,184	12,053	8,527	..	2,85,785	19,340	6,599	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,01,519	1,39,588	66,243	31,456	45,472	20,455	45,200	5,488	19,843	11,449	2,677	3,87,871	20,059	8,111*	

XIX.—EXCISE.

174. With puritan Musalmans as its preponderating population, excise is a comparatively insignificant item of administration in this Division. Its most important item is opium, the bulk of which is surreptitiously taken from Chittagong to Arakan, and it is plain that Fenny in Noakhali began last year to be used as a depôt for this traffic. Next to opium comes ganja. Experience elsewhere has shown that when the use of intoxicants comes under social or religious reprobation, ganja is most in vogue with those who secretly break or elude these restrictions, and the figures indicate that this is the case in Tippera, where the bann against such stimulants is strongest. Country spirit is the chief article of open consumption, and its use is confined to the aboriginals and lower classes of Hindus, and the foreign labourers who come for private or for public work. So inconsiderable is its production and consumption that it has never been worth while to work a system of central distilleries in the Chittagong Division. Its fluctuations are chiefly due to the progress of the railway and to speculation attending thereon. In 1893 the opening was thought a large one and the bids were high. The scarcity which followed in September of that year and continued till July last accounts for the re-action in Tippera, and the corresponding figures for the other two districts show how severely this latter cause was felt in Tippera.

175. In Hill Tippera and the Chittagong Hill Tracts there is no excise, and the long and wild line of border affords full facilities for the importation of country spirit made in those territories. I agree with the Magistrates in thinking that no such systematic smuggling is carried on, and that the few cases detected represent a fair proportion of those which actually take place. The up-country consumers are too temporary in their residence, too pinned to the work on which they are engaged, and too little stationary to be able to devise such a system. For other consumers there is no large or general demand.

176. The fluctuations in the opium revenue of Chittagong have always been great and have been looked on as accountable; but this need not be, when we know that they depend on the success or failure of a trade which is contraband. A glance at the map and the long estuary of the Naf river, and the narrow tongue of woodland and hills which separates it from the sea, shows that there is a practicable frontier of nigh 60 miles between the Chittagong district and Burma, which it is impossible to guard. In the section on crime

some cases have been given which show the boldness and ingenuity with which this system of smuggling is pursued. The opium has all been excised in Bengal. In Fenny the examination of the accounts of two rival shops disclosed receipts far in excess of the amounts accounted for or the balances in store, and as in a season of brisk exportations like the last, the Fenny boats with rice go as far as Arakan, it could be surmised with certainty that the opium unaccounted for had taken this route. Though there were 16 convictions followed by some exemplary punishments for this offence in Chittagong last year, the trade is so profitable and, with a little caution, so safe, that no effect as a real deterrent can be expected from them. This traffic probably keeps pace with the exportations of rice by open boats to Cox's Bazar and to Teknaf.

177. Tari is produced in all three districts, but is little used as a stimulant or intoxicant. Regarding the system of counting and registering tari-producing trees which is attempted to be pursued, Mr. Carlyle from Tippera offers the following remarks :—" I think Government should make up its mind either to exempt trees altogether in districts where it ('tari') is mainly used, as here, for the manufacture of *goor*, or else tax all trees. I believe in some cases, at all events, people here take out licenses, not because they intend to sell tari, but because they are liable to suspicion if they tap trees for which they have no license, and they prefer paying the fee to running the chance of molestation." I lay no particular stress on these observations in the connection in which they are made, but I believe them to be correct, and think that they illustrate what I have said elsewhere about the law-abiding habits of the Tippera people, who in regulating their social concerns are so ready to take the law into their own hands.

Salt.

178. The figures reported this year show an increased rate of consumption all round, which is claimed as the result of greater activity and vigilance. The minimum standard of consumption we look for within the salt limits is five seers of excised salt per head of the population per annum. Notwithstanding the great increase which must have taken place in the population since 1891 on the littoral, where it was increasing fastest, the rate of consumption last year rose to $5\frac{1}{2}$ seers per head of the population recorded in 1891. There was much more activity in Noakhali, where the tradition that illicit manufacture of salt was practically impossible was broken down. It is now said to be only possible in the dry season. In Chittagong the results were ordinary, but the rewards distributed were very scanty. When there was great difficulty in providing for these rewards, which till 1893 were met from our contract funds, they used to be very liberal in Chittagong. There is no such difficulty now, and the District Officer's attention has been drawn to the point.

XX.—STAMPS.

179. The table below shows the fluctuations of revenue under the two general heads non-judicial stamps and court-fees :—

Revenue derived from sale of stamps.

Name of District.	Non-judicial stamps.		Court-fee stamps.		Total of both kinds of stamps.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera ...	1,22,677	1,34,029	4,07,046	4,65,601	5,29,723	5,99,630	69,907	...
Noakhali ...	75,976	82,539	2,57,937	3,09,269	3,33,913	3,91,808	57,895	...
Chittagong ...	1,14,626	1,09,979	3,64,515	3,64,583	4,79,141	4,74,562	...	4,579
Total ...	3,13,279	3,26,547	10,29,498	11,39,453	13,42,777	14,66,000	1,27,802	4,579
						Net ...	1,23,223	

Under impressed sheets, non-judicial, there was an increase of Rs. 16,940 in Tippera and Noakhali and a decrease of Rs. 5,058 in Chittagong. The increase in Tippera is attributed to the results of the distress up to July, and in Noakhali to the good harvest and the opening of new registration offices. All these causes are factors, but results in Tippera have not coincided with those of the other districts for some years. The decrease in Chittagong is attributed by the Collector to fewer large transactions, but I have little doubt that it is chiefly owing to the near conclusion, and conclusion in a large area, of the settlement proceedings, which have also operated to make disputes fewer and to decrease the consumption of judicial stamps.

In receipt stamps there was an increase of Rs. 1,342, which is attributed to the strict supervision of the income-tax assessors, but I believe it to be wholly due to the presence and progress of work on the Assam-Bengal Railway.

The revenue from judicial stamps shows an increase of Rs. 1,09,887 in Tippera and Noakhali, attributed to increased litigation after the good harvest and the reaction which followed it; while Chittagong, where much the same cause operated, shows a decrease of Rs. 32. The causes for this check in revenue I have referred to above. In Cox's Bazar subdivision, in which lies the area recently settled, the decrease under court-fees was Rs. 3,713.

The amount of duty and penalty realized by civil courts increased, but there was a decrease in the number of other cases that came before Collectors.

It is noteworthy in this connection that Chittagong is the only district in which I have seen proceedings under Chapter III-A of the Court-fees Act taken. In Chittagong such cases are very common.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

180. The receipts decreased by Rs. 5,266 owing to the transfer of the tax on the Assam-Bengal Railway employés to Shillong. This affected all the districts. The balance of tax at the close of the year was only Rs. 20; Rs. 10 in Tippera and Rs. 10 in Chittagong. In Tippera 13 warrants were issued against five the year before. In Noakhali their number dropped from 159 to 65. In Chittagong there were none. The year before there were 19. There were four sales in Noakhali against ten the year before, and none in the other districts. Three hundred and eleven objections were filed, of which 219 were rejected. For the Division the percentage of successful objections was 29·5. In Tippera it was 31·8 against 44·4 in 1893-94, in Noakhali 25 against 33·6, and in Chittagong 30·3 against 31·3. The percentage of charge for collection stands at 8·1 against 4·5 for the Province in 1893-94. This is very high, and now that the railway will soon open, I think there might be two assessors for the Division, one with the Chittagong district and each thana area of Noakhali and Tippera intersected by the railway or lying east of the main line; the other, who would travel chiefly by boat, for the rest of Tippera and Noakhali.

In Noakhali a shop-keeper was tried and convicted for showing false accounts. The genuine books were found concealed in the house of a neighbour.

181. There is nothing new to report on the state of public feeling about this tax. The Collector of Noakhali's resort to coercion for the last two years has been on a much larger scale than elsewhere, and the matter is under notice; but meanwhile I quote his opinion that the tax is disliked by those who have to pay it, but is collected without much friction. In Noakhali, a purely agricultural district, it touches one out of 793 persons.

XXII.—MONETARY TRANSACTIONS.

182. The monetary transactions are by cash, currency notes, postal money-orders, transfer receipts, supply bills, and hundis. The last were rarely used, but last year appeared in some numbers with the great increase of trade in Chittagong. The movements of treasure to and from Chittagong are, as the section of trade shows, important, following not only the purchases of rice and jute, but the expenditure in the South Lushai Hills. The other districts receive currency notes for the purposes of private remittances, and send away their surplus silver to Dacca, Calcutta, or Chittagong.

183. In Tippera the total number of revenue and general money orders was 2,888 and 1,009 against 2,670 and 663 the year before. Currency notes

for Rs. 2,65,190 were received from Calcutta and the public, and notes worth Rs. 2,63,935 were issued.

A few remittance transfer receipts were granted to Government officials for pubic purposes, and to the public at a premium for payments of land revenue and cesses. The premium on them was only Rs. 60. That on supply bills was Rs. 652-4. Only three large estates used them. Rupees 26-14 represent the hundi stamps issued during the year.

The total receipts at the Comilla treasury were Rs. 47,08,308, and at the two sub-treasuries Rs. 7,91,494 and Rs. 8,26,439. These remit their surpluses to Dacca, not to Comilla.

184. In Noakhali the total treasury receipts were Rs. 30,13,958, and Rs. 15,75,000 were remitted to Dacca and Chittagong, besides the considerable amounts which had to be sent to Fenny for the requirements of the Assam-Bengal Railway.

In Noakhali the curious demand for half-pice continues, and Rs. 1,050 worth had to be obtained. Elsewhere these coins accumulate and are returned to Calcutta.

185. In Tippera and Noakhali there is no general use of currency notes. In Chittagong the issues of currency notes amounted to Rs. 7,96,030, though Rs. 2,75,925 worth of these were returned to the reserve treasury. The value of these received from the public was Rs. 5,13,370. Rs. 1,50,000 in silver were received from Dacca, Rs. 1,00,000 from Noakhali, and Rs. 3,00,000 from Tippera.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

186. The Assam-Bengal Railway, from Chittagong to Chandpur, will be opened in the course of the year. The rail head of the main line is now beyond the north boundary of this Division. The line to Chandpur is practicable for through trains at the time of writing this report, but interruptions may be expected in the rains because of the newness of the bank. Some bridges have still to be completed, and the line to be lifted from the working diversions. Work has been slowest in the Chittagong section because of the labour difficulty; the rains of March 1894, which spoiled a great quantity of bricks; and an outbreak of sickness in that year.

187. The chief obstacles in the line were the estuaries of the Fenny and Mohari, which are crossed by two bridges of nearly equal span just above their junction. These bridges are called temporary, but will probably last for ten years. They are aerial looking structures, made of iron piles and of considerable beauty. Their construction proved to be easier than was expected. The greatest difficulty was the violence of the spring tides, and there were at first several accidents from large boats being allowed to drift against the piles. The steersmen have now learned to be careful, and can shoot the openings without difficulty. The other large bridges are those over the Gumti and Titas in Tippera.

188. The cost to Government of providing the land for this work is noticed in the Land Revenue section. The results of its contact with the villagers have been less troublesome than was to have been expected. The most serious was the attack on an Assistant Engineer by the sullen Ferazis of the north of Tippera in 1893, when he nearly lost his life, which his assailants meant to take. This was because of a diversion on to homestead lands. The commonest cause of collision is trespass on the line and tethering cattle on the bank, and in a recent case near Chittagong the railway servant concerned was killed. The prompt and adequate action taken in both cases had far-reaching effects, but the collisions arising about cattle are frequent, and I regret to hear the line is not to be fenced. The people cannot understand why they may not use the open road as a path, while the impounding of their cattle for grazing on what they regard as a mere piece of waste land is believed by them to be the merest spite, or the oppression of railway underlings for purposes of extortion. They will no doubt learn in time, but not without much trouble which the fencing would save.

189. The drainage question as affected by the railway has only come to notice in a very favourable way in one instance. Near Fenny the line runs for

over two miles over what was the Kalidaha swamp, and the earth to make the bank would have had to be railed from both ends, but that Mr. Gee, the local Engineer, whose happy relations with his Muhammadan neighbours are referred to elsewhere, bethought himself of emptying the marsh. This was not so obviously practicable a measure as might appear, because the site of the drain lay two miles away from the line, far remote from the railway's operations, and the work was so heavy that its actual cost, done departmentally, was Rs. 2,000. Nevertheless, Mr. Gee, who, as noticed, is not acquainted with any vernacular, secured assent from the owners concerned to his carrying it out, and did so. The swamp was drained in the dry season, and the bank, with proper openings, was made. In the rains the silt-laden water of the Mohari rushed through the cut, and when it receded left the bed of the swamp considerably raised by layers of rich silt. In February and March 1892 and 1893 I had been over this swamp, always in water, often waist deep. Last April I found the area wholly dry and raised, with no signs even of marsh, and with every foot of it under cultivation. There is no prospect of its relapsing.

The greatest headway given for bridges over minor streams is 12 feet. This will not affect the Chittagong and Noakhali sections of the line, but was the subject of remonstrance from jute merchants for Tippera, as the high pooped boats locally used will have to unship their rudders as well as their masts in order to pass.

190. So far the only accompaniments of this civilizing and educating agency have been a great increase in the local excise revenue and a considerable increase in burglaries and thefts, both due to the foreign labour imported to construct it. These remarks are, of course, not made with any serious disparagement, but I confess to apprehending some very undesirable consequences from the line, notwithstanding all its advantages. Though the Magistrate of Noakhali says that the people in his charge are without social amenities, and are superstitious and boorish, he can also say that they are strictly temperate, free from crime, law-abiding, distinguished for their conjugal morality, and extraordinarily prosperous. The Arcadian state no doubt rests upon ignorance, but I altogether deny that our idea of its existence in this case also rests upon our ignorance of the peoples' doings and ways.

191. When the Mohari and Fenny bridges were being built, the idea so often manifested throughout India, that their erection demanded human sacrifices, preferably of infants, was conceived by the villagers, Muhammadan as well as others, and the Executive Engineer, Mr. Digby, had once a narrow escape of being mobbed in consequence. This notion may be, as it were, in the soil or in the air, but in this case it was most likely imported by the up-country or Ganjami workmen.

192. The only public buildings in progress are the erection of a quadruple munsifi and of an upper-story to the jail at Comilla, both near completion, and the conversion of the Noakhali dispensary into a masonry building. The regrettable omission from this list of the central hospital in Chittagong is noticed in the section on dispensaries.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

193. The most important communications at present are the natural waterways, and next to them the line of inland channels, partly natural, partly artificial, of Chittagong. From this standpoint the project for the Nadona canal in Noakhali is discussed.

194. It has often been noticed how inconsiderable the cart traffic of the Division is, and how narrow is the distinction between the scheduled and the village roads. The importance of these last has always been recognized, even though they are only means for shoulder-borne traffic and for giving the people access to the markets and the law courts which they so much frequent. So the figures for the mileage and expenditure on these roads last year are given:—

	Mileage.	Expenditure in 1894-95.
		Rs.
Tippera village roads	196	18,426
Noakhali " "	123	16,028
Chittagong " " ... estimate	300	actual 15,000

The rate per mile is high. All these roads are high banks with frequent temporary bridges.

195. The work on the scheduled roads was almost wholly maintenance. The three districts are now busy with plans for railway feeders, and in Tippera and Noakhali these are ready. The Chittagong District Board at first demurred to undertake the work, and this accounts for their backwardness. In Chittagong these roads can only be short approaches from the sea on one side and the ranges on the other. None of the hill passes are practicable for carts. The Inspector of Works says, and I agree with him, that to make even these short lengths of roads the District Board should give up or change the character of some of the works now maintained. The southern system of roads, for instance, was constructed to suit cart traffic which has never come.

196. All the districts are served by steamer companies, and Tippera and Noakhali give subsidies which frequently change as experimental services are opened or abandoned. The island of Hatia is well served, but it has been found impossible to maintain the service for Sandwip for want of anything like a port or landing place or anchorage. The steamer *Chaffinch* (with me on board) was as nearly as possible lost off Sandwip in November 1893. She touched a sharp shelf in the bank at high tide, could not be got off, and as the tide receded, would have fallen over, had she not been propped on the sea-side with palm trees. The great difficulty is in landing passengers in stormy weather at any time, or in ordinary spring tides. Chittagong has been worst off as regards steamer service, as by compact between the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Asiatic Steam Company their boats leave Calcutta on the same day.

197. The Nadona Canal project in Noakhali is, by improving and extending an old channel which intersects the main land of the district, to put the town of Sudharam in direct communication with the river Dakaita in Tippera between the marts of Hajiganj and Chitosi. For the last four years observations have been taken and recorded, and in May last the Chief Engineer had materials sufficient for his decision. He pronounced that there were no engineering difficulties about the work, but that it would cost Rs. 60,000, and its maintenance would probably cost Rs. 3,000 annually. It was for the District Board to consider if it was worth such an outlay. To my entire surprise, the District Board, which for over five years has been reflecting and acting on the popular feeling on the subject, at once abandoned the project.

In doing this, I have little doubt that they were influenced by the prospects of opening a steam tramway from Sudharam to Fenny, which they had warmly taken up at the time. If Government gave the road (which has a uniform surface breadth of less than 16 feet), the Assam-Bengal Railway Administration would make this tramway for three lakhs of rupees, except for the important bridges (a very appreciable exception). But they would require two lakhs of rupees a year to work and maintain it. The project is out of the question at present.

If the Chief Engineer meant—and I am not sure that he did so mean—to discourage the Nadona project, his opinion was not given in view of the following considerations :—It intersects Noakhali from south to north, where communication is so defective that in the north the price of salt is cheaper by Re. 1 a maund than in the south. The canal would debouch on the Dakaita, between the river-side marts Hajiganj and Chitosi, which are now railway stations on the railway from Chittagong to Chandpur.

To me it is not a matter of doubt for a moment that if the project cost a lakh, and its maintenance Rs. 10,000 annually, it would be well worth undertaking, now that it has been pronounced to be free from engineering difficulties. Under the Canals Act power could be given to levy tolls on it, which would go far to recoup the maintenance charges, as in the case of the Chittagong canals. Moreover the District Board have the money and more than enough.

The Magistrate, under whose guidance the project was rejected, now tells me that he accepts these views, and that the popular feeling for the scheme is as strong as ever, so I hope to see it revived.

A further discouragement was the attitude of the Tippera District Board in the matter. The south bank of the Dakaita is under them, and their share in the project would cost some Rs. 5,000; but they said they had no concern

with it. Similarly, a road from Chandpur to Noakhali would have greatly shortened the mail route. The mails now go round by Comilla, and the circuit to Noakhali is nearly 100 miles. The Noakhali District Board made their section of this road, and the Tippera District Board have, I find, now failed or refused to make the very short section under them. The Tippera District Board is by no means generally disposed to take the parochial views of which I still accuse the Chittagong District Board; and had the negociations with it been properly managed and held through the Commissioner, they would, I feel sure, have succeeded.

198. The following figures show the expenditure on tree planting:—

	Rs.
Tippera	1,166
Noakhali	1,012
Chittagong	1,314

In the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the roads pass for miles through unbroken forest and every glade and opening is welcome, I have stopped this expenditure till the Assistant Commissioner is able to find trees which kill all undergrowth beneath and round them. In Tippera in past years it was conducted with so little discrimination that several of the trees then planted have to be cut down because they are dangerous obstructions. The Magistrates in whose hands this branch of work, which is not engineering, is best managed, ought to try and make a good avenue of the Dacca-Chittagong road, the only broad road in the Division, and one of which all of them have a share.

199. The Chittagong District Board have just completed their road, which fills the gap that existed for several years in the important road towards Mandalay.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

200. The Lodging-house Act is only in force from Barahkund, three miles on the south of Sitakund in Chittagong, to Labanakhya, the same distance to the north of it on the Dacca road. Pilgrims take up their quarters at Sitakund. The year was inauspicious, and the gathering of pilgrims small and variously estimated at 3,000 and 4,000. Rupees 562-2 were spent on conservancy, and the balance of the fund was Rs. 6,187-13 at the close of the year. The expenditure for the whole of it was provided for long ago in constructing three water reservoirs, and the work is in progress, but there was great delay in acquiring the land. There was one death from cholera, and no other appearance of disease.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

201. The good attendance at schools shown in this Division is due to two connected causes. One is the prevalence of Islam, which leaves the numbers of those castes and tribes who, for their degraded state, are excluded even from the village schools, a very small proportion of the population. The other is the prevalence of Koran schools, notwithstanding that so many of these are strictly private and excluded from the returns, or of schools which are scarcely more than Koran schools. However much professional educationalists may decry these, they are instruments of training. They enforce discipline and regularity, fix the attention and exercise the minds of the pupils if only in learning by rote, and this is the process by which are laid the foundations of that religiousness in the people which has been elsewhere noticed. The state of education in each district is separately described.

202. In Tippera it was much affected in its humble forms by the high prices, scarcity, and distress which prevailed till July. There was a loss of 387 schools and 2,700 pupils in the institutions teaching the departmental standard. The private schools for indigenous instruction decreased by 270 and their pupils by 3,899.

Including the indigenous schools, 60,532 boys and 6,316 girls attended school, and the percentage of boys of school-going age at school was accordingly 44·2 and of girls 4·8 against 48·5 and 5·4 the year before.

203. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 1,98,331, of which Rs. 16,012 were paid from provincial revenues, Rs. 41,969 from the district fund, and Rs. 900 from municipal funds. Private contributions made up the balance.

The figures include the charges for inspection and for contingencies, and therefore differ from those given in the statement. The number of high schools was unchanged, and all except the zilla school showed improved attendance. All these schools were successful at the last entrance examination, and altogether 48 boys passed against 30 the year before.

204. Three middle English schools were closed while the middle vernacular schools remained stationary. Of 77 schools under these classes, 11 English and 17 vernacular schools were aided by the District Board, 29 vernacular schools by the Department of Public Instruction, and the rest were unaided. Of 340 boys who competed, 195 passed, 20 with English certificates. Only 158 had passed the year before, but 27 of them got English certificates.

205. The upper primary schools gained 12 schools and 579 pupils and the lower primary schools lost 363 schools and 3,295 pupils. The best among the upper primary schools and the lower primary schools in backward localities got stipends. The rest were on the payment-by-results system. From the funds at the disposal of the Magistrate, 28 primary schools in Government estates and municipalities were maintained. Of 377 boys sent up, 162 passed the upper primary examination against 141 the year before, and 774 passed the lower primary against 836 boys the year before.

206. There was a loss of 35 girls' schools and 553 girl pupils. There were 6,316 girls at schools, including those reading in boys' schools, against 7,087 the year before. Three hundred and seven of these schools received aid from the primary grant in stipends and rewards. For the Faizannessa Girls' School at Comilla this monthly subsidy was Rs. 40. One girl from this school passed the upper primary examination. Of 47 girls who appeared, 36 passed the lower primary, and two of them carried off scholarships. Twenty-two girls were successful the year before and the girls took five scholarships.

207. The eight special schools are six guru-training classes attached to middle schools, the Comilla Madrassa, and the Elliott Artizan School at Comilla.

The Elliott Artizan School had 30 pupils on its rolls against 29 in the preceding year—18 in the carpenter, 5 in the blacksmith, and 7 in the tinsmith class. Its receipts during the year were Rs. 5,677 derived from the following sources:—

Provincial revenue for the—	Rs.
Tinsmith's class	800
District funds	2,130
Subscriptions	1,230
Sale proceeds of articles manufactured	1,517
Total ...	5,677

The expenditure was Rs. 5,334 including Rs. 349 laid out in tools and plant and Rs. 1,741 in materials. Rupees 343 were at credit of the school at the end of the year, besides outstanding bills amounting to about Rs. 500. One blacksmith's pupil and five carpenter's pupils received certificates of proficiency. The first has obtained employment on the Assam-Bengal Railway. Of the last, four have opened business on their own account, and the fifth is employed in the school. The school is affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College, the Principal of which visited the institution twice during the year.

208. Owing to the loss of Koran schools the number of Muhammadan boys at school fell from 47,655 to 41,761, and the percentage of them to pupils of all denominations from 64·8 to 62·4. Five passed the entrance examination, 48 the middle, 75 the upper primary, and 282 the lower primary examination, at which 6 Muhammadan girls also passed.

209. In Noakhali 101 additional public schools with 5,872 pupils are shown. Private schools increased by 60 and their pupils by 1,387. These apparently are the Koran schools which Mr. Bose excluded the year before,

and which, in my opinion, should not be excluded. The number of high schools was unchanged. The zilla school at the last entrance examination passed 4 in the first division, 6 in the second, and 1 in the third division, out of 12 candidates, against 5, 4 and 2 out of the same number of candidates the year before.

210. The number of middle English schools was unchanged, but the pupils increased by 149. Of 55 candidates, 41 passed the middle examination. Middle vernacular schools decreased by 1, but the pupils increased by 29. Of 145 candidates, 77 passed the middle examination.

211. Upper primary schools decreased by seven, but their pupils increased by 118. Lower primary schools increased by 110 and their pupils by 5,445. Of 178 sent up, 91 passed the upper primary, and out of 965 candidates 439 passed the lower primary examinations.

212. The number of girls' schools increased by two and the pupils by 100. Including the girls reading in boys' schools, there were 5,410 girls at schools, against 3,657 the year before. One girl passed the upper primary and eight the lower primary examination.

213. The technical school at Noakhali was closed at the beginning of the year. The Board have awarded two scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each, tenable for five years at the Sibpur Engineering College, and one of the same value tenable for two years at the Calcutta Arts School.

214. The number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 37,457 to 42,942. The increase was shared by all classes of schools except the high English and the upper primary schools for girls. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils on the total number was 76·2. Some *maktabs* were subsidised by the District Board to encourage Muhammadan education. Two passed the entrance, 26 the middle, 68 the upper primary, and 420 the lower primary examination last year.

215. In Chittagong, counting private schools with those teaching the departmental standard, there was an increase of 164 schools and of 7,103 pupils. Of these 136 schools with 4,895 pupils were private institutions. Altogether 55,734 boys and 4,793 girls were at school, and the percentage of boys of school-going age attending schools was 60·3 or 3 in 5, and of girls 4·7 or 1 in 21, and on an average there was one school to every 1¼ square mile.

216. There were five high schools, four in the town and one in the interior, with 30 fewer pupils than in 1893-94. Thirty-four passed the last entrance examination out of 88 candidates, against 24 out of 93 candidates the year before.

217. Middle English schools increased by two and middle vernacular schools by four. Nine of the 12 middle English schools and 38 of the middle vernacular schools are aided. Two hundred and two out of 295 candidates passed the middle scholarship examination, against 134 out of 242 the year before.

218. Upper primary schools increased by 13 schools with 868 pupils, and lower primaries by 99 schools with 3,255 pupils. Two hundred and thirty seven boys out of 477 who appeared passed the upper primary examination, and 842 out of 1,220 the lower primary. The year before the figures were 194 out of 394 and 539 out of 1,042 respectively.

219. Girls' schools increased by 22 with 331 pupils. Including those girls who read in boys' schools, 3,226 girls were at school against 2,528 the year before. One of the schools is a middle vernacular receiving a grant-in-aid.

Two out of three girls who appeared for it passed the middle vernacular examination, 11 out of 16 passed the lower primary, and none the upper. The year before, 3 passed the upper primary and 17 the lower, and none competed for the middle vernacular.

220. The seven special schools in Chittagong are the local training school for vernacular teachers, three guru training classes attached to middle schools, and three madrassas. The training school had 36 pupils against 39 the year before. Of the three madrassas, that at Cox's Bazar has at the close of the year been amalgamated with the middle school there, in which it is represented by a special class. This matter is noticed under the section on "Tours." The madrassa at Chittagong had 624 pupils against 572 the year before. It was

permitted last year to teach up to the entrance standard, and 6 candidates appeared, but all failed. The other madrassa is also at Chitagong, but is private.

221. The Chittagong madrassa has a considerable local endowment besides the support it receives from the Mohsin Fund. It is supervised by a Committee, of which the Commissioner and District Magistrate are President and Vice-President, and the District Judge a member. The Superintendent, Maulvi Zulfiquar Ali, who brought it to its present flourishing condition, was superannuated in January 1895, and succeeded by a younger incumbent. The pressure on the space has now become inconvenient, while with the opening of an entrance class the institution is more popular than ever. So the Committee propose to raise the fees. An additional reason for doing so is the contraction of the Mohsin Fund by the recent conversions of Government loans.

222. The collegiate school has had rather an unlucky year, but is nevertheless the standard educational institution in the Division. The project for its hostel has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 4,572, of which all but Rs. 500, which the District Board contributes, will be met by subscriptions and surplus funds already in hand. Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterji, the Principal, was the originator of this scheme, which has been so successfully carried out. The madrassa with its new entrance class will henceforward be a rival to the collegiate school.

223. There was a total increase of 5,103 Muhammadan pupils in the public and private schools. In the former the percentage to the total number was 58. Three passed the entrance examination, 36 the middle, 51 the upper primary, and 297 the lower primary examination, against 3, 19, 39 and 150 the year before. They secured 2 middle, 2 upper primary, and 7 lower primary scholarships.

224. The completion of Babu Abinash Chandra Chatterji's scheme for a hostel in connection with the collegiate school would save the normal school there from a continuance of my attacks on it, had I not been converted by a perusal of the remarks in the Director of Public Instruction's last report on this subject. The only remark left to me to make is that the site and building enjoyed by this normal school, both of which we coveted for other educational objects, are exceedingly fine ones for an institution which fulfils the object explained by the Director.

I also read with interest and profit his remarks upon middle schools, which have often been the subject of slighting reference in the reports from this Division. But while I wanted absolutely to end the Chittagong Normal School and to take possession of its premises, my feeling towards these middle schools was much what those of an executive officer must be towards juries and municipalities when he complains of their inefficiency or graver faults, while he acknowledges that they cannot be for many weighty reasons superseded.

225. In Chittagong students and school-boys maintain their good character for their conduct out of school. The same can be said of the very numerous pupils at Comilla, where four or five years ago their reputation was not good. At Noakhali, Fenny, and Brahmanbaria the conduct of the school-boys has given rise to complaint in some instances and anxiety in others.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES, &c.

226. The statement shows the working of, and the progress made in, this department, in which Tippera still holds the long lead first given to it by Mr. Greer in 1890 and 1891. Including the Faizunnissa Zanana Hospital it now has 18 dispensaries, 12 representing Mr. Greer's system of a local guarantee and the aid of the District Board, two in municipalities, two maintained by the Dacca Nawab, one by pargana Sarail, and one by Raja Binay Krishna Deb in pargana Gungamadal. This last is not under Government supervision and does not appear in the statement. Allowing for all differences of population, the extent to which medical relief is both made available and given in Tippera is more than twice as great as in Noakhali and Chittagong, while the rate at which this extent increases in Tippera still keeps ahead of the rate of progress in the other districts, solely because the start was better and its basis so much more comprehensive.

227. The improvement of the Brahmanbaria dispensary, which is now under an Assistant Surgeon, is noticed in the section on tours.

228. In Noakhali the dispensary at Sudharam has shown an improvement which may be imitated in the interior. It is now to have a good masonry building. I found the dispensary at Fenny, on the state of which I had often animadverted, decidedly improved. At Fenny, certainly, one cause of bad progress was the leaning either to homœopathy or the Ayurvedic system of all the local leaders, and this seems to have affected the district in other places.

229. In Chittagong, too, the increased attendance at the Chittagong hospital under Dr. R. D. Murray and Assistant Surgeon Hari Mohan Sen has been accompanied by similar developments in the interior.

230. By far the most prevalent class of diseases treated at these institutions is skin-disease in various forms, indicating, I am told, not only the amphibious habits of the people, but the extent to which fish is an article of diet—a fact which largely enters into the question when there is a scarcity or great dearness of cereals.

231. Two matters mar what would be a satisfactory report. One is the failure so far of the Faizunnissa Hospital at Comilla. The Civil Surgeon (Surgeon-Captain Rogers), writing of it, says:—"I cannot speak hopefully. As a refuge for *parda-nashin* women it has proved so far ineffective. No doubt the main inducements, viz., personal influence and popularity, have been wanting owing to changes in the lady doctor, but I fear it will take much time before the institution is fully appreciated." So the fact that it was founded by a Muhammadan lady of title has had no influence.

232. The second disappointment is that, at the time of writing, nothing has been done towards the construction of the Central Hospital at Chittagong, for which Rs. 75,000 have been provided and are available. This scheme was given a practicable shape by Sir Charles Elliott at his visit to Chittagong in 1893; it has since received his help in getting through the difficulties which beset it, and the plan of the main building was finally given by him in January last. Mr. Good, the Port Officer and Chairman of the Municipality, whose idea it first was, has done all in his power to help progress. First there was a hitch about the plans, those for the subsidiary buildings having been mislaid when the plan first submitted of the main building was condemned. Then no contractor of repute could be found to undertake the work, and the District Board were unwilling to add to the departmental labours of their hard-worked engineer. At their June meeting they have at last decided to undertake it departmentally.

233. A different subject for regret in connection with the dispensary system is that noticed by the Magistrate of Tippera, that the respectable classes, though eager to use the dispensaries and to get medicines free for which they could well afford to pay, are very unwilling to subscribe. In Brahmanbaria not a single member of the class subscribes. In Comilla one used to, and has withdrawn. In Europe this abuse is stringently checked, and at least in Tippera it is quite time to have some rules on the subject. There are no such rules in the Dispensary Manual.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

234. When Mr. Skrine was Magistrate of Tippera he acted as the Maharaja's agent in founding a public library at Comilla, called after His Highness the Birchandra Public Library. It continues to flourish. Books worth over Rs. 200 were purchased last year. It is still managed by a committee of which the Magistrate is the chairman, and keeps its reserved fund of Rs. 2,000 in the Savings Bank.

The Magistrate of Noakhali casually mentions that "there is one public library in the district." I have to receive information about this institution. It is not the school or office library, which are separately mentioned. The Magistrate says that there is also a library attached to the Sanskrit Tol, but this, too, is something new. There is no public library in Chittagong.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

235. There are no museums.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

236. The terms have in these reports a technical and restricted meaning. It is, or very soon will be, time to include under them the village panchayats which are so rapidly rising in importance. It will be interesting to compare the work done by the unions formed, and about to be formed, in Tippera and Noakhali, with the work of the groups of panchayats which the Magistrate of Chittagong has to constitute. The working of Honorary Courts, too, comes in one aspect under this head.

237. The three District Boards are again eulogised by the respective Magistrates. Though the majority of the members are Hindu, the Muhammadan population of this Division is, as has often been noticed, accustomed to this kind of stewardship. In such circumstances there is no falseness of position attending membership; there are no claims to be, or posings as, representatives; and no sneers against the holders of the posts as upstarts.

Now that these Boards are in full working order, and that almost every member takes an active and independent interest in the business to be discharged, one must be struck with the greatness of the interests entrusted to them, and with one of the points in which they most differ from municipal corporations. This is, that in no District Board have all the members anything like an intimate knowledge of the whole jurisdiction or of the circumstances of all the local interests with which they have to deal. The Chittagong District Board is the only one on which there is a member besides the Chairman who is acquainted with the whole district, and to almost all the other members of it the southern half is foreign country. So are the extensive Noakhali islands to the members of the Noakhali District Board. Tippera is a more homogeneous district, but except the Chairman no member of its District Board has seen it all. Another great point of difference is that while the District Boards administer funds entrusted to them, the Municipalities assess and collect the bulk of their revenues. So the former are aristocratic, the latter comparatively humble bodies.

238. The Noakhali and Tippera District Boards certainly appreciate the comprehensive nature of their functions. Two instances in which the latter refused or omitted to co-operate with Noakhali are noticed in the section about communications. I find that one case, that of the Nadona Canal, occurred several years ago, and would probably be reconsidered now. The best way of negociating for aid of this sort is probably through the Commissioner of the Division. On the other hand, the parochial tendencies of the Chittagong District Board were noticed in 1892 when the members refused to complete or maintain one of their roads because its objects were strategical. They warmly repudiated the imputation then, and acceded to my representations of what their duty in the matter was, but have recently given a still more striking and unexpected instance in resolving that the construction of approach roads to the railway was a work devolving on Government, not on them. This, too, was almost immediately reconsidered and superseded. As before, I attribute this tendency to the numerous English members on the Board who are accustomed to the working of vestries.

239. On this District Board also a question involving the position of one of its standing committees recently arose. In this Division these committees have been constituted by rules having the force of law. Their position to the Board and their constitution is much the same as that of the chairman and vice-chairman, and the bulk of the work is done by them. From the reference made by the Chittagong District Board on the subject, it appeared to regard them merely as sub-committees of reference appointed *ad hoc*, and it styled them sub-committees, though their legal designation is committees. A question exciting much local interest and divided feeling, which was in the province of a certain committee, was suddenly brought before the Board without reference to the committee, and carried by a snap vote without receiving anything like due consideration. The committee concerned afterwards asserted itself and complained, and the matter has been reconsidered. The action of the Board was, I think, legal, but could not be called regular, and the consequences of its treating its chairman, vice-chairman, or committees

in this way would be disastrous, while the incident showed how useful the intervention of a committee is in any burning question of the sort.

240. Local Boards exist only in Tippera. The Magistrate writes that their work was satisfactory. Their powers were increased by the delegation to them of the control of the primary education allotment in their jurisdictions.

241. Of the five municipalities there is nothing fresh to say. Their weak points are as obvious as ever, and no one complains more loudly of their inefficiency than some of the members of these corporations. But equally obvious is their popularity in contrast to a more despotic system and their less direct usefulness. I made a minute inpection of the Comilla Municipality last year, and while noticing many defects had to acknowledge the great amount of time and trouble freely given to its working by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, both hard-worked professional men. The same, of course, applied to Chittagong, where it is the tradition to invariably elect a European as Chairman. Last year a small faction was formed against him by another public servant who had rather strangely gained admission to the Board, and there was a stormy period which ended by Mr. Good's offering his resignation, and his colleagues declining it with an almost unanimous vote of confidence. The Noakhali and Cox's Bazar Municipalities are too small for much notice. The Magistrate reports the former, which I did not inspect, to be particularly inefficient. The latter is conducted in the old-fashioned way. The Brahmanbaria Commissioners have the second largest municipal area and population in the Division, but refuse to raise any adequate revenue, or to release from their control and taxes outlying hamlets for which they do little or nothing. They still manifest the idea that the foremost object for municipal expenditure is higher education, and their leading spirits are school-masters. This Municipality has repeatedly shown, as regards its outlying area, that while the people prefer the present to the former form of municipal government, they still more prefer exclusion from either.

242. The burning question in the town of Chittagong for many years has been the latrine system. Nineteen years ago it excited a popular commotion which was again threatened three years ago, and in the interval sanitary and other authorities have not ceased to gird at and condemn it. The system is to place the latrines over the natural drains and creeks which intersect the town, and to leave them to be flushed by the ordinary or spring tides or the rainfall, according to their situation. After over four years' observation of this system and all the condemnations and futile attempts at alteration that it has evoked, I record my deliberate conviction that, as long as the creeks and drains are kept free from obstruction and fairly free from overgrowth, it is better than any so far proposed to be substituted for it, and Mr. Good, the Chairman, who in 1891 was ardent for reform, now agrees, I believe, in these views.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

243. The details of the distribution of Muhammadan officers and menials in the different offices are given in the prescribed statement.

In Tippera there was no change in the number of ministerial officers employed. The menials increased from 198 to 211. Several Muhammadans have been registered as apprentices, and their claims are considered when vacancies occur.

In Noakhali the number of ministerial officers did not vary. The number of menials decreased by five, owing to the reduction of some process-servers under the amalgamated system.

In Chittagong the number of officers increased by 13 and the menials by 16. In this district I have had to interfere lately in a few instances on behalf of Muhammadans, and to remind the Collector that *cæteris paribus* they must have the preference. But speaking generally, the proportion of appointments given to Muhammadans is fully up to the proportion of Muhammadan candidates, eligible and ineligible, and is above the proportion of eligible Muhammadan candidates, although it is so far below the proportion of the Muhammadan population.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

244. Tippera is the only district of late years in which scandals and offences in the Postal Department have continued to occur. Last year there was a case of abstraction of Rs. 230-2 from the mail bag. A clerk was suspected and dismissed. There are some bad traditions in the postal runner service. Quite a number of these men, on different stages, have, at different times, laid false charges of having been waylaid and robbed of their bags. The department is much appreciated by the public: 73,910 money-orders, covering Rs. 17,76,795, were issued against 56,647 for Rs. 15,65,278 the year before. The amount of money paid on money-orders was Rs. 8,97,088 against Rs. 8,45,115 in 1893-94. Rupees 1,70,018 were deposited by the public in the postal savings bank.

245. The sale of quinine by the post office is beginning to find favour with the public. 23,266 packets, worth Rs. 363, were sold last year, and the system is likely to increase. Its spread in this Division has been remarkably slow so far.

246. In Noakhali the number of money-orders issued rose from 40,309 for Rs. 11,52,301 in 1893-94 to 41,121 covering Rs. 11,92,606 last year, and Rs. 4,55,163 were paid on these orders against Rs. 3,79,250 in the year before. Rupees 96,285 were deposited in the savings bank—an increase of Rs. 16,754 over the deposits of 1893-94. There were two cases of offences of the kind. which for some years had been peculiar to Tippera. A village postman misappropriated Rs. 15-8 covered by these money-orders, and was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. A runner abstracted Rs. 200 from the mail bag. He got six months' rigorous imprisonment and was fined Rs. 150 in addition.

247. In Chittagong no details like the above have been given. No offences were reported.

248. The only extension of the Government telegraph was by the construction and opening of a line from Chandpur to Comilla. In Chittagong, where so many offices on the existing line have been recently opened, more are still asked for. The people say they want to use the line for communication with their friends in Arakan during the season of migration thither. The telegraphic system has been greatly developed by the private one which the railway have all along their line.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÂK.

249. So far as District Officers are concerned with the administration of the zamindari dâk, it has been transferred to the collectorate side of their offices, and there has been no other change. The results so far justify the rates of assessment fixed for five years in 1892-93, and they are not likely to change for a long time.

A short length of zamindari dâk line, following the re-arrangement of police posts, was given up, and not replaced elsewhere in the Chittagong district.

Fairs.

250. There are no great fairs. The only one of any importance in Tippera is held in October or November at Panchpukuria, and generally lasts for ten days. About 6,000 people attended last year's fair. There was no outbreak of disease.

The small annual fairs in Noakhali were held at Dalal Bazar in August and at Dud Mukha in February. Some 7,000 people are said to have assembled at the former and 5,000 at the latter, but these estimates seem to be excessive, since the fairs are attended by no perceptible movements of the people, such as the little fairs in Chittagong produce.

In Chittagong about 4,000 pilgrims came to the Sitakund méla in February last, and it passed without incident, except that there was one death said to be from cholera. The other fair is a Hill Tracts gathering and institution, though its site is in the Chittagong district. It belongs, so to speak, to the Mong Raja. While he was a minor, the Hill Tracts' officers made a point of having it held with *éclat*, but now it seems declining.

251. The table below gives some details for pounds:—

Pounds.

District.	Number of pounds.		Income.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tippera	119	124	9,810	7,754	738	717
Noakhali	80	81	7,485	6,079	84	298
Chittagong	76	90	5,801	6,000	445	...

In Tippera the receipts fell from Rs. 9,810 to Rs. 7,754, mainly because of the losses incurred during the floods of 1893. The Magistrate observes that pounds are the weakest point in the District Board's administration, and till a pound Inspector is re-appointed no great improvement can be expected. He appears to be under some misapprehension about this. It was explained by Government that there was no bar to a District Board's appointing an Inspector, and he will be referred to those orders.

In Noakhali the percentage of collection of pound rents dropped from 98·5 to 81·43. Shortly after the pounds had been settled for three years in 1893, a large number of cattle from the chars were swept away by the cyclone floods. The pound-keepers continued to suffer loss, as they could not surrender their pounds under the provisions of the Cattle Trespass Act. The charges on account of the appointment of an Inspector of pounds and ferries caused an increased expenditure of Rs. 259.

In Chittagong the number of pounds increased from 76 to 96 and the receipts from Rs. 5,410 to Rs. 6,000. The charges have not been reported.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

252. In Tippera there is no organized institution of a representative character.

In Noakhali there are two institutions, the People's Association and the Islamia Association; neither of them show any signs of life.

Chittagong has the Islam, the Chittagong, the Buddhists', and the Purity Association, and a Rate-payers' Association and an Arya Sabha came into existence in the year. The Oldham Institute is a social club.

The Chittagong Association holds meetings occasionally and takes up matters which concern the general welfare of the district. It memorialised the authorities with success in two cases last year. The Board of Revenue exempted the Chittagong district from the separate process fees levied under sections 7 and 10 of Act XI of 1859. The other memorial was directed against a rule which the Port Commissioners wished to pass, and gained the support of the other local authorities, and finally of a majority in the Port Trust itself. Mr. Slack and Mr. Stevenson-Moore established in 1893 at Chittagong a united schools' athletic association, which has proved a great success. The foot-ball match excited much interest, and the final ties will be played after the holidays. The Madrasa is left in for this final tie, quite a new feature for its absorbed and studious pupils, who, with the bearing of young acolytes, have hitherto held aloof from athleticism and all pursuits not in keeping with the aims of future maulvis. The Rate-payers' Association came into existence with the faction which arose among the Municipal Commissioners against their Chairman and his supporters. It will probably disappear till there is a fresh exciting cause. The Arya Sabha is a religious institution. It is said to have five branches where religious books are read and interpreted five days a week.

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

253. There was no general manifestation of public feeling on any topic, and that which excited the widest interest was, as hitherto, vaccination. The

people of this Division show more anxiety to protect themselves from small-pox than I have seen elsewhere in India, but, almost from highest to lowest, they believe in inoculation as the proper safeguard, and they practice it when they can do so. Last year Noakhali was the area in which the subject attracted most attention. The Magistrate is opposed to the Sanitary Commissioner's proposal to make vaccination compulsory, and wherever he and his higher subordinates have spoken to the people the opposition has given way, and it has been conceded that the objections urged by the Ferazi Muhammadans on religious grounds are neither tenable nor seriously insisted on.

254. The working of trains on the railway, seen for the first time last year in this part of the world, has excited the greatest interest, and the people of both sexes, young and old, show the greatest eagerness to travel by the trains and to climb into the trucks, and this, with their ignorance, has resulted in several accidents, some of which were fatal. Each time that I have travelled on the line there were numbers of people along it imploring for a lift.

255. The tenantry affected by the great land settlements in progress in Chittagong and Tippera are manifestly satisfied with the results known to them. The part of the Chittagong settlement covering the large area known as Old Thana Ramu is now in efficient working order, with results as good as the best which could be expected anywhere. The tenure-holders and the zamindars repeat their old complaints that the plots and boundaries, not mapped but described on paper, in the settlement of 1837 have not been adhered to, or have not been the basis of the present proceedings. In no case in which this complaint has been made to me did the objector even seriously profess to be able himself to identify on the ground these paper descriptions. In a great many instances into which I have enquired casually and from curiosity, and to acquaint myself with the proceedings the direct working of which is not under me, the holders of large landed interests had no precise idea of where the lands for which they got their rents lay.

256. In the great private settlement of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera's zamindari, the class of middlemen called talukdars are the chief objectors because the preposterous shares claimed by them in the rents are not allowed. In a great number of cases these claims, if granted, would leave His Highness to pay an annual loss on his estates, besides shutting him out from any margin of the proceeds.

257. The educated classes, particularly in Tippera, express much apprehension at the impending transfer of the Division to Assam. They admit that their objections are chiefly sentimental, since they will retain the Calcutta High Court. The prospect of losing the Board of Revenue (to which appeals and references from this Division are very few and still more rarely successful) and the Bengal Departments does not affect them, but they object to losing Calcutta as their metropolis, to going under a Chief Commissioner instead of a Lieutenant-Governor with a Council, and to being liable to be called Assamese. As a more substantial ground they complain that the transfer will disenfranchise them as regards the representation they enjoy in the Bengal Council, though their turn for this will not come round again till the next century.

258. It is only from educated Hindus that I have heard any references to the bad relations between Hindus and Muhammadans which have begun to exist elsewhere, and any sensitiveness on the subject felt in this Division is confined to this class. The actual relations are, and always have been, good.

Thus, the very numerous Muhammadan tenantry of the Maharaja of Hill Tippera manifest, whenever they have the opportunity, the warmest attachment to His Highness, who is a strict observer of religious ceremonial. Again, it is as general a practice for the real Hindus in this Division to dedicate bulls and leave them to wander as it is in Hindustan. It can be readily understood that a Moslem peasantry would not tolerate these animals among their crops, but these sacred bulls are always removed by them with a studied avoidance of offence to their Hindu neighbours.

I have heard Hindus more than once—the last occasion being last month at a school prize-giving—refer in public to, and at the same time take credit for, these good relations. That they exist is very creditable to the Muhammadans, who are in such a great majority. By these and the foregoing remarks, I do not intend to imply that the good relations would not exist were

the proportions in the numbers of the two religions reversed. Such a suggestion would be purely speculative.

The Muhammadan majority is greater than appears from the census, because the aboriginal Tripura and others who wish to adhere to Hinduism, but are not acknowledged by real Hindus to be Hindu, have been counted as Hindus.

259. The local newspapers are the weekly *Sansodhini* or Reviver in Chittagong, and the fortnightly *Tripura Prakash* published at Comilla, which first appeared in April 1894. The *Usha* and the *Hira*, which first appeared in February and June 1894, are published at Brahmanbaria, but confine their matter to social and religious subjects.

By the courtesy of their editors I am supplied with copies of the *Sansodhini* and *Tripura Prakash*. The former I would describe as a poor but honest little paper. I read it whenever the state of its print allows me. Latterly it has appeared in faded pink ink. Its local articles and news refer to the town of Chittagong only, and I am told that it has little influence and a very small circulation, but I have often been obliged to it for bringing to notice matters which have subsequently received attention. Last year it warmly criticised the action of the local authorities, but, as far as its information was correct, no exception could be taken to its tone. It charged me with setting my foot on the neck of Local Self-Government; but in one instance of supposed interference on my part with the District Board's relations to their lady doctor, this was due to misapprehension. The subject was one on which I would not have thought it proper to offer even advice to the District Board, but their procedure in the case appeared to contravene the law and their own rules having the force of law, and this was noticed. The other case throws some light on the very satisfactory relations existing between the people of Chittagong and the officers of Government, which have often been noticed. A clerk under my control, without any reference to his superiors in office, accepted the post of municipal commissioner in Chittagong, for which he had offered himself for election, and then set himself in opposition to another public servant who, with the full approval of Government, was the elected Chairman. The result was a series of scenes and disputes and the intervention of the Magistrate, the whole mass of complaints, protests, appeals and reports eventually coming to Government or to me. In the Municipality the matter ended by a vote of confidence in the Chairman, passed by a majority of 9 to 2. In the mass of written matter which I had to deal with, that contributed by this clerk was the largest portion, and as it must have interfered seriously with his official duties, which are heavy, I had him informed that he must choose between them and his municipal work, and between his post under us and his elected office. He promised to vacate the latter by abstaining from attendance at six successive meetings. So far the *Sansodhini's* appeal to the rate-payers to protest against this action has had no response. I remember once reporting that the people of Chittagong always remembered that they had not been conquered, and that the transfer of their government to the British in 1760 was a purely civil act. From this incident they would appear to claim a greater amount of freedom than would be allowed in England. But either some memories of the efficacy of despotism must linger, or the full effect and force of the Local Self-Government introduced by us is not fully realized, since the commissioners out-voted at meeting in this instance straightway addressed memorials at inordinate length to Government or to me, though there was nothing in either document which gave a ground for legal interference.

260. The *Tripura Prakash* is neatly got up and printed. I doubt if it can maintain existence without a supply of sensation, and its tone cannot be commended. The accidental collision between Mr. Beatson-Bell and Babu Rasik Lal Sen, in which the latter was unfortunately hurt, supplied it with material for some time. Its account of the matter was distorted and was corrected by other Indian papers. Since then the *pièce de resistance* has been the state of Hill Tippera. I have read these articles, and they seem to me to be actuated by deep spite, besides having features to which more serious objection could be taken. At all events, though they professed to be written in the

interests of the State, they contained nothing which could be of use to the Political Agent or to the Commissioner in their connection with the administration, while they must have given much annoyance to His Highness the Maharaja.

261. Notwithstanding that the Muhammadans so greatly preponderate, the *Bangabasi* and *Sanjibani* are the Calcutta papers most in vogue. The *Sudhakar* and *Mihir* have, compared with these two journals, a very limited circulation.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

262. The information has been given in the prescribed statement.

In Tippera the present Subdivisional Officer of Brahmanbaria kept a boat as well as a pony during his incumbency. The Subdivisional Officer of Chandpur kept a boat.

In Noakhali the Sub-divisional Officer of Fenny kept a pony. Among the officers at head-quarters, Babu Suresh Chundra Sinha, in charge of income-tax and excise, kept a pony. So also did Babu Ambika Prosad Sen, the officer in charge of settlement. Among the Sub-Deputies, Maulvi Faizulla Khan, stationed at Sandwip, kept a pony.

The Sub-divisional Officer of Cox's Bazar has a pony.

The officers of the Forest Department who served in this Division in 1894-95 were below the rank of Deputy Conservators of the first three grades. Their names accordingly have not been included in the statement of officers attached.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

263. His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera is the greatest zamindar, and his conduct in this capacity is noticed in the political section. Pargana Sarail is still under the Court of Wards. The next largest landed interest is that represented in several estates by the Nawab of Dacca, who maintains his character as a beneficent land-holder. He purchased a taluk, in taking possession of which last year a fatal riot occurred, and the Nawab, on hearing of it, at once withdrew and restored the estate to its former proprietor. This was the only case of serious rioting in Tippera, in which the servants of important zamindars were implicated. The action of the Nawab's agents in this case is reported to have been very blameworthy and such as must have received his strong disapproval.

264. There are several resident zamindars of standing in Tippera, some of whom in times past or recently, like the Nawab Sahiba Faizunnissa, have shown great liberality and public spirit. The Magistrate says that this class have given little trouble to the local authorities. They generally treat their tenantry fairly, and their conduct was on the whole satisfactory. They are nearly all Musulmans.

Pargana Ganga Mandal, belonging to Raja Binay Krishna Deb of Sobha Bazar in Calcutta, who has earned commendation for his liberality and public spirit in previous years, is mainly in the hands of farmers for short terms—a very unsatisfactory mode of management.

No improvement is reported in the conduct or relations to their tenantry of the Nag family of Baradihi in Dacca. The tenants' quarrel appears to have been taken up by Khaja Yusuf Jan of Dacca, and both punitive and special police were, as hitherto, quartered on the estate, which is close to the Dacca district. The completion of its survey and settlement now in progress will either end this state of things or make it easy to deal with. The only other disturbed area is the little Palpara estate, which is being similarly dealt with. Its owner and his tenants last year merely kept at arms' length apart.

265. In Noakhali the three great zamindars after the Maharaja of Hill Tippera are absentees and take no interest in their people. With a prosperous tenantry like that of Noakhali, absenteeism is not the evil which it can be in other circumstances, and it certainly favours the growth of tenant rights.

The Magistrate writes very unfavourably of the petty resident zamindars as a class; but there are some public-spirited individuals. They are Babu Rai Kumar Dutt of Chamrakhola, the *Rays* of Dalal Bazar, and the Chaudhari family of Mahamadpur in Begumganj. There was no trouble between landlords and tenants last year in Noakhali.

266. In Chittagong zamindars are a class of relatively small importance. It is as true of them now as it was in Sir Henry Ricketts' time, that their chief object in life is to get the better of Government. For many years none of them have been distinguished by any public act, good or evil.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

267. The historic events of the year were the visit of a Lieutenant-Governor to Noakhali, the resort for the first time to systematic relief measures to meet the scarcity of food which was felt for a short while in Tippera, and the migration of several families of settlers from the west into the country which had lain for so many years depopulated under the fear of Lushai raids and invasions. The features of the year were comparative healthiness and seasonable rainfall, followed by the bountiful harvests which make administration easy. There was nothing perceptible to retard, while there was much to help progress. If difficulties, arising chiefly from the increasing pressure of the population and the character and habits of part of it, threatened in Tippera, there is no more hopeful remedy for them than the railway which is so near completion. Therefore, except when they refer to special incidents of the year like the great revival of trade, my remarks, which have been given at unusual length, are rather a review of my experiences for the last four years and a half than a recital of the history of 1894-95.

Mr. Carlyle's report for the Tippera district was as concise as usual, but omitted no subject which had to be touched on. Mr. Agasti's report for Noakhali was also complete. It was long, and nearly all the subjects were discussed, and the whole of these discussions as coming from an officer with such intimate knowledge of the country, who was fresh to his charge, are very interesting.

XXXVIII.—POLITICAL.

268. The territories politically administered are the Hill Tippera State, the South Lushai Hills, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The latter charge began its separate existence as an ordinary non-regulation district in 1860; but in 1889, by Government order of the 24th June of that year, it was brought under the sole control of the Political Department. In 1891, with the establishment of the South Lushai Hills as our new frontier district, it was further deregulationized and reduced from a district to a subdivision under the direct control of the Commissioner. The country covered by these territories is physically and ethnically homogeneous. In the east its mountains are higher, bolder and more rocky, its rivers larger and its people wilder and less connected with the civilization and the traditions of India. But the type of race is the same throughout, as is the economic and social system. By far the largest section of the population is the Tripura tribe, which claims relationship with the Mech on the north and west, and has an evident connection with the head-hunting Kukis to the east. The foreigners are the plainsmen from India and the Mags from Arakan, and the only peculiar and isolated people are the Chakma, who lie surrounded by the Tripura, with Rangamati as their centre. The Chakma and Mag are Buddhists. The great bulk of the Tripura, like their congeners the Kuki, of whom the Lushai are the largest section in our territory, are animistic in belief, but with a tendency to Hinduism, to which their Chiefs are attached with rigid ceremonial. These Tripura are an interesting race. They are singularly free from crime, and are most industrious cultivators, with excellent physique. They are admirable boatmen, and the few who have been prevailed on to enlist in our police showed themselves in 1892 to be smart and courageous soldiers. But they dislike discipline. With all their docility they are shy, and their only wish is to be left alone. So their prospects of advancement are remote. With the pushing litigious Chakmas and the sturdy self-asserting Mags so much in evidence, it is hard

to realize that the Tripura, who are so little seen and seldom heard, form the great majority of the population. The west of the political area is cultivated wherever practicable by plough and joom, and the east is comparatively open country, from either the rockiness of the mountains or the prevalence of Lushai cultivation. Down the centre, from Sylhet and Cachar to Arakan, runs a wide strip of dense forest, which serves to separate the populations on either side of it and to make the differences between them appear greater than they really are.

II.—CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

278. Mr. C. S. Murray, C.I.E., the Assistant Commissioner, was on leave from the 15th June to the 15th December 1894, and Mr. R. Sneyd Hutchinson, the senior Assistant Commandant of the Lushai Battalion Military Police, acted for him. Mr. Cave-Browne was in charge of the Bohmong's Circle, but was on leave from 31st August to 21st October 1894, and Mr. Hutchinson took his duties in addition to his own. Babu Brajanath Saha, the Assistant Surgeon, who was also Bazar Magistrate and Treasury Officer, left the Hill Tracts in November 1894 after a continuous service of 17 years there. His successor has taken up his civil duties. The two Sub-Deputy Collectors who completed the staff are old Hill Tracts' officers.

279. Mr. Murray was on tour for 52 days, and Mr. Hutchinson, who wished to see every part of his new charge, for 57 days, all in the rains. Mr. Cave-Browne was on tour for only 89 days, several of which were not spent in his own circle. The officer of the Bohmong's Circle has now 36 widely scattered mauzas to visit, the rent-rolls of which he has to adjust each year. He has still many more to form, and the period of tour which he will be required to spend within his own circle is 100 days. There is no work requiring his presence at Bandarban for more than a day or two at a time. Mr. Murray's tours were well planned, and Mr. Hutchinson succeeded in visiting every part of his charge.

State of crops, public health and material condition.

280. The weather was generally favourable both for health and agriculture, and the main crops were better than they have been for the last two years. Complaints were made that foot-and-mouth disease in cattle interfered much with cultivation, a fact which indicates how greatly the use of the plough has spread. Cholera appeared in the Bohmong's circle at the end of the year, and caused much alarm and considerable mortality. There was no outbreak or prevalence of small-pox. 14,024 vaccine operations are reported. In the year before they were just short of 17,000. Over 98 per cent. of last year's operations are returned as successful, which is an improvement. The fewer operations are attributed to work having been carried on in the far interior.

281. Small-pox is the most dreaded scourge in these hills, but the people are better protected than might be supposed. For instance, both the minor Chakma Chiefs have been inoculated in infancy, but that was not very long ago for the younger.

282. I find that in May last the Assistant Commissioner and the Manager of the Chakma estate, finding that they had a surplus of Rs. 12,000 lying idle, thought it would be a good political move to advance Rs. 5,000 on interest to the Chakma tribesmen, who were feeling uncomfortable under the high prices then prevailing in Chittagong, while their cotton crop had been so poor that they were short of cash. The idea was a good one, and the sanction of Government was obtained to the grant of the loan; but I see that when the case passed through the office here, it turned into one of scarcity and distress, and is so alluded to in paragraph 131 of the report for last year. The people had not so great a surplus of means as usual at the time, but their material condition was, as always, excellent. The proofs are that though almost no occupation is too menial for the Chakmas, and though they compel their women

to work in the fields, they themselves will not work for us as boatmen and carriers for Rs. 12 a month and rations. Their supply of money may vary according to the produce of the crops which they sell, but any general want of food among them is, as far as experience shows, impossible. They still show the restlessness which has always distinguished them. Last year 128 families from the Chakma Circle migrated to the South Lushai Hills, a historic and most satisfactory incident. In the broad valley of the Thega some 200 square miles await the plough. On the other hand 534 "houses," which may be interpreted as families, are reported to have returned to the Hill Tracts from Hill Tippera, the Chittagong district, or Arakan, whither for some temporary disgust they had betaken themselves. The internal, that is, inter-circle movements were on the same scale.

Manufactures and trade.

283. The only articles manufactured in the Chittagong Hill Tracts are homespun cloth of excellent quality for home consumption, made by the women, tea, *gur*, and coffee. There is only one tea garden, the property of Rai Abhay Charan Mitra, Bahadur, under native management, and it is the coffee plantation, the only one in this Division. This fact is apparently unaccountable, as the coffee is of fine quality and commands a high price. The *gur* is manufactured at Rangamati from the produce grown on an abandoned tea estate now held by an agricultural association composed of the local officials.

284. We have very fairly accurate statistics for the water-borne trade of the Karnaphuli, but none for the Fenny, Sungu, and Matamori. The boats that go up the Fenny are far larger than any I have ever seen at Rangamati, so we can give no figures for the volume of the trade; but the Karnaphuli statistics show its character.

285. By far the most important export is the beautifully fine but short stapled hill cotton grown throughout the territory under political administration. It, too, comes down the Fenny, and the Gumti in Tippera, in large quantities. It has hitherto been purchased for export by Marwaris, but this year the great firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers is taking up the trade. They estimate the total produce of the whole country-side in a bumper season like that of 1891 to be two lakhs of maunds, and the average about 120 lakhs. The results so far are not nearly reaching this estimate, though Mr. Murray returns the quantity carried down the Karnaphuli last year at 4,711,132 pounds. The plan of registering in pounds instead of maunds must lead to error and will be discontinued.

This cotton is packed in bamboo baskets, for a weight of about a maund. The ends are open, and it is pitiable to see the damage done to the cotton by weather and water, as it is generally carried on bamboo rafts. I have said elsewhere that the agricultural improvement most needed in the Division is a handy economical mode of pressing and packing this cotton.

286. Next to cotton in importance comes jungle produce, chiefly bamboos and thatching-grass, shown in the accounts of the Forest Department Next are the oil-seeds, mustard and sesamum or ginjelly.

The distinctive exports, rubber and garjan-oil, have almost ceased. Only 250 pounds of garjan oil are returned last year, and no rubber. Another distinctive export, not returned because always illicit, was ivory. Last year we were startled by finding that over Rs. 12,000 worth had passed the Chittagong Custom House the year before, and special attention is being paid to this surreptitious trade and to the preservation of elephants.

287. Rice was exported and imported in nearly equal quantities, but a large part of the imports is the annual supply for the Lushai garrisons. Nearly two lakhs of pounds of tobacco were imported against 27,481 pounds exported. These imports are similarly affected. The other chief imports are piece-goods, salt, and dried-fish. Kerosine oil is not yet returned. Its use is increasing rapidly.

288. The trade figures for the Karnaphuli show considerable expansion all round, and it is satisfactory to find the Assistant Commissioner reporting that the abolition of the senseless trade pass system which used to be followed has had a good effect.

Bazars are springing up. There are now 15 of them, and applications to found others are coming in. Here I find the want in the Chittagong Hill

Tracts of any local fund like the improvement funds elsewhere. I am about to address Government separately about this, and to ask for the rent of these bazars for the purpose. At present they are nearly Rs. 1,000 annually.

Administrative Changes.

289. In 1891, when the charge was reduced from a district under a Deputy Commissioner to a subdivision in charge of a police officer, and was at the same time further deregulationized, attention was drawn to the growing abuse of plainsmen getting *ex parte* decrees in the regulation courts against hillmen, and then having them enforced by the armed Hill Police with the utmost rigour, and local measures to safeguard this practice were taken. Under the orders of the Government of India they have been embodied in a Code of six rules passed by Government under Act XXII of 1860, which was promulgated last year. The attention of the Full Bench of the Calcutta High Court had been given to this matter. These foreign decrees and processes are now cases exclusively triable by the Hill Tracts' officers, not by the Chiefs. So also are all civil cases arising in the bazars or other non-agricultural areas.

290. The question of pounds arose more than once. They are frequently applied for as protection against plainsmen's cattle, but those experimentally started always failed to support themselves. They are now allowed whenever a whole year's cost is deposited in advance, and are otherwise conducted on the regulation system. The people have protested against their being farmed, no doubt because in that case they would, directly or indirectly, get into the hands of plainsmen.

291. Till last year there was no officer of the grade or status of peon, chaprasi or messenger in the Hill Tracts. The police performed such duties, and this proved inconvenient. Three chaprasis have now been appointed in substitution for three posts of lowest grade constable.

292. The extent of the illicit trade in ivory, and the destruction of elephants which it involved, referred to above, drew attention to the system of issuing Government guns which was first adopted many years ago to help the people to protect themselves against the Lushais. These guns have been recalled, and the sale of ammunition during the idle time of year has been placed under restriction. After watching the effects it is probable that the guns will be finally returned to the Arsenal. The system of selling ammunition was resorted to in 1875 as the best means of stopping smuggling. For this object it has been quite successful and must be maintained, but one outlying depôt has now been closed.

293. Considering how large the powers of the Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner are, a change of officers in the Hill Tracts is an administrative change, and Mr. Murray and I were equally interested in seeing how the system started in 1892, so much of which was our own handiwork, fared in entirely new hands. Mr. Hutchinson quickly mastered it, and worked it as carefully as Mr. Murray could have done. Mr. Waller dissented from my views in two respects, but before he left, modified his opinion on one point, and was engaged in reviewing the action which he had taken on it. By January last, the effect of any changes so made had passed, and the system as initiated had settled down into its original groove.

294. Subletting had always been prohibited in the Hill Tracts, except in the case of three large reclaiming grants, in which, for special reasons, the grantees were given express permission to settle tenants. There were no rights in the soil at large but those of Government, because the people and their cultivation were nomad. In the land leased for plough cultivation there were no rights but those of Government and the cultivator, who could not be ejected, unless for land acquisition purposes, as long as he behaved himself and paid the rent to which he was assessed. Transfers by these lease-holders, unless with the permission of the authorities, were prohibited, and an unauthorized transfer was a breach of the lease conditions which made the lease liable to cancellation. The reiteration of the prohibition against subletting was the first of the Government rules passed in 1892. In our setlements of that year we recognized the actual cultivators and set aside all those leases the holders of which had sublet to them without permission. My predecessor, when he wrote last year's report in June 1894, was of opinion that this subletting was not transfer, and has recorded this in his 143rd paragraph.

295. The point does not seem to require much discussion. The lease-holder was placed by Government orders in a position carrying certain privileges which for a consideration he made over to another or others. The technical or abstract question of whether this is a transfer under the terms of any enacted law is immaterial. The substantial point is that in ordinary language it was a transfer which involved a breach of rules and created a class of mere rent receivers, middle-men and land-jobbers, the growth or existence of which it was a particular object to prevent.

296. Mr. Waller began by restoring the leases which had been cancelled for subletting. He recognized that the sub-lessees could not be ousted, so he declared the restored lease-holders to be *sadar malguzars*, terms unknown in the Hill Tracts and denoting a position which we conceived to be prohibited. This, however, was in the first days of his administration. After visiting the hills he modified his views and reviewed as many of these orders as he could, and made the new *sadar malguzars* with their sub-lessees jointly or severally liable for the rent of the holding. In the case of families or near relatives this may last. In other cases it will settle down into a practicable arrangement under the headmen who collect the rent. Some of the *sadar malguzars* were left unchanged, and Mr. Murray, on his return, asked what was to be done with them. I decided that they were to be left alone. The *sadar malguzars* are answerable for the rents specified in the leases restored to them. They may not eject their sub-tenants and may not have the help of the officers in collecting rents from them, and there is no likelihood of their being willing to continue to pay for the empty honour of their new title.

297. My predecessor's remarks in the same paragraph, about the confiscation of improvements, and the application of the rules with retrospective effect to grants made to Bengalis of the plains, refer to the case of Babu Gopi Mohan Sen, late Superintendent of the Deputy Commissioner's office; and as it has given much trouble and been the cause of much misapprehension, it is worth while to record a notice of it here. It was reported by Mr. Waller to Government.

298. Babu Gopi Mohan Sen, who was the chief ministerial officer at Rangamati, obtained three plough leases. This was an irregularity to begin with which, though pointed out at the time, was persisted in at Rangamati. He was to clear the lands by hired labour. He clubbed them, a proceeding expressly prohibited by his leases, and leased out the area so formed for six years at the rate of one rupee an acre, and he made no attempt to demarcate the holdings, though failure to do so within three months after issue of the lease rendered it liable to cancellation. He took part in the conferences which preceded the framing of the rules of 1892. His trafficking in land was well known, and his was one of the chief cases which the emphatic and precise wording of the rule reiterating the prohibition against subletting was meant to meet. The sanction of Government was given to the rules in January 1892, and they were formally promulgated in July 1892. In April 1892, the term of the farming lease which Babu Gopi Mohan Sen had given expired, and he could have resumed his land and made some attempt to fulfil the conditions under which he held it. He took no such steps, and the Assistant Commissioner cancelled his leases in July 1892, and engaged with the actual cultivators. No appeal was preferred till April 1894, when I was on furlough. The case was reported to Government as one of inequitable action. The full facts were not elicited till I heard the appeal in December 1894. As it appeared that Babu Gopi Mohan Sen had expended Rs. 302 in the reclamation of the lands, I suspended the Assistant Commissioner's order till the 1st April 1896 to allow him to dispose of his interests in a legitimate way in the meantime, but insisted on his fulfilling the ninth clause of his leases and putting up the permanent boundary marks therein stipulated for. He has meanwhile asked the Hill Tracts' officers to serve notices that he will sell his interests in these lands for Rs. 50 an acre, which comes in aggregate to Rs. 12,450. He got them in the most irregular way for nothing, has spent Rs. 302 on their reclamation, and has recovered over Rs. 500 in rent for them. He had not seen them or been near them for many years before the leases were issued.

Land revenue.

299. I pass to the subject of land revenue, with which the foregoing is connected. The first mauza was formed in the Hill Tracts in 1892. There are now 160 mauzas

completely formed, demarcated, and constituted, except for the appointment of the police functionaries, the service lands provided for them still remaining in charge of the headmen. The successive annual maps showing these divisions are an interesting series. The subdivision of the Mong Raja's or northern circle into mauzas, of which it contains 68, is nearly complete.

300. The Assistant Commissioner continues to register the holdings though they are now grouped under headmen. There are 2,441 of them, or about 18 to each mauza. But to the mauzas are also attached the unregistered *jum* lands and the tracts of thatching-grass. Some of the holdings are very large. Twenty-four of them are special grants; 566 of them are the leaseholds under the rules of 1881 and 1884 which still survive. The rest, 2,051, are those recognized or admitted under the rules of 1892. The rent-rolls have to be annually examined on the spot or from the vicinity, and this is the proper system of administration for the Hill Tracts, and the strength and leisure of touring officers is sufficient for it. The total area under plough is now 10,555 acres, and the rent for it has risen to Rs. 11,015, punctually collected. The other land revenue is the *jum* rent, contracted for with the Chiefs, which stood at Rs. 6,337-4-4 (it has been considerably enhanced by the revision of the jama of the Chakma Circle with effect from the 1st April last), and the proceeds of auction sales of thatching-grass tracts paid in advance. These last year reached Rs. 10,094. The percentages returned under rule X of the rules of 1892 to Chiefs and headmen for collecting amounted last year to Rs. 1,448-6. These were the dues of 1893-94. The whole balance of land revenue on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 185-10 out of a total demand of Rs. 27,438, and over Rs. 6,000 had been paid in advance.

301. The forest revenue of the Hill Tracts is collected in the Chittagong district. The Forest Officer has moved to Chittagong, and his administration, which the Deputy Commissioner used to control, is now wholly under the Collector. It is sufficient to say that the Hill Tracts yield a net forest revenue which is always over Rs. 50,000 a year, and generally much more. Owing to the system of collecting it by toll stations on the rivers in the Chittagong district, it will be hard to distinguish it from the revenue from the Chittagong forests, which are growing in importance.

302. There were no *khedda* operations last year. The department remains a distinct one under the Government of India, and we do not know what share of profits it derives from the Hill Tracts.

303. Before leaving the subject of land revenue, I notice the statement often made by Mr. Murray that the *jum* land is rapidly becoming exhausted. Last year's report (paragraph 143) stated that the "development of plough cultivation seems to portend the cessation of *juming* in the near future." This is the greatest mistake, and that it is so is shown by the example of the Rajmahal hills, where a *juming* area, little more than a tenth of that of the Hill Tracts, under far less favourable conditions of climate, is still supporting a *juming* population of over 50,000 souls. The *juming* land of these hills is, for any period that we can look forward to, inexhaustible. That the people have taken so much to the plough shows their tendency towards civilization and their anxiety to make larger profits.

The Chiefs.

304. By the orders of Government, Kumar Bhuban Mohan Ray, minor Chief of the Chakmas, joined the Presidency College in January last. In March he was joined in Calcutta by his little half-brother, Ramani Mohan, who attends the Hare School. The elder Kumar, who is now a young man, was married to the daughter of Chandra Kanta Dewan in March 1895. The bride was adult. This marriage was concluded rather against the wishes of the Dewans, and with no great inclination for it by the Kumar, solely out of deference to his mother and step-mother, who had been urgent for it for many years, and wished even to have a child marriage contracted, contrary to the custom of the tribe. These ladies live together, and the reason given for their urgency was that they wished to enjoy the society of the bride, whom they could not, under Chakma etiquette, allow to reside with them till she was married. Latterly, there was no daughter in the house. Both the minors are clever and very amiable. The elder is more robust than he was, and Calcutta seems to suit him. The younger is a very delicate child.

305. The chief event for their circle in the year was the final discovery, under our settlement operations, of the permanent assignments at privileged rates granted by the Rani Kalindi between 1865 and 1871 and their extinction. There was naturally considerable demur on the part of the settlement holders to the levy of the standard rates, but eventually they engaged to pay them without objection from the date from which the enhancement of their Chief's *jama* was to have effect, that is, the 1st April 1895, and I was glad to accept this compromise and to remit the arrears. The behaviour of the Dewans concerned has, on the whole, been very loyal and praiseworthy during these negociations, and, as far as I am aware, Government has not been troubled in the matter.

306. Another event was the restoration of the ancestral residences at Rajanagar on the border of the hills. They had become dilapidated and were almost abandoned. They were satisfactorily restored by Rai Kailas Chandra Das Bahadur, the Manager of the plains property, for a little over Rs. 5,000.

307. Next in local rank comes the Bohmong or Phru Tsanes Chaudhari, with the title of Kyet Thaye Zaung Shewe Salwa Yamin conferred on him in 1891. The complaints by his raiyats made against him, which were noticed in the report for 1892-93, have not been repeated, and the answer given to them then seems to have been effectual. He is really popular, but the people under his rule are very various, and the majority not of his own race. This old Chief's idea of intercourse with us is to keep asking for favours and privileges.

308. The young Mong Chief, locally called Raja Nephru Sain, was released from leading-strings last year. He has shown the greatest anxiety to perform his duties as a Chief, and to please the authorities, who, since his childhood, have always had much liking for him personally. He has no strong natural capacity, but shows ability to recognize good advisers.

Administration of justice.

309. There was nothing to note about the administration of justice, either by officers or Chiefs, though the civil work of the former is increasing. There was still less crime than in the year before, and the most important case was the arrest and conviction by Mr. Waller of one of the perpetrators of the savage robbery and murder at the Tintilla forest station in 1890, which had all the features of a Lushai raid. The most serious crime in the Hill Tracts is committed by plainsmen, but the plainsmen who venture into the hills are not the law-abiding and respectable representatives of their districts. The extent of ordinary crime in a prosperous population of over 110,000 can be judged from the fact that the judicial fines imposed in the year amounted to Rs. 610, the whole of which was paid.

Education.

310. It seems there were five private Koran schools in addition to the 48 institutions of all kinds shown by him, and he claims a total of 958 scholars, of whom 49 are girls. The analysis is interesting. Four hundred and forty-three were Chakmas, 224 Mags (not Barua Mags, of whom there was only one), 137 Tripuras of different tribes, and 31 Kukis of different tribes. There were also 47 Gurkhas and 5 Assamese, the children of sepoys or sepoy pensioners.

311. The demands for admission as boarders to the Rangamati High School are double the number which can be provided for. These boarders are all hill boys, sons of parents with small means. The number provided for is 44. By savings it can be 50. These admissions are practically scholarships, and a certain number of them will now be reserved for competition. The education these boys receive at this school includes surveying, and will fit them for duties as rural officials or as assistants to taluk dewans and the headmen of mauzas.

312. The number of schools returned for 1893-94 was 30 with 548 pupils, so the increase has been great. The Sub-Inspector of Schools, who is highly commended, is said to have been on tour for 230 days. He went as far as Lungleh.

313. The dispensaries are only the Government institutions at Rangamati and Bandarban, and that started at the Mong Raja's residence when he was a minor. I prophesied its speedy extinction, but it still survives, though the

average attendance is less than four persons in three days. The cost of this is about Rs. 600, and I doubt if it will be maintained, and have no reason to urge its maintenance. In the transport season peripatetic and temporary hospitals follow the cooly gangs.

Miscellaneous.

314. The forms of returns and registers framed for the Hill Tracts in 1893 have proved very successful, and those referring to the sale of arms and ammunition have been adopted by the Accountant-General in preference to those of his own devising. These transactions were in that year brought under his control. The forms are now being gradually printed, locally or by the Superintendent of Stationery, according as the estimates furnished are cheaper. In some cases his are much cheaper than those of the local presses.

The feature in the history of the Chittagong Hill Tracts last year was the extension of cultivation eastward and the migrations into Captain Shakespear's dominions. The chief public work is the section of the road from Chittagong to Fort Haka in the Chin Hills, which passes by Rangamati and Lungleh. Hitherto it has solely been maintained for administrative—I might say, military objects. But settlements are now being fast formed along its length in the Hill Tracts, and because of them it has become an object to have the three principal streams which intersect it bridged, and this has been separately represented. The materials are available at Demagri. Hitherto the obstructions caused by these rivers in the rains have not been thought worth overcoming, as the road was only used in the cold weather. Now the bridges are wanted for local convenience. That over the Thega river would put the newly-settled country in communication with Demagri, and restore the importance of that market, which since 1888 has so much declined.

THE SOUTH LUSHAI HILLS.

315. The separate detailed report for last year was submitted early in May, and was a record of a peaceful uneventful year with the tribute punctually collected, the disarming completed, and considerable progress made in almost every direction for the attainment of settled conditions. The expenditure is being gradually reduced, though the chief savings effected have been by reductions of staff, while those which were most to be hoped for in the extension of the local food-supply are still remote. Intercourse with the plains or at least the lower hills increased, as did trade, which is still miserably small and far below the possibilities. The chief feature to be noticed was the spread of cultivation and population, both from the east and from the west, into the great forest desert which lies between the chain of Lushai settlements and the populated country of the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

316. Captain Shakespear has just furnished me, for the first time, with a denominational return. I see he estimates the Lushai or Kuki population of his charge at only 21,000, and the whole population, including the garrison and establishments, at under 23,000.

AMALGAMATION OF THE PATNA SURVEY SCHOOL WITH THE BIHAR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 289T.G.

Darjeeling, the 25th September 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Resolution No. 1696, dated the 18th June 1892, regarding the establishment of an Industrial School at Patna.

Read also—

The following papers regarding the proposed amalgamation of the Patna Survey School with the Bihar Industrial School:—

Letter from the Commissioner of the Patna Division, No. 19, dated the 10th May 1895, and enclosures.

Letter from the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, No. 4161, dated the 26th August 1895.

In the Resolution referred to in the preamble, the Lieutenant-Governor recorded his general approval to a scheme for the re-establishment of the Industrial School at Patna to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Bankipore, the funds for which were raised by subscriptions, and suggested the amalgamation of the Patna Survey School with it.

2. The Industrial School, which was re-opened on the 1st November 1892, has now been in existence for nearly three years; but the results have been far from satisfactory in consequence of the school having to compete with the Patna Survey School as a rival in technical instruction. In the Survey School there is no course of instruction in manual labour, from which Biharis are generally averse, and the period of study is shorter by a year than at the Industrial School, where it is three years. It is therefore now proposed to work them as a combined Government institution. The Director of Public Instruction, who was consulted, considers it both feasible and desirable to carry out the amalgamation on the lines proposed by the Committee of the Industrial School, as modified by him, on condition that the existing Government grant to the Survey School is continued to the combined school.

3. The general scope of the proposed scheme for the working of the amalgamated school as a Government institution, which has the Lieutenant-Governor's approval, is indicated below:—

(*a*) The amalgamated school will be located in the buildings and compound now occupied by the Survey School and the Industrial School, and will be styled "The Bihar School of Engineering."

(*b*) The courses taught in the Patna Survey School and the Bihar Industrial School, which have very much in common, will be amalgamated, theodolite surveying by Gales' Traverse system and the laying out of curves being added, and will be distributed over a period of three years.

(*c*) At present the students of the Industrial School are required to have read up to the second class of a High School, while those of the Survey School need only bring the Middle Vernacular Examination certificate. Henceforward no student will be admitted who has not passed the Middle English Examination or is otherwise equally qualified in English. There are now in the Survey School 132 students—73 in the first year and 59 in the second. In the Industrial School there are, exclusive of the artizan class, 37 students, nearly evenly distributed over the three years. The second-year students

of the Survey School will continue their course unaltered during the current year, at the end of which they will leave the school with the usual certificates on passing the final examination in surveying, to be held in April 1896. The first-year students will likewise continue their survey course during the present year without change; but their course of instruction will in the second year be partially, and in the third year wholly, assimilated to that now sanctioned for the amalgamated school; that is to say, in the second year they will be required to go through six months' work in the carpenters and six months in the blacksmith's shop, in addition to a portion of their class work, corresponding to the new second-year course; and in the third year they will go through the final year's class work, and will also spend the full 12 months in the fitter's shop. Thus, after the present batch of second-year students have left the school, all the other students of the school will go through the full course of three years in class and in workshops, with the exception that the present first-year students will go through their course in carpentry and blacksmith's work in one year instead of two. The amalgamation will therefore come into practical effect at once.

(*d*) The boys who obtain stipends offered by the District Boards in Bihar will be allowed to read free, just as Government scholarship-holders are allowed; but for the other pupils a monthly fee of one rupee a head will now be charged for tuition, and it may hereafter be raised.

(*e*) The 12 stipends now awarded annually for the artizan class from the funds of the Industrial School, in addition to those given by the District Boards, will be awarded by competition in future.

(*f*) At present there are three teachers in the Survey School, costing Rs. 350 a month, and three in the Industrial School, costing Rs. 180 a month. The three teachers of the Survey School, whose services are pensionable, will be retained and two others appointed The total cost will therefore be—

	Per mensem.	Per annum.
	Rs.	Rs.
Head-master	200	
Second master	100	
Third ditto	50	
Fourth ditto	50	
Workshop Instructor	150	
Total ...	550	6,600
Carpenter on Rs. 25 and Rs. 15 respectively per mensem ...		480
1 Blacksmith on Rs. 30 per mensem		360
1 Fitter on Rs. 30 per mensem		360
Materials for 150 boys at Rs. 20 each		3,000
Petty establishment		500
Stipends to 36 artizans		1,296
Field work		630
Taxes and ground rent		85
Contingencies		500
Total ...		13,811

The interest on the invested funds of the Bihar Industrial School amounts to Rs. 8,825 a year. This, with the Government grant of Rs. 5,920 to the Survey School, which is to be continued, will give a total annual income to the amalgamated school of Rs. 14,745. There will thus be a surplus of nearly Rs. 1,000 a year, which will be spent for some years to come on the purchase of

new tools and plant. The proceeds of the sales will be credited as a provincial receipt, from which grants will also be made for the same purpose if required. The fee-receipts will also be credited to Provincial Revenues.

4. The present General Committee of the Bihar Industrial School will appoint a special Committee for the management of the amalgamated school, which will include, as *ex-officio* members, the Commissioner of the Patna Division, the Principal of the Patna College, the Inspector of Works, Patna Division, and the Honorary Secretary to the General Committee. The Commissioner will act as trustee for the funds at the disposal of the amalgamated school; the Principal of the Patna College will exercise general control over the staff, and the Inspector of Works will be the scientific adviser to direct the practical working of the school and to control the expenditure on purchase of materials and appliances.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Patna Division and the Director of Public Instruction, for information, and also to the Financial Department for information and for communication to the Accountant-General, Bengal.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT FOR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 24th September 1895.

RESOLUTION No. 536T.—F.

READ—

Letter No. 678B., dated the 31st July 1895, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for the year 1894-95.

The following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	5,60,515	6,87,473
Gain (+) or loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year ...	(+)52,546	(—)24,019
Corrected value of stores	6,13,061	6,63,454
Value of stores received during the year ...	24,49,671	23,57,947
Total ...	30,62,732	30,21,401
Value of stores issued during the year ...	23,75,259	22,81,561
Value of the balance in stock at the close of the year	6,87,473	7,39,840

2. The value of stores received and issued during 1894-95, exclusive of the stock balance at the beginning and end of the year, but inclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, shows a decrease of Rs. 91,724 and Rs. 93,698, respectively, as compared with the previous year, but that of stores in stock at the close of the year rose by Rs. 52,367. The decrease in receipts occurred mainly in the value of country-made paper, which fell off by Rs. 88,142 owing to a reduction in the supplies to the printing presses in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Central Provinces. There was also a decrease of Rs. 10,352 in English articles obtained from India Office, and of Rs. 3,589 in English stores purchased locally. On the other hand, there was an increase of Rs. 7,982 in country-made miscellaneous articles owing to large indents by the Military Department for writing and binding materials in connexion with mobilization, and by the Superintendent Government Printing, Bengal, for binding tauzi registers. The value of imported stores has been calculated by the Superintendent at 2 shillings per rupee on their invoiced prices, to which has been added a percentage of 78 for 1893-94 and 72 for 1894-95 to cover exchange and freight charges, &c. Under article 1287, Civil Account Code, Volume II, the value of these imported stores should have been calculated on their invoice value at the official rate of exchange for the year, *plus* 15 per cent. for freight, packing and other incidental charges on the converted value as laid down in the orders of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1014, dated the 28th February 1887. The official rate of exchange for 1893-94 was 1s $2\frac{3}{4}d.$, and the average rate for 1894-95, 1s. $1\frac{1}{10}d.$, giving a percentage of nearly 63 and 75 respectively. The Indian value of the imported goods would thus amount to Rs. 2,48,037 + 1,56,263 = 4,04,300 for 1893-94, and Rs. 2,50,671 + 1,88,003 = 4,38,674 for 1894-95. Adding to these sums 15 per cent. for freight, incidental charges, &c., the total would come to Rs. 4,64,945 and Rs. 5,04,475, respectively, showing an increase of Rs. 39,530. The issues to Local Governments, including vernacular departments show a net decrease of Rs. 1,38,546. The largest reduction, viz., Rs. 1,12,444, took place in Bengal, and was mainly due to a considerable decrease in the consumption of paper by the printing presses. The other Local Governments, except the

Punjab, Assam, and Lower and Upper Burma, also contributed to the decrease. The value of stationery consumed by the officers and departments of the Government of India exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 44,168.

3. The increase in the value of the closing balance of the year is attributed partly to the inability of the managers of the presses, who are the principal consumers of stationery, to frame accurate estimates of their requirements, and partly to the late receipt of many English articles which prevented their issue before the close of the stock accounts. The progressive increase in the surplus stock is ascribed to the practice of the local mills of delivering 10 per cent. in excess on all orders sent to them. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that where, from the nature of the manufacture, it is impossible to make the exact quantity required, or where by the custom of the trade the millowners want to deliver 10 per cent. in excess on each order, contracts should be given only for 90 per cent. of the actual requirements.

4. The quantity of water-marked paper used with court-fee stamps issued during the year fell off by 627 reams, and its value by Rs. 2,038, as compared with the year before. The decrease occurred in Bengal, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces, and is due to reduced sales to the general public. It means that fewer petitions were filed during the past year, and many causes must have operated to bring about this result. It is noticeable that this paper is not used in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Board consider it desirable that the same description of paper should be used throughout the provinces supplied by the Stationery Office as far as possible, and the Government of India have recently been requested to suggest its introduction into those provinces.

5. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted, during the year under review, to Rs. 94,262 and Rs. 1,05,136, respectively, against Rs. 97,833 and Rs. 1,01,998 in 1893-94. The decrease in the receipts was chiefly due to a falling off in the amount realized on account of commission on locally purchased articles, owing to a decrease in the local purchases. The increase in expenditure occurred mainly under "Establishment" (Rs. 1,742), "Freight" (Rs. 3,072), "Landing and shipping charges" (Rs. 1,779), and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 1,980). The advance in the cost of establishment was due to increase of pay, to periodical increments in the salaries of clerks, to privilege leave allowances, and to allowances paid to apprentices. The baling charges for sending papers to the Punjab and the Aligarh Postal Presses, and the freight and baling charges for sending papers to Assam and Burma, where a number of new offices was opened during the year, contributed to the increase in the expenditure under the head of freight. The payment of municipal rates and taxes for the new Stationery building, and the purchase of a "dandy roll" for the Titaghar Paper Mills for water-marked paper, in accordance with the terms of the contract made with them, account for the increase in miscellaneous charges. The dandy roll belongs to Government, and is to be returned by the mills if they should cease to make water-marked paper. It seems to the Lieutenant-Governor absurd to give a mill a contract for paper worth about a lakh and-a-half, and yet to buy them the machines (costing apparently about Rs. 2,000) required for making it. This should be avoided in future contracts.

6. The chief item of receipt is the 5 per cent. commission added to the prime cost of locally purchased articles to cover incidental expenses. This charge is made under the orders of the Government of India, both on articles obtained through the India Office and on those purchased locally. The charge on imported articles is included in the 15 per cent. which is added to the cost price of stores when the valuation is made, but is not shown separately as a receipt of the Stationery Department. As such commission is a mere paper charge, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that it should not be mixed up with cash transactions. The Government of India will be addressed on the subject, and with their sanction it will be excluded from the accounts in future.

7. The total value of the different articles of stationery issued during the year, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounting to Rs. 2,199 for 1893-94 and Rs. 3,103 for 1894-95, was Rs. 22,78,458 in the latter against Rs. 23,73,060 in the former, showing a decrease of Rs. 94,602. The principal decreases occurred under "drawing paper"

(Rs. 5,590), "writing paper" (Rs. 37,611), "printing paper" (Rs. 46,715), "lithograph paper" (Rs. 12,193); "tracing cloth" (Rs. 8,680), "long and nainsook cloth" (Rs. 11,622), and "paste, mill and straw boards" (Rs. 6,465). The decrease in drawing paper and tracing cloth was due to reduced supplies to the Survey, Settlement and Public Works Departments, the Quartermaster-General in India, and the State Railways and for thakbust maps in Bengal, while that in writing and printing paper was due to smaller supplies to the Government Presses. On the other hand, the principal increases noticeable are "leathers" (Rs. 17,686), due to larger supply of country calf skins to the Superintendent, Government Printing, India, and to the supply of country sheep skins to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for binding the new tauzi registers; and "other articles" (Rs. 12,587), due mainly to the supply of Chubb's locks under the recent orders of the Government of India.

8. Appendix E, which shows the value of country-made paper purchased locally during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, is identical with the last two columns of Tabular Statement II, and is superfluous. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that it may be omitted from future reports.

9. The substitution of country-made for imported articles is stated to have resulted in a saving of Rs. 3,27,956 in papers and of Rs. 9,564 in other articles calculated at the current rate of exchange. This does not, however, seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be the proper mode of calculation, and His Honour considers that for the purpose of ascertaining the saving effected by the local purchase of country stores in substitution for stores obtained from England, the calculation should be made according to the official rate of exchange at which all financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments are made. The average of the official rate for the year was 1*s.* $1\frac{1}{8}$*d.* for the rupee, and calculated at this rate, and adding for tin line cases $\frac{5}{8}$ths of a penny per lb and for baled packages $\frac{5}{16}$ths of a penny per lb, which is considered to be a fair allowance for freight and packing charges, the substitution of Indian for English-made papers would show a saving of Rs. 2,74,994. All the descriptions of country-made paper used during the year show a saving, except white cartridge and coloured mottled grey, the use of which resulted in a loss of Rs. 5,260, and unless the local mills are prepared to reduce the rates for these two kinds of papers, they should in future be procured by indent on the India Office.

10. The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office continued to work satisfactorily during the year. The number of officers supplied with books, periodicals, and newspapers was 1,394, against 1,384 in the previous year. The number of periodicals supplied rose from 3,348 in 1893-94 to 3,587 in 1894-95, but that of newspapers and books supplied fell from 2,612 and 26,017 to 2,483 and 18,461, respectively. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 90,366, against Rs. 99,415 in 1893-94. The cost of supplying these publications to officers under the Government of Bengal amounted to Rs. 11,024, against Rs. 12,979 in 1893-94. The table subjoined to paragraph 33 should be simplified by eliminating columns 3 and 4 as columns 2 and 5 furnish all the information required.

11. The following statement shows the total receipts and issues of standard and special forms during the past two years:—

	Forms.	
	Received.	Issued.
1893-94	103,381,754	110,065,830
1894-95	88,038,419	99,827,347
Decrease in 1894-95	15,343,335	10,238,483

These figures are exclusive of the number of forms printed and supplied by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, direct to the Settlement and Survey officers, which will be dealt with in the report on the Provincial expenditure of the Stationery Department.

12. There was a marked decrease in the number of forms both received and issued during the year. The issues fell off by over ten millions, notwithstanding that over $55\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of newly prescribed forms were distributed to the

district officers during the year. This satisfactory result is due to the operation the rule directing that no form should be revised nor any new form introduced, except at or before the time of the annual indent, save with the sanction of Government. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that this rule has not been carried out in the case of forms prescribed by the High Court or the Accountant-General, Bengal, and Comptroller, Assam; and he desires that in future the Superintendent will be careful to carry out its spirit by representing to those authorities the loss which will ensue from a sudden supersession of the old forms in stock, and asking for special orders if that loss is to be incurred.

13. The total cost of printing the forms amounted to Rs. 4,79,289 in the year under review, against Rs. 6,28,016 in 1893-94.

14. The number of new forms introduced and of old forms revised during the year was 504 and 441, against 196 and 693 in 1893-94. This information is furnished in Appendix K to the report. The headings of columns 2 and 3 of this appendix are, as observed by the Board, misleading; and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with them that the form of this appendix should be revised, and that it should in future show (1) departments; (2) number of items in each section at the beginning of the year; (3) number of items abolished during the year; (4) number of items added during the year; (5) number of items at the close of the year; and (6) number of items revised during the year. The report does not at present furnish information as to the number of forms abolished during the year. This defect will be remedied by the introduction of this revised form. His Honour learns that no register or set of registers is at present kept up in the Stationery Office showing the headings of each form under a proper classification. He considers it absolutely necessary that this system should be introduced, in order to avoid the waste which so often arises from the order to add a new form or substitute it for an old one, whenever some small change or addition is required, which might often be provided. The headings of forms appertaining to a section should be pasted against their respective numbers in the register relating to that section, and when a requisition for a new form is received, the register should be referred to, and it should be seen whether the information required could be obtained by adding or subdividing a column in an existing form. When this appears to be feasible, it should be pointed out to the officer indenting for the new form, and the change should not be effected unless that officer on further consideration deems it necessary.

15. The absence of correct information regarding the reserve stock of forms was a great defect in the administration of the Stationery Office. This was remedied during the year under review, and the entire stock was examined. The number of different kinds of forms in hand on the 31st March 1895 was stated to be 28,831,907. These figures are said to be not absolutely correct, but the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Board that more accurate stock-taking will not be possible till the new building for the Form Department is ready.

16. In paragraph 53 of the Superintendent's report, a statement is given, showing the quantity of form work remaining to be taken in hand by the Press at the end of each month of the year. This statement seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be of no value, inasmuch as there must always be work standing over on any given day, and it should be abolished in future. When there is any such delay in the Press as to require special notice, a statement should be attached, giving the following particulars :—

1. Name of press;
2. Quantity of any form ordered during the year;
3. Quantity supplied within the first month after the issue of the order;
4. Ditto ditto second ditto ditto;
5. Ditto ditto third ditto ditto,

and so on.

17. The receipts and charges of the Form Branch of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 34,957 and Rs. 48,109, against Rs. 38,609 and Rs. 63,583, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the receipts is attributed to a decline in the number of forms sold to Local Funds in Bengal and Assam. The decline in expenditure, which occurred wholly under contingent charges, is a necessary consequence of the despatch of a smaller number of forms and of diminished supplies received from the Press.

18. In paragraph 70 of his report, the Superintendent of Stationery refers to the waste of printing involved in the manner in which forms of depositions are used by Judicial officers. He writes :—

"Several representations have been made to me from time to time, regarding the waste caused in forms of depositions of witnesses by the Judicial officer having to use a fresh printed form every time he requires a fresh sheet to record the deposition on; and it has been suggested to me that a saving in printing might be effected, if instead of using a fresh form, a plain sheet of paper could be used for the second and succeeding pages of the deposition."

The attention of the Judicial Department of this Government will be invited to this matter.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor's thanks are due to Mr. Beames, the Superintendent of Stationery, for his economical administration of the Department in the past year. Much, however, still remains to be done, and His Honour is of opinion that where country paper is really cheaper, the Superintendent should challenge all proposals to use English paper, and should not agree to indent for it unless it is shown that the country paper will not meet the want.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information and necessary action on points noticed.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Judicial Department for such action as may be considered necessary with reference to paragraph 18.

Orderd also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 30th September, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather hot Prospects of *aman* rice continue bad. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·13, and some rain throughout the district, but more urgently wanted everywhere, especially for rice on high lands. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	15	
Contai	26	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·74. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects of *aman* fair. Harvesting of *aus* completed and of jute going on. Ploughing for sowing *rabi* crops going on in the Barasat subdivision. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	17	10	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 3·70. Weather hot and cloudy. Sowing of *kalai* going on. Jute still being cut. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Price of common rice 15 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·04, Bagerhat ·53, Satkhira ·52. Weather hot and cloudy. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues in Satkhira. The grain in the ear of *aus* is not full. Transplantation of *aman* is still going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	20 to 22	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	22	2	
Satkhira	15	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·16. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·98. Weather hot and cloudy. Prospects generally favourable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute still going on. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease prevailing still in some parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall 0·11. Weather hot and cloudy. Rivers falling rapidly. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 1·42. Weather hot and cloudy at intervals. Harvesting of jute nearly completed. Prospects of *aman* favourable. Common rice sells at 18 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 4·24. Weather hot. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished; prospects fair. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Prospects of paddy generally fair. Harvesting of *sathi* rice commenced. Condition of cattle good. Supply of fodder and water for cattle plentiful. Common rice selling from 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Crop prospects fair, but depend entirely on rain during next ten days. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 0·02. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested. Prospects of *aghani* rice good.

Darbhanga.—Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. *Bhadoi* crops are being harvested with good results. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prices stationary. Fodder and water sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—Weather generally hot. Mornings cool. Rain at head-quarters 0·07, Banka 0·96, Madhipura 4·60, Supaul 3·58. There has been sufficient rain for the present all over the district, except in Banka, where it is badly wanted. Prospects on the whole good. Harvesting of autumn paddy continues. Fodder and drinking water sufficient. Coarse rice sells at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Purnea.—Rainfall 0·02. Rain is still needed. Harvesting of *bhadoi* paddy and jute-steeping still going on with fair outturn. Prospects of *aghani* paddy and other crops good. Cattle-disease at Sadar and Gondwara outpost. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot with winds. *Beali* rice being harvested. *Sarad* rice doing well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	21	0	per rupee.
Jajpur	23	5	
Kendrapara	26	4	
Banki	25	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·57, Giridi nil. Harvesting of *bhadoi* crops practically completed with generally good results. Paddy crops generally fair, the recent rain having greatly improved the prospects. *Rabi* sowings in progress in parts of the district. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at 15 to 18 seers per rupee in the district.

General Summary.—In the Bihar districts, in Cuttack, and in the Burdwan Division there was practically no rain during the week. In the other reporting districts the rainfall was usually light, except in Murshidabad and Chittagong districts, where fairly heavy rain fell. Prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally good, except, as previously reported, in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. *Aus* rice and jute are still being harvested in some districts, and the *bhadoi* crops in Bihar. Preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops is in progress. Cattle-disease is still prevalent in parts of Rangpur and Purnea. The price of common rice continues almost stationary.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 1*st October*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 22nd to 28th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	22nd	151·3	9·3	29·763	85·1	91·3	11·2	80·1	80·8	0·995	79·1	83	SSW and WSW ...	85	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	23rd	148·8	8·8	·750	84·4	90·1	11·9	78·2	79·2	·931	77·1	80	WNW and calm...	65	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	24th	147·6	9·6	·725	85·6	92·4	12·9	79·5	79·8	·941	77·4	78	WNW and calm...	52	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	25th	147·5	8·1	·752	84·8	91·4	13·2	78·2	79·7	·945	77·5	80	N and calm ...	23	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	26th	150·5	9·9	·779	85·7	91·2	11·0	80·2	80·7	·982	78·7	80	ESE and calm ...	66	"	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	27th	151·5	5·1	·779	82·8	90·7	11·4	79·3	79·4	·960	78·0	86	Variable and calm	40	0·73	Chiefly cloudy, o, t, <, d, p, ⌓.
"	28th	144·5	7·4	·773	82·9	88·6	14·4	74·2	78·7	·926	76·9	82	SW by W and calm	20	0·01	Partially cloudy, d.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·760
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·725
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	58·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	84·2
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	84·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·1
The extreme variation of temperature	18·2
The maximum temperature	92·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	85
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th September 1895	0·74
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·99
The total fall from 1st January to 28th September 1895	36·09
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	58·36

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h., and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; o, overcast; t, thunder; <, lightning; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 30th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga[l]

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Station Observations. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·724	29·771	+·024	Calm	37	93·2	26 & 27 Sep.	78·7	28th Sep.	92·3	80·0	86·2
			Raniganj ...	Observations incomplete.											
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·505	29·753	+·031	Calm	3	93·6	23rd ,,	76·6	23 & 28 ,,	93·4	78·2	85·3
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·678	29·774	+·025	Calm	38	94·3	23 & 26 ,,	77·1	25 & 28 ,,	92·7	78·2	85·5
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·789	29·758	+·023	Variable	240	91·9	26 & 27 ,,	77·5	28th ,,	91·0	81·7	86·4
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·797	29·764	+·025	Calm	65	92·4	25th ,,	74·2	28th ,,	91·0	78·7	84·8
		Nadia	Krishnagar...	29·775	29·770	+·025	W	71	95·3	26 & 28 ,,	76·7	28th ,,	93·8	78·1	86·0
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·753	29·769	+·022	SWly	61	92·7	26th ,,	77·3	22nd ,,	91·4	79·2	85·3
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·792	29·771	+·015	Wly	53	93·5	25th ,,	75·9	28th ,,	92·4	78·8	85·7
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·746	29·766	+·023	Calm	55	92·1	28th ,,	78·1	22nd ,,	90·8	79·3	85·1
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur* ...	29·097	29·774	+·017	Variable	46	92·8	28th ,,	77·7	23rd ,,	91·1	79·5	85·3
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·542	29·784	+·018	Variable	44	92·4	28th ,,	75·1	23 & 26 ,,	90·6	76·2	83·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	23·021	—	—·004	Calm	85	67·6	22nd ,,	53·7	26th ,,	65·7	55·6	60·7
			Gnatong ...	19·341	—	—	SSE & Calm		55·4	28th ,,	37·1	26th ,,	54·0	40·5	47·3
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·704	29·782	+·010	Calm	45	92·8	28th ,,	78·7	23 to 25 ,,	90·5	79·6?	85·1?
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·753	29·767	+·009	Calm	43	92·7	28th ,,	76·2	23rd ,,	90·5	78·5	84·5
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·774	29·773	+·001	Calm	29	91·3	28th ,,	75·7	22nd ,,	89·3	78·3	83·8
East Bengal.	Dacca ...	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·802	29·776	+·018	Variable	75	93·1	28th ,,	77·7	24th ,,	89·7	80·3	85·0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·774	29·785	+·012	Ely	51	92·7	28th ,,	74·6	28th ,,	89·0	78·0	83·5
		Faridpur	Faridpur ...	29·788	29·782	+·006	Calm	47	90·8	28th ,,	76·9	23rd ,,	88·9	79·6	84·3
		Backergunge	Barisal* ...	29·818	29·776	+·012	Calm	28	92·8	28th ,,	77·9	28th ,,	90·7	79·8	85·3
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·800	29·784	—·004	E	41	*91·3	27 & 28 ,,	*76·3	24th ,,	89·2	77·5*	83·2*
		Noakhali	Noakhali ...	29·792	29·782	+·004	NEly	44	90·5	27th ,,	75·8	28th ,,	88·3	78·4	83·4
		Chittagong	Chittagong ...	29·757	29·792	+·016	ENE	81	89·7	26 & 27 ,,	74·1	25 to 27 ,,	88·5	75·5	82·0
		South Lushai Hills ...	......												
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ...	29·630	29·766	+·029	Variable	61	92·5	28th ,,	76·2	25th ,,	90·9	78·6	84·8
		Gaya	Gaya ...	29·450	29·780	+·050	Calm	99	95·0	26th ,,	74·8	25 & 26 ,,	93·3	77·0	85·2
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·461	29·767	+·043	SW	116	94·3	28th ,,	?	?	92·1	?	?
			Buxar ...	29·509	29·764	+·033	Variable	47	93·5	26 & 28 ,,	74·3	25th ,,	91·8	75·8	83·8
			Arrah ...	29·631	29·774	+·054	WNW	31	94·9	25th ,,	75·0	25th ,,	93·0	77·1	85·1
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·635	29·771	+·056	Variable	62	93·8	26th ,,	71·6	24th ,,	91·8	76·4	84·1
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·587	29·770	+·034	WNW	89	93·0	28th ,,	78·8	22 & 24 ,,	91·1	75·9	83·5
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·638	29·770	—	Calm	30	93·2	28th ,,	75·2	25th ,,	91·7	77·1	84·4
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga ...	29·644	29·764	+·015	Variable	42	93·0	28th ,,	78·0	24th ,,	90·8	79·8	85·3
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·643	29·756	+·018	Variable	40	[illegible]	28th ,,	76·1	25th ,,	91·5	77·8	84·7
		Purnea	Purnea ...	29·690	29·769	+·019	Variable	51	94·2	28th ,,	77·2	22 & 25 ,,	91·3	78·3	84·9
		Malda	Malda ...	Observations incomplete.											
		Sonthal Parganas† ...	Naya Dumka	29·323	29·769	+·033	NW	123	91·5	26th ,,	74·8	27th ,,	90·9	75·7	83·3
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	29·736	29·758	+·035	NEly & NWly	43	96·7	24th ,,	78·2	24 & 28 ,,	93·3	79·1	86·2
			False Point...	29·800	29·763	+·036	NEly	155	94·0	26th ,,	76·6	24th ,,	90·5	77·9	84·2
		Balasore	Balasore ...	29·776	29·778	+·046	SWly	65	93·9	25th ,,	76·7	28th ,,	92·0	78·1	85·1
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·803	29·767	—	Calm	163	93·7	26th ,,	79·1	28th ,,	90·6	80·7	85·7
			Gopalpur ...	29·801	29·762	—	NNW	189	90·7	26th ,,	76·1	27th ,,	89·0	77·3	[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh...	27·832	29·783	+·050	Wly	159	89·7	26th ,,	70·3	25th ,,	87·9	71·8	79·9
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·696	29·759	+·031	WNW	112	88·2	26th ,,	69·9	26th ,,	87·1	71·8	79·5
		Palamau	Daltonganj ...	29·084	29·773	—	S	34	94·3	24 & 25 ,,	68·8	26th ,,	92·6	73·0	82·8
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·069	29·779	+·058	Calm & Wly	22	93·9	22 to 25 ,,	72·0	27th ,,	93·2	74·4	83·8
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·519	29·810	+·005	ESE		92·2	28th ,,	72·5	25th ,,	89·2	76·4	82·8
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·720	29·790	—·002	ESE	58	90·2	26 & 28 ,,	75·8	28th ,,	88·6	78·2	83·4
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·750	29·806	+·021	Calm		93·0	27th ,,	74·8	28th ,,	90·7	75·6	83·2

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the ... The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The mean at the numerical ... average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question ... station in the district ... dividing by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of September 1895.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Rainfall. Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Of week. Average number of rainy days.	Of week. Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 16th May 1895. Mean for district.	Since 16th May 1895. Normal mean.	Since 16th May 1895. Variation.	DISTRICT.
+2·4	84·2	79	2·4	Nil	0·18	1·48	0·25	2·18	5·56	7·17	−1·61	32·50	42·30	−9·71	Burdwan.
					0·03	2·54	0·00	2·01	8·26	10·01	−1·75	36·72	48·51	−11·79	Birbhum.
+3·0	83·7	78	1·1	0·10	0·25	1·43	1·00	2·28	5·68	7·63	−1·95	38·83	47·42	−8·59	Bankura.
+2·9	84·5	81	1·0	0·11	0·35	1·80	1·00	2·31	5·64	8·45	−2·81	33·22	47 29	−14·07	Midnapore.
					1·10	1·31	1·33	2·21	6·80	7·62	−0·82	32·69	45·48	−12 79	Hooghly.
						1·31		2·21		8 00			45·91		Howrah.
+2·9	84·8	86	6 4	0·21	1·41	1 76	1·17	2·49	4·97	9 08	−4·11	33·52	48·05	−14·53	24-Parganas.
+2·6	84 0	83	2·4	0·74	0·74	1·99	1·00	2·65	3·53	9·43	−5·90	32·82	48·71	−15·89	Calcutta.
+3·3	84·3	77	4·1	Nil	0 21	1·97	0·61	2 53	4·25	8 13	−3·88	29·03	43·72	−14·69	Nadia.
+2·0	84·4	85	3·3	3·70		2·24		2·73		9·49			47·59		Murshidabad.
+2·2	84·3	86	4·4	0·05	0·47	1·98	1·00	2·50	4·02	8·07	−3·45	32·87	45·01	−12·14	Jessore.
					0·36	1·97	0·67	2·71	7·73	9·10	−1 37	38·89	50·65	−11·76	Khulna.
+2·6	84 3	86	2·4	0·10		2 89		2·78		11·13			48·83		Rajshahi.
+3·3	83·1	89	6·0	Nil	0·20	2 01	0·60	2·25	7·50	10 70	− 3·20	44·80	52·45	−7·65	Dinajpur.
+3·5	81·0	86	3·9	0·08	0·24	5·51	1·00	3·80	9·10	23·18	−14·08	110·14	111 22	−1·08	Jalpaiguri.
+1·8	59·4	96	8·0	3·01	2·04	4·27	2·75	3 54	16·79	17·83	−1·04		115·62		Darjeeling.
—	49·4	81	5·4	0·35											
					1·14	4 66	1·75	3·17	12·33	18·92	− 6·59	102·10	100·33	+1·77	Kuch Bihar.
+3·6?	82·9	87	5·9	0·07		3·49		2 76		12·65			66·72		Rangpur.
+2·8	83·8	86	4·6	0·33	0·84	3·25	1·00	2·94	9·35	9·92	−0·57		51·62		Bogra.
+1·9	82·0	90	6·7	1·40	1·05	2·45	1·50	2·80	6·27	9·98	−3·71	34·99	47·37	−12·38	Pabna.
+1·8	83 1	90	8 3	0·06	0·50	1·83	1·00	2·18	8·20	9 72	− 1·52	40·02	54·09	−14·07	Dacca.
+1·9	81·2	91	6 0	0 35		3·68		3·27		12·38			62 23		Mymensingh.
+2·2	83·2	89	3·9	0·06		2·00	0·00	2·54	5·57	8·46	−2·89		49·23		Faridpur.
+3·3	84·0	88	4·9	0·05	0·16	2·90	0·75	3·16	8·32	11·49	−3·17	44·65	68·14	−23·49	Backergunge.
+1·3	80·3	94	7·3	3·02	1·73	2 55	1·25	2 85	9·25	10·79	−1·54		62 06		Tippera.
+2·3	81·8	91	4·1	0·42	0·72	3·17	2·00	3·11	7·48	15·86	−8·38	73·98	96 18	−22·20	Noakhali.
+0·8	80·1	89	7·6	3·61	3·12	3·02	2·50	2·75	13·22	13·65	−0·43	79·20	102·17	−22·97	Chittagong.
					2·16	2·59	4·00	3·15	8·47	11 92	−3·45	61·63	72 80	−11·17	South Lushai Hills.
+0 7	85·1	75	2·0	Nil	0·32	1·86	0·25	1·91	4·35	6 59	−2·24	33·31	36 94	−3·63	Patna.
+1·3	81·7	74	1·6	Nil	Nil	1·30	0·00	1·65	5·17	6·28	−1·11	32·70	37·37	−4·67	Gaya.
?	82·8	77	2·0	0·39											Shahabad.
+1·6	82·1	82	2·4	0·03	0·11	1·39	0·20	1·81	5·48	6·77	−1·29		35 92		
+2·6	82·6	84	1·7	Nil											
+1·6	83·2	79	1·4	Nil	Nil	1·95	0·00	1·71	8·26	7·01	+1·25		37·17		Saran.
+1·9	82·8	86	2·3	0·02	0·01	3·71	0·00	1·08	13·46	8·94	+4·52	54·72	42·53	+12·19	Champaran.
—	83·2	87	2·3	Nil	Nil	2·32	0·00	1·79		8·29			38 93		Muzaffarpur.
+2·5	84·0	84	1·1	Nil	0·04	2·47	0·33	1·95	8·20	8·72	−0·43	35·51	40·65	−5·14	Darbhanga.
					0·46	1·73	0·67	2·08	4·13	7·37	−3·24	33·34	38·99	−5·65	Monghyr.
+2·2	84·3	81	2·9	0·07	0·05	2·18	0·00	2·00	6·93	8·62	−1·69		41·22		Bhagalpur.
+2·3	83·3	87	4·9	0·02	0·01	3·38	0·00	2·23	8·01	13·57	−5·56		60·26		Purnea.
						2·46		2·33		10·71			49·42		Malda.
+1·6	82·9	81	1·9	1·87	0·54	1·93	0·00	2·33	5·08	9·61	−4·53	34·10	46·05	−11·95	Sonthal Parganas.
+2·7	83·1	83	3·4	0·12		1·51		2·31		9·04			43·98		Cuttack.
+1·3	84·2	83	5·6	0·18											
+3 1	84·3	84	3·0	0·45		2·36		2·27		10·38			45·98		Balasore.
—	84·2	82	2·4	0·81		1 50		2·31		9 18			43 44		Puri.
—	81·3	88	1·3	1·64											
+2·1	79 0	70	0·9	0·12		1·75		2·09		8·52			45·91		Hazaribagh.
+3·2	78·8	71	0	Nil	Nil	2·00	0·00	2·78	7·30	8·99	− 1·69	44·50	47·46	−2·88	Lohardaga.
—	81·5	75	1·3	Nil	Nil	1·53	0·00	1·80	3·43	7·24	−3·76	26·56	38 73	−12·17	Palamau.
					0·50	1·38	1·50	1 88	6·08	7·35	−1·27	34·05	42·53	−8·48	Manbhum.
+2·5	81·3	81	2·3	0·65	0·65	1·66	1·00	2·25	4·34	7·83	−3·49	38·44	47·04	−8·60	Singhbhum.
+0·7	79·0	95	6·0	2·31											Sibsagar.
+3·4	80·5	82	6·3	2·08											Goalpara.
+0·7	80·5	88	6·4	3·25											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater.
numbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal
during the past ten years. The mean for the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of September 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	4·40	6·35	38·17	39·14
			Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·40	7·93	7·36	34·34	42·56
			Katwa	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	1	0·57	1·02	3·98	8·01	30·96	42·69
			Raniganj	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	Nil	0·14	1·46	5·93	6·95	32·89	44·72
			Mankur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	10·17	?		?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·38	7·28	9·90	41·30	40·27
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·60	5·71	9·89	33·22	50·32
			Rampur Hát	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·08	2·05	11·81	10·26	35·63	46·30
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·46	?	32·33	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	1	0·51	?	10·52	?	40·50	?
			Labpur	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·29	?	6·66	?		?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·10	1·75	7·49	7·61	40·74	46·15
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	1	0·16	1·93	3·77	8·44	38·89	47·89
			Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	1	0·48	0·99	5·40	6·02	37·85	45·96
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·22	1	0·26	1·05	5·96	8·45	36·41	49·44
			Indas	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	?	5·11	?	26·02	?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·85	?	28·97	?
			Onda	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	1	0·52	?	5·09	?	35·42	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	1	0·22	?	6·98	?	30·04	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·50	2	1·10	?	5·60	?	36·34	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	1	0·21	?	4·13	?	26·01	?
		Midnapore	Contai	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	2·28	3·35	10·70	35·13	51·21
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	1	0·41	1·30	3·38	8·16	29·20	45·41
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	1	0·13	1·51	9·18	6·69	41·21	42·70
			Ghatal	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·27	2	0·82	2·03	6·61	8·25	27·93	49·79
			Kukrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1	0·12	?	4·78	?		?
			Garhbeta	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1	0·27	?	4·92	?		?
			Panskura										?		?		?
			Dantoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	1	0·24	?	4·89	?	36·22	?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	0·14	0·01	...	...	...	2·40	2	2·55	1·30	8·30	7·64	33·66	44·63
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1	0·18	0·98	7·79	6·79	34·49	42·84
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	1	0·58	1·56	4·33	8·43	29·94	48·99
		Howrah	Howrah										1·26		7·89		45·07
			Mohesreka										1·33		8·09		46·67
			Uluburia	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·17	2	0·52	?	4·79	?	28·48	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	2·47	4·09	11·26	36·02	58·65
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·08	1	0·51	2·07	4·92	10·77	36·00	51·75
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	1·13	2	1·89	?	5·81	?	29·68	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	1	0·74	1·90	3·53	9·43	32·82	49·52
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32	1	2·32	1·11	7·92	7·13	33·40	44·21
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	1	1·84	1·43	3·99	8·24	35·05	45·94
			Barasat	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·45	2	1·17	1·61	3·70	8·52	25·15	43·68
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·43	1	2·43	1·86	5·13	8·49	34·80	48·60
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·05	1·21	4·81	6·59	30·04	41·78
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·54	2·77	7·43	25·81	40·40
			Chuadanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·14	4·80	9·12	27·47	45·19
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	1	0·55	1·02	4·44	7·50	31·99	42·65
			Kushtia	0·10	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·46	3·02	4·40	9·97	29·80	48·28
		Murshidabad	Kandi	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	2	1·17	1·85	6·58	9·14	27·63	45·92
			Berhampore	3·63	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	1	3·70	2·58	9·70	10·11	30·75	45·17
			Lalbag	1·05	0·03	...	...	1·00	...	...	2	2·08	2·28	10·29	10·12	37·23	44·06
			Azimganj	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	1	1·40	2·04	6·85	9·03		45·12
			Jangipur	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	2·04	6·01	10·22	27·18	44·86
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·67	7·30	10·01	54·87	65·61
			Akhriganj	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·02	1	0·18	·	6·77	?	31·07	?
			Patkabari										?		?		?
			Dumkal										2·25		7·80		43·43
		Jessore	Narail	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·56	1·30	3·69	6·83	33·66	40·78
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	Nil	0·05	2·02	4·31	8·32	29·66	48·31
			Jhenidah	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·53	2·28	5·45	8·38	32·18	47·05
			Magura	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·55	1·09	5·85	8·12	34·56	43·94
			Bangaon	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·51	2	0·66	2·31	3·81	8·75	34·92	45·23
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	1	0·52	2·21	7·15	8·49	39·70	48·94
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1	0·53	1·88	9·76	9·50	43·54	54·19
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	1·83	6·26	9·34	33·44	48·83
			Nakipur										?		?		?
			Rampal	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·40	1	0·45	?	9·32	?		?
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia										3·66		9·94		47·29
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·14	7·10	10·81	34·78	43·94
			Naugaon	...	0·11	...	0·06	...	...	...	1	0·17	2·48	8·94	12·14	42·37	50·25
			Lalpur	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	4·45	?	35·35	?
			Manda										?		?		?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	0·18	...	...	0·29	...	...	2	0·47	2·03	8·00	10·23	38·79	51·79
			Charaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·98	2·91	11·79	42·76	49·54
			Raiganj	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	1	0·54	1·71	4·98	10·83	46·20	53·41
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·32	17·27	10·57	61·25	57·46
			Balughat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·02	4·33	10·60	34·97	49·60
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·71	?	74·10	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·15	1	0·24	5·51	9·10	23·18	110·14	110·09
			Alipore Dooars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	10·81	?		?
			Fallacatta	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·15	2	0·80	?	6·89	?	72·32	?
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1	0·23	?	9·67	?	75·36	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	1·06	...	0·20	...	0·93	...	0·48	4	2·67	?	19·35	?	127·95	?
		Darjeeling	Baxa	1·58	0·10	...	0·08	0·96	0·01	0·84	4	2·57	7·96	19·87	29·84	100·45	176·74
			Siliguri	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	0·82	2	1·60	2·89	13·59	14·43	115·44	103·58
			Darjeeling	0·14	0·03	2·60	0·02	0·04	...	0·18	3	3·01	4·32	23·74	16·87	116·55	100·42
			Kalimpong	0·07	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·37	2	0·98	1·80	10·54	10·06		79·15
			Kurseong	...	...	3·07	...	2·00	...	...	2	5·07	?	19·01	?	146·48	?
			Pelong	0·08	0·37	...	0·26	...	...	0·24	3	0·95	?	11·56?	?	83·47?	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong	...	...	0·13	0·09	0·05	...	0·08	1	0·35	?	10·42	?	93·29	?
		Tibet	Yatung	0·03	...	0·07	0·06	0·03	...	...	Nil	0·19	?	4·31	?	30·67	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	1·59	2	1·75	3·70	20·39	17·19	128·98	88·10
			Kuch Bihar	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	2	0·45	6·01	13·04	21·44	108·51	111·06
			Mekliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	1	1·70	4·55	8·89	18·36	89·99	100·89
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·50	2	0·67	4·39	6·98	18·66	99·49	105·18
			Fulbari	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	2	1·92	?	13·06	?	118·69	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda).	0·03	0·63	...	0·90	...	...	...	2	1·53	3·02	7·29	11·51		54·55
			Rangpur	0·01	0·56	...	...	0·10	...	...	2	0·67	3·13	16·19	13·09	53·58	67·61
			Peerganj										?		?		?
			Kurigaon	0·40	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·34	2	1·16	2·98	14·52	11·16	73·51	66·96
			Gobindganj	...	0·45	...	0·44	...	...	...	2	0·89	?	8·93	?	49·12	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)										4·45		14·35		72·03
			Ulipur	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·65	?	7·69	?	47·31	?
			Sunderganj	...	0·45								?		?		?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·45	3·65	11·65	9·99	42·63	52·60
			Newkhilla	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	3·68	8·40	9·06	44·32	46·16
			Bogra	0·03	0·03	...	0·27	...	...	...	1	0·33	3·15	8·17	10·39	41·33	55·13
			Panchbibi	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	1	0·95	2·53	9·15	10·24		50·48
		Pabna	Pabna	0·15	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·70	2·60	5·17	10·56	31·31	47·90
			Sirajganj	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	2·30	7·35	9·39	38·59	46·76

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of September 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ..	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·17	2	0·39	2·84		11·63		62·55
			Dacca	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	1	1·42	1·06	8·28	9·59	36·76	52·90
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1	0·18	1·07	5·14	10·00	39·65	56·52
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·82	9·19	7·66	44·16	44·39
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	11·22	?	53·60	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	...	0·46							3·32		12·38		62·70
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·31	3·04	7·81	9·45	38·35	49 04
			Mymensingh	0·19	...	...	..	...	...	0·16	2	0·35	3·93	8·38	13·55	61·46	66·06
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·32	0·34	0·39	...	...	0·14	4	1·19	4·02	6·50	13·30	44·70	58 31
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1	0·50	4·10	13·48	13·14	70·11	74·48
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	5.68	?		?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	?		?		?
			Sherpur Town	...	0·59	...	...	...	..	0·08	1	0·58	?	8·47	?		?
			Diwanganj ...	...	0·40	...	...	1·22					?		?	65·49	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·13	4·74	8·37		49·80
			Faridpur ...	0·02	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	2·05	5·90	9·15	43·36	51 19
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·81	4·65	7·85		40 60
		Backergunge	Patnakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·85	13·03	12·81	52·44	78·07
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 28	0·12	2	0·40	2·83	10·62	10·71	46·26	61·26
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	Nil	0 05	3·06	5·43	11·13	37·60	60·84
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·50	?	46·28	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	1	0·19	3·21	4·85	11·01	42·43	73·68
			Daulatkhan	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	?	6·09			?
			Bauphal ...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	?	9·93	?	44·46	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	1	0·73	2·45	9·75	10·09	45·01	54·39
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	2·75	2	3·12	2·13	7·59	10·62	49·23	68·99
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·96	10·56	11·22	52·13	67·21
			Brahmanbaria	0·86									2·04		11·18		54·85
			Ramchandrapur.										?		?		?
			Nasirnagar...										?		?		?
			Daudkandi ...	...	0·06	?	..	...	...	0·30	1	0·36	?	7·95	?		?
			Kasba ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·90	2	1·20	?	3·06	?	36·50	?
			Laksam ...										?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·07	0·18	...	0·07	...	0·06	0·04	1	0·42	3·89	5·42	17·05	74·18	96 21
			Fenny ...	0·29	0·17	...	0·03	...	0·09	0·44	3	1·02	2·45	5·13	14 66	74·72	95·07
			Harishpur ...	1·47	1·22	1·76	0·10						?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	...	...	0·28	1·30	..	...	0·35	3	1·83	?	9·34	?	60·15	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	0·13	1·76	0·02	0·09	...	0·05	...	2	2·05	3·01	9·53	14·40	82·91	119·63
			Chittagong ...	..	...	...	1·68	2·36	0·15	..	3	4 19	3·02	16·89	12·87		81·65
			Kutubdia ...	0·26	0·31	0·08							?		?		?
			Satkanya ...	...	...	...	1·05	0·94					?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	0·60	0·11	0·33	0·09	...	0·11	0 75	5	1·99	?	9·32	?	76·31	?
			Chandpur ...	0·12	...	1·00		0·75					?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	0·22	...	...	0·28	...	1·47	0·19	4	2·16	2·59	8·47	11·92	61·57	72 80
			Bundarban ...	0·04	...	..	1·14	0·65	2·85	...	3	4 68	?	20·24	?	62·93	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·68	6· 5	6·48	39·01	37·54
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·05	5·86	6·37		37·15
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·26	1	1·26	1·32	3·57	6·26	30·49	37·48
			Barh ...										2·30		7·24		35·52
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·02	?	33·50	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·30	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	1·25	6·40	6·54		38·57
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...		...	Nil	Nil	1·40	4·15	6·60	30·21	38 75
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·64	4·37	6·71	28·32	36·13
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	0·92	5·72	5·22	34·10	36 00
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	?	4·91	?	32 38	?
			Daudnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·45	?	45·76	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·23	1	0·23	?	7·70	?	29·68	?
			Rajauli ...										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1	1·30	?	4·88	?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·03	Nil	0·03	1·58	5·07	6·77	42·78	33·85
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	1	0·39	0·91	5 19	7·56	36 15	37 76
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·09	Nil	0·09	1·44	5 22	6·45	36·27	36·63
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	0·06	Nil	0·06	1·51	6·64	6·61	32·39	35 72
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·52	5·31	6·47		35 84
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·98	?	47·39	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·55	?	29·06	?
			Agaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	0·10	1	0·10	?	7 65	?		?
			Ramagar ...	...									?		?		?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...		0·04	Nil	0 04	?	5·71		29·10	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·09	Nil	0·09	?	6·08	?		?
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1	0·14	?	5·81	?	38·14	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·91	?	30·26	?
		Saran ..	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·60	9·41	6·47	47·73	37·07
			Siwan ...										2·36		7·63		38·58
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·74	?	33·95	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Nil	Nil	1·90	7·68	6·65	33·11	33·60
			Seereepur ...										?		?		?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·37	?	36·13	?
			Basantpur ...										?		?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	..	Nil	00·2	2·63	11·57	8·01	58·82	40·25
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·78	15·33	8·24	50·53	43·68
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	17·14	?	61·00	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·38	?	49·78	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·01		9·15		39·19
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	3·43	6·35	8·28		40·85
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	2·33	6·97	6·45	35·84	36·91
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...										?		?		?
			Shuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	1	0·60	?		?		?
			Pupri ...	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	0·37	?		?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·03	4·31	7·32	23·13	39·16
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·94	7·98	8·63	34·64	40·94
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	1	0·11	3·14	12·35	10·01	55·52	41·30
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·32	?		?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·46	?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·67	3·73	6·72	30·81	35 80
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·24	2	1·39	1·89	4·57	8·28	39·36	41 79
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·69	4·11	7·11	29 86	39·19
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	1	0·63	?	1·83	?	32·40	?
			Jamalpur ...														?
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1	0·50	?	1·82	?	14·31	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·26	1	0·27	?	5·95	?	37·09	?
			Chupreon ...										?		?		?
			Gidhour ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·16	?	26·42	?
			Khargpur ...										?		?	?	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 28th of Sept. 1895—*contd.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 22nd.	Monday, 23rd.	Tuesday, 24th.	Wednesday, 25th.	Thursday, 26th.	Friday, 27th.	Saturday, 28th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BEHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·55	9·38	9·93	46·44	44 30
			Bangaon (Syfabad).										?		?		?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·60	9·68	9·65	42·54	44·46
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9 27	?	51·12	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	Nil	0·07	1·54	5·10	7·40	37·45	36·30
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	2·01	5·51	7 40	26·53	38·92
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	?	10·22	?	46·87	?
			Bansil ...										?		?		
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·58	6·99	13·64	63·25	71·21
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·75	11·54	13·10	70·95	63·69
			Purnea ...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·01	Nil	0·02	2·74	5·48	13·86	40·82	59·98
			Gondwara (Korah).										?		?		?
			Barsoe ...										?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...										?		?		?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	1·25							?		?		?
		Malda ...	Malda ...										2·70		11·16		49·27
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·21	2·08	10·30	33·78	56 05
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·72	?	33·33	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	Nil	0·08	?	6·05	?	26·97	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2 29	2·38	11·67	24·84	51·35
			Godda ...	...	0·26	...	...	...	0·16	...	2	0·42	2·13	4·03	9·14	26·14	43·29
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·88	8·33	11·59	44·08	53·10
			Naya Dumka	...	...	.	...	...	1·77	0·10	2	1·87	1·71	9·41	9·90	37·61	50·92
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	...	1	0·54	2·06	4·30	8·29	29·02	46·93
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·40	1	0·40	1·53		7·12		45 95
			Balbodda ...										?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	1	0·71	?				?
			Assenboni ...										?		?		?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·03	?	7·36	?		?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	Nil	0·02	?	4·41	?	37·30	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Sarath ...										?		?		?
			Barkope ...										?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	0 11							?		?		?
			Barharwa ...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	?	6·34	?		?
			Sahibganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	1	0·15	?	5·25			.
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	0·09				1·73		8·07		38·02
			Banki ...	0·36	...	0·08	...	...	0·34				0·63		8 24		42·73
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	Nil	Nil	1·41	8·20	9·65	61·60	48·67
			False Point ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	1	0·18	2·09	2·08	10 46	45·29	49·88
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	0·24	...	...	0 11	0·17	3	0·52	1·75	7·65	8·67	58·24	44·56
			Jajpur ...	...	...	1·33	...	...	...	2·45	2	3·78	1·53	7·42	9·09	57·46	56 01
			Dharmsala ...	...	0·48			0·31					?		?		?
			Salpore ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24				?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...				...	...	...	0·80			?		?		?
			Chandbali ...										2·79		10·58		44·17
			Bhadrak ...	...	.	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	Nil	0·08	1·73	4·55	9·88	40·74	41·69
			Soro ...										2·57		10·62		43·89
			Balasore ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	2·69	6·50	10·55	49·15	48·93
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	...	2	0·50	1·91	7·88	9·97	40·18	45·96
			Baripada ...	—	...	...	...	0·56	0·45	...	2	1·01	2·47	7·12	10·64	38·11	48·16
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·30	2	0·81	1·93	12·90	9 39	61·83	38·76
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80				1·45		9·78		46·77
			Bhanpur ...	0·35	...	...	0·04	...	0·35				1·13		8·38		39·47
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...										?		?		?
			Pipli ...	0·24	...	0·03	0·05	...	0·44				?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	0·01							?		?		?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	0·33	...	0·80				?		?		?
			Kurmala ...				0·36						?		?		?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·88	6·10	8·38	32·87	48·23
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1	0·12	1·83	8·54	8·04	38·12	43·36
			Somtagurah ..										1·66		7·67		41·90
			Mahudi Hills										1·6[illegible]		8·45		44·83
			Jhumra Hill										1·70		10·59		58·22
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·30	?	34·68	?
			Chatra ...										?		?		?
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Ramgar ...										?		?		?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...										2·17		9·38		47·61
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·83	5·74	8·58	41·10	47·51
			Sidli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·07	?		?
			Palkot ...										?		?		?
			Tamar ...										?		?		?
			Chainpur ...										?		?		?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·53	3·48	7·24	26·56	37·73
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·57	?	45·96	?
			Husainabad ...										?		?		?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30			?		?		?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1	1·00	1·54	5·68	7·66	33·20	44 61
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	6·47	7·02	34·81	32·56
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·99	?	22·92	?
			Barahbhum ...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·40	?	6·21	?	33·32	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	1	0·33	?	7·74	?	43·82	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	1	0·30	?	5·88	?	28·99	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	1	0·12	?	7·09	?	38·35	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	1	0·65	1·66	4·34	7·83	38·44	45·04
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·03	?	5·76	?	38·20	?
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·00	?	48·69	?
			Baharagura										?		?		?
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·80	?		?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	Nil	0·06	?	4·30	?	50·46	?
			Monahorpur										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen

CALCUTTA, *the 1st October* 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 28TH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

FINE settled weather has prevailed during the greater part of the week just past, the chief features having been the absence of rainfall and the high temperature till towards the end of the week, when local storms began in the eastern districts and gradually spread over a considerable part of the province.

The high pressure which followed the disturbance in the previous week still obtained at the beginning of the week in the western districts, but on the 22nd, the first day of the present week, there was a moderate to brisk fall. This fall continued slowly and somewhat irregularly for several days, so that the distribution was tending towards the normal everywhere. Westerly winds prevailed during the early part of the week as far east as Dhubri; and the consequence was fine and almost cloudless weather and steadily increasing temperature. As pressure became more normal, winds again blew from the east in Assam and parts of East and North Bengal, bringing moister air over these parts and occasional showers where thunderstorms occurred. These showers were confined chiefly to the Noakhali, Chittagong, and Darjeeling districts in the early part of the week. On the 24th the pressure distribution was practically normal, and light variable winds prevailed over the province.

In the extreme south of the Bay, a change had commenced which slowly led up to a renewal of monsoon conditions over the Bay and the province. This development was not established in the north of the Bay till near the time of writing, and an account of it will be given in the report for the following week. A wide diffused depression gradually formed over the south of the Bay, and as it drifted slowly westward and deepened slowly, it appeared, even at the end of the present week, to be likely to cross the Madras coast. It was causing stronger winds at Diamond Island and at Pambam, and the general circulation was cyclonic not only in the south of the Bay, but even in the extreme north of Bengal.

The northerly winds in Bengal were caused by a rise of pressure which, beginning briskly in Assam, North Bengal, and Bihar on the 26th, give higher readings in these parts than over the Bay. The difference, however, was small, and the winds remained light and irregular. Small irregular changes of pressure followed on the 27th, and on the 28th a moderate fall in the north of Bihar gave again almost normal readings. It was on this day, the last of the week, that weather began to be somewhat unsettled over a great part of the province, and local thunderstorms with usually light rain occurred in most districts.

Pressure changes have generally been small, and have never been greater than ·08 inch. The distribution has been more uniform than is usually the case at the end of September, and for the Bengal stations above the normal. Means for the week are in excess everywhere, but by small amounts, the greatest being ·05 inch in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Temperature has been uniformly high owing to the sky having been but lightly clouded from day to day. Towards the end of the week the local thunderstorms gave somewhat cooler weather in parts of Lower Bengal, but in the north of the province there was still excess of between 4° and 6°. The means for the week in the larger divisions are all much higher than usual; in Assam and Bihar by rather less than 2°, in East Bengal by 2°·1, Orissa by 2°·4, Chota Nagpur 2°·6, South-West Bengal 2°·7 and North Bengal 3°.

Rainfall.—Very little rain has fallen as compared with the quantity usually received at this time of the year. A few scattered showers fell at the beginning of the week and again at the end, and they were of somewhat more frequent occurrence in the Chittagong, Noakhali, and Darjeeling districts. Bihar and Chota Nagpur have received only ·16 inch on an average for the whole week, about 10 per cent of the normal. In the other districts the average fall varies from ·3 inch to ·9 inch, the corresponding normal amounts being between 1·84 and 3·17 inches.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 28th of September 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	95·3	74·2	92·1	79·1	85·6	+2·7	0·62	1·84	—1·22	0·80	2·48	—1·68	5·83	8·54	32·96	53·62
North Bengal	92·8	75·1	90·5	78·6	84·5	+3·0	0·64	3·17	—2·53	1·13	2·76	—1·63	9·83	12·60	58·70	73·70
East Bengal	93·1	74·1	89·2	78·6	83·9	+2·1	0·89	2·76	—1·87	1·36	2·86	—1·50	8·06	11·47	51·13	77·16
Bihar	95·0	71·6	91·6	77·2	84·4	+1·7	0·16	2·14	—1·98	0·26	1·04	—1·08	0·30	8·38	38·75	49·31
Orissa	96·7	76·1	91·1	78·6	84·9	+2·4	0·83	1·85	—1·02	1·25	2·29	—1·04	8·14	9·60	46·76	52·47
Chota Nagpur	93·9*	69·9*	89·4*	72·7*	81·1*	+2·6*	0·16	1·70	—1·54	0·27	2·17	—1·90	6·06	8·26	36·09	52·91
Assam	93·0	72·5	89·5	76·7	83·1	+1·6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 1st October 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 22nd to 28th September 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September ...	22nd ...	29·807	86·8	93·8	14·0	79·8	89·6	83·5	1·066	81·2	77	Nil
,, ..	23rd ...	·791	84·8	92·8	16·0	76·8	89·1	79·5	·879	75·3	65	Nil
,, ...	24th ...	·767	87·6	95·3	15·5	79·8	89·6	81·5	·967	78·2	70	Nil
,, ..	25th ...	·801	85·3	92·8	15·0	77·8	89·6	80·5	·909	76·0	66	Nil
,, ...	26th ...	·833	86·8	93·3	13·0	80·3	89·6	82·5	1·015	79·7	73	Nil
,, ...	27th ...	·828	86·6	93·3	13·5	79·8	87·6	81·5	·994	79·1	76	Nil
,, ...	28th ...	·829	82·1	89·3	14·5	74·8	86·6	80·5	·960	78·0	76	0·63

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·808
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	85·7
The extreme variation of temperature	20·5
The maximum temperature	95·3
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 22nd to 28th September 1895	0·63

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 30th September 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of July 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		TOTAL.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	1,223	2	684	7	1,225	691	534	......
Cotton, raw	......	20	......	4	20	4	16	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	245	......	140	......	245	140	105	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Piece-goods, European	206	......	115	......	206	115	91	......
Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating other than Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	......	......	2	3	......	5	......	5
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	3	......	3	......	3	3	......	......
Turmeric	6	108	16	56	114	72	42	......
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rice in the husk	9	288	78	73	297	151	146	......
Do. not in the husk	27	1,157	397	119	1,184	516	668	......
Gram and pulse	91	107	62	20	198	82	116	......
Others	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Raw	......	26	......	26	26	26	......	......
Jute—								
Raw	......	304	......	370	304	370	......	66
Gunny-bags and cloth	21	1	16	4	22	20	2	......
Leather, manufactured	2	......	1	......	2	1	1	......
Liquors—								
Wines	7	......	4	......	7	4	3	......
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	14	2	7	4	16	11	5	......
Iron	89	......	24	1	89	25	64	......
Others	1	12	13	11	13	24	......	11
Oils—								
Kerosine	649	1	196	......	650	196	454	......
Castor	25	......	......	......	25	......	25	......
Cocoanut	20	......	16	......	20	16	4	......
Others	219	......	134	......	219	134	85	......
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	24	1	24	24	25	......	1
Rape and mustard	216	3	101	4	219	105	114	......
Til or jinjili	......	327	......	697	327	697	......	370
Paper and pasteboard	273	......	13	......	273	13	260	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Dried fruits and nuts	......	11	......	......	11	......	11	......
Others	99	53	50	123	152	173	......	21
Salt	421	......	381	3	421	384	37	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	......	756	23	207	756	230	526	......
Pepper	......	......	......	2	......	2	......	2
Chillies	11	167	19	34	178	53	125	......
Others	4	16	8	9	20	17	3	......
Stone and lime	24	......	123	......	24	123	......	99
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	12	3	6	93	15	99	......	84
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	59	495	130	664	554	794	......	240
Timber	55	1	18	1	56	19	37	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	302	58	118	33	360	151	209	......
Manufactured—								
Other sorts	......	......	2	......	......	2	......	2
All other articles of merchandise	413	395	399	287	808	686	122	......
Total ...	4,748	4,337	3,301	2,870	9,085	6,180	3,807	902

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September* 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of July 1895, *as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1895. Up.	1895. Down.	1894. Up.	1894. Down.	Total. 1895.	Total. 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	3,352	37,691	1,338	58,396	41,043	59,734	......	18,691
Cotton, raw	2	148	.. ...	111	150	111	39	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	513	......	304	......	513	304	209	......
Ditto, Indian	225	216	217	143	441	360	81	......
Piece-goods, European	1,825	......	1,315	7	1,825	1,322	503	......
Ditto, Indian	18	3	16	......	21	16	5	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	17	10	10	1	27	11	16	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......
Others	15	1	16	5	16	21	......	5
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	2	......	.. ...	......	2	......	2	......
Myrabolams	......	......	.... .	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	57	......	19	......	57	19	38	......
Turmeric	24	243	35	209	267	244	23	......
Aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......
Others	12	......	15	6	12	21	......	9
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	19	106	152	2	125	154	......	29
Rice in the husk	751	606	1,082	3,379	1,357	4,461	......	3,104
Rice not in the husk	2,630	3,116	3,045	1,740	5,746	4,794	952	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,648	1,692	1,005	1,390	3,340	2,395	945	......
Others	7	13	....	......	20	......	20	. ..
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	11	824	4	705	835	709	66	......
Skins of sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	......	3	. ...	5	3	5	.. .	.
Jute—								
Raw	9	7,260	18	8,029	7,269	8,047	......	778
Gunnybags and cloth	278	1,328	222	234	1,606	456	1,150	......
Lac—								
Stick	......	15	......	4	18	4	14	......
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	17	......	1	......	17	1	16	......
Liquors—								
Beer	22	......	23	......	22	23	......	1
Spirits	4	... .	8	......	4	8	......	4
Wines	68	......	47	......	68	47	21	... ..
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	.. .	......	... ..	......	......	... ..	......	... ..
Brass, do.	14	......	2	... ..	14	2	12	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	5	......	......	5	.....	5
Brass, do.	176	45	148	53	221	201	20	... .
Iron	1,067	78	588	38	1,145	626	519	.....
Others	93	21	41	16	114	57	57	......
Oils—								
Kerosine	9,582	7	8,054	20	9,589	8,074	1,515	......
Castor	22	... ..	18	3	22	21	1	......
Cocoanut	119	......	88	......	119	88	31	......
Others	690	10	322	......	700	322	378	......
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	544	...	839	544	839	......	295
Rape and mustard	472	487	275	980	959	1,255	......	296
Til or jinjili	1	1,116	...	951	1,117	951	166	......
Poppy	......	......	.. .	......	2	......	2	......
Earthnuts	......	......	... .	......	......	... ..	... ..	......
Castor	.. ...	.... .	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	16	4	69	45	20	114	......	94
Opium	......	......	6	......	......	6	......	6
Paper and pasteboard	200	......	73	66	200	139	61	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	11	8	44	......	19	44	......	25
Dried fruits and nuts	11	......	...	......	11	......	11	......
Others	939	673	502	410	1,612	1,002	610	.....
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	.....	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	......	......	.....	......	......	......
Salt	4,301	21	4,715	46	4,382	4,761	... ..	379
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	......	......	25	......	......	25	......	25
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	24	2	16	24	18	6	......
Indian								......

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	257	680	662	254	937	916	21	......
Pepper	46	......	32	....	46	32	14	......
Ginger	......	213	...	46	213	46	167	......
Chillies	53	205	149	721	258	870	......	612
Cardamoms	......	13	......	12	13	12	1	......
Others	82	33	86	58	115	144	......	29
Stone and lime	345	140	475	215	485	690	......	205
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	539	13	171	93	552	264	288	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,209	283	1,102	591	1,582	1,693	.....	111
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	6,190	3	4,397	6,190	4,400	1,790	....
Timber	346	134	156	140	480	305	175	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	470	2,206	155	2,150	2,676	2,305	371	......
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	21	33	...	9	54	9	45	......
Wool, raw	......	54	....	48	54	48	6	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	3	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	5,878	1,860	4,339	1,635	7,758	5,974	1,784	......
Total ...	38,641	68,393	31,289	88,296	107,034	119,585	5,531	18,073

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd September* 1895.

F. C. W. DOVER,
For Examiner of Accounts.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 21st September 1895 *on* 756 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	91,970	36,300	1,83,480	26,110	7,300	69,710	15,597	13,772	29,369
Or per mile of railway	121·65	48·01	242·70	31·54	9·66	92·21	......	......	......
For previous 10¾ weeks of half-year (*a*)	1,026,563	3,84,813	27,53,296	3,65,434	95,790	8,46,037	157,764	169,218	326,982
Total for 11¾ weeks ...	1,118,533	4,21,113	29,36,776	3,91,544	1,03,090	9,15,747	173,361	182,990	356,351
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	94,123	36,001	1,99,574	25,041	6,980	68,022	16,999	12,226	29,225
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	124·50	48·81	263·90	33·13	9·23	91·17	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,140,094	4,23,752	38,30,530	4,70,362	1,10,631	10,04,745	179,228	189,874	369,102

(*a*) Includes audited figures up to week ending 3rd August 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 7th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 327T.—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication, for general information, of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers the following items in the Report to be of special interest :—

Paragraphs 97-111.—The railway statistics of traffic are well compiled and ably dealt with. The difference between the total amount of the downward traffic in food-grains from Patna and the quantity imported into Calcutta from Patna is no doubt absorbed by the districts which lie between.

Paragraphs 163-71.—Mr. Forbes states the arguments against the territorial distribution of criminal work to Deputy Magistrates at head-quarters In this respect he holds views diametrically opposed to those expressed by Mr. Luttman-Johnson in paragraph 16 of the Dacca Report. The Lieutenant-Governor, while inclining to agree with the Commissioner of Dacca, has left the decision of the question in the hands of District Magistrates.

Paragraph 291.—The account given here of the expenditure on roadside wells is useful, and all Commissioners of Divisions should record the expenditure of this class on water-supply, whether in the form of wells or tanks.

Paragraphs 355-56, 371 and 405-6.—Mr. Forbes' remarks on the shortcomings of the Patna and Chapra Municipalities, and of the municipal administration in general, are of great importance, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that they will be carefully read and will lead to improvement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE PATNA DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 393G., dated Bankipore, the 9th July 1895.

From—A. Forbes, Esq., c.s.i., Commissioner of the Patna Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I have the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The following statement shows the names of the officers submitting the reports and the dates on which they were submitted and received in this office:—

District.	Name of officer submitting the report.	Date of last section of report.	Date of receipt of same in the Commissioner's office.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	Mr. T. Inglis ...	30th May ...	31st May.
Gaya ...	„ D. J. Macpherson ...	6th June ...	7th June.
Shahabad ...	„ C. R. Marindin ...	30th May ...	1st „
Saran ...	„ F. A. Slack ...	26th June ...	28th „
Champaran ...	„ E. G. Colvin ...	1st „ ...	3rd „
Muzaffarpur ...	„ L. Hare ...	30th May ...	31st May.
Darbhanga ...	„ A. C. Tute ...	30th „ ...	31st „

I.—CHARGE.

(a) Division.

3. I held charge of the Division throughout the year, except for three months, from 7th August to 5th November 1894, when I was on privilege leave, and Mr. Luttman-Johnson officiated for me.

(b) Districts
(c) Subdivisions.

4. The following officers held charge of the several districts and subdivisions during the year:—

Patna ...	Mr. C. J. O'Donnell ...	From 1st April 1894 to 17th March 1895.
	„ C. W. Bolton ...	From 18th March to the end of the year (in addition to his own duties as Additional Commissioner of Patna).
Patna City (subdivision)	Mr. N. D. Beatson-Bell ...	From 1st April to 25th May 1894.
	Maulvi Dilawar Hossein Ahmed.	From 26th to 30th May 1894 (in addition to his own duties as Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at head-quarters).
	Mr. R. B. Hughes ...	From 31st May 1894 to end of the year.
Barh subdivision ...	Mr. J. T. Babonau	From 1st April 1894 to 14th March 1895.
	„ B. Foley	From 15th March to end of the year.
Bihar subdivision ...	Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta	Throughout the year.
Dinapore subdivision ...	Major C. J. Robarts ...	From 1st April to 13th August 1894, and again from 12th October 1894 to end of the year.
	Mr. B. Foley	From 14th August to 11th October 1894.
Gaya	Mr. D. J. Macpherson ...	From 1st April to 19th June 1894, and again from 19th September 1894 to end of the year.
	„ E. G. Drake-Brockman	From 20th June to 18th September 1894.
Nawada subdivision ...	Maulvi Majibur Rahman ..	From 1st April to 15th July 1894, and on 16th October 1894.
	Babu Trailokya Nath Bhattacharjee, Sub-Deputy Collector.	From 17th July to 3rd August, from 31st October to 9th November, and on 15th and 19th November 1894.
	Maulvi Syed Mohiuddin Ahmed.	From 4th August to 15th October, from 17th to 30th October and again from 10th to 17th November.
	Babu Hari Pada Bhattacharjee.	From 20th November to end of the year.
Aurangabad subdivision	Mr. J. D. Cargill	From 1st April to 16th December 1894.
	Maulvi Syed Wasid Hossein	From 17th December to end of the year.

Jahanabad subdivision ...	Mr. W. H. W. Mackenzie ...	Throughout the year.
Shahabad	Mr. C. R. Marindin	From 1st April to 3rd August, and again from 1st October to end of the year.
	„ C. E. A. W. Oldham ...	From 4th August to 30th September 1894.
Buxar subdivision ...	Mr. C. E. A. W. Oldham ...	From 1st April to 2nd August 1894, and from 2nd October 1894 to 19th March 1895.
	Maulvi Syed Wazid Hussain	From 3rd August to 2nd October 1894.
	Mr. J. T. Rankin ...	From 20th March 1895 to end of the year.
Sasaram subdivision ...	Mr. E. G. Drake-Brockman	From 1st April to 16th June 1894.
	„ C. P. Beachcroft ...	From 17th June to end of the year.
Bhabua subdivision ...	Maulvi Sheikh Abdulla ..	Throughout the year.
Saran	Mr. F. A. Slack	Ditto.
Siwan subdivision ...	Mr. J. H. Lea	From 1st April to 18th August, and again from 24th October to end of the year.
	„ W. B. Thomson ...	From 19th August to 23rd October 1894.
Gopalganj subdivision ...	Mr. W. B. Thomson ..	Throughout the year.
Champaran	„ W. D. Blyth	Ditto.
Bettiah	Mr. C. Fisher	From 1st April to 31st May 1894, and again from 1st September to end of the year.
	„ H. D. Carey	From 1st June to 31st August 1894.
Muzaffarpur	Mr. L. Hare	From 1st April to 23rd August, and again from 22nd October to end of the year.
	„ J. H. Lea	From 24th August to 21st October 1894.
Hajipur subdivision ...	Mr. E. M. Konstam	From 1st April to 23rd July 1894, and again from 20th November 1894 to 13th March 1895.
	Babu Sheonandan Lal Roy...	From 24th July to 2nd September 1894.
	„ Haripado Bhattacharjee.	From 3rd September to 12th November 1894.
	Mr. F. Lyall	From 13th November to 19th November 1894.
	„ J. F. Gruning	From 14th March to 31st March 1895.
Sitamarhi subdivision ...	Mr. W. Egerton	From 1st April to 6th August 1894, and again from 11th November to end of the year.
	„ J. H. Kerr	From 7th August to 10th November 1894.
Darbhanga	Mr. H. C. Williams	From 1st April to 23rd April 1894.
	„ H. C. Streatfeild ...	From 24th April to 10th December 1894.
	„ A. C. Tute	From 11th December to end of the year.
Samastipur subdivision	Mr. J. E. Phillimore ...	From 1st April to 26th December 1894.
	„ J. D. Cargill	From 27th December to end of the year.
Madhubani subdivision ...	Mr. H. A. Boyd	From 1st April to 12th November 1894.
	„ J. H. Kerr	From 13th November 1894 to end of the year.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(*a*) Tour of Commissioner.

5. On the 23rd April I accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor for two days to Arrah to attend the ceremony of the opening of the municipal water-works. In May, after a short visit to Dumraon in connection with the death of the late Maharaja Sir Radha Prosad Singh, K.C.I.E., I went on inspection tour to the district of Darbhanga, from the 8th to the 25th, inspecting the Sadar offices, the subdivisions of Madhubani, Samastipur, and Sitamarhi (in Muzaffarpur), and making a flying visit of two days to Muzaffarpur to consult with the Collector on various matters. During June and July I was detained at head-quarters, writing my annual reports, &c. From the 7th August until the 5th November I was absent on privilege leave.

6. During my absence, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, my *locum tenens*, spent ten days in August and nine days in September in visiting Muzaffarpur and Motihari, at both of which places he made partial inspections, and the subdivision of Bettiah which he inspected. Returning to head-quarters on the 9th September, he went on tour again into the Gaya district, where he inspected the subdivisions of Jahanabad, Nawada, and Aurangabad, and made a partial inspection of the Sadar office. On the 30th he reached Sasaram, which he inspected, returning *viâ* Buxar (partial inspection) to head-quarters on the 2nd October. From the 6th to the 9th October Mr. Luttman-Johnson was in tour in Saran, visiting Chapra, Siwan, and Hutwa. From the 10th to the 15th he was absent (during the Durga Puja holidays) in the North-Western Provinces, and from the 25th until the 31st he was on tour in Shahabad, inspecting Buxar subdivisional office and several departments of the Sadar office at Arrah.

7. After my return from leave I spent three days in November at the Sonepur meet, and subsequently accompanied His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on tour for a few days to Gaya. On the 2nd December I rejoined His Honour in camp at Bihar, returning to head-quarters, after inspecting the subdivisional office, on the 4th. From the 6th until the 20th I was on tour in Saran, during which I inspected the Sadar offices at Chapra and the Siwan and Gopalganj subdivisions. From the 4th January until the 5th

February I was on tour in the Shahabad district, during which I inspected the Sadar offices at Arrah and the subdivisional offices at Bhabua and Sasaram (partially), and spent 12 days in camp with the Collector in the southern part of the district. From the 12th February until the 2nd March I was on tour at Gaya, where I inspected all departments, and I returned there for the last three days of the month in attendance on His Excellency the Viceroy.

8. Thus the Sadar offices at Darbhanga, Chapra, Arrah, and Gaya were inspected by me in all departments, and at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Motihari, in some one or more departments, by Mr. Luttman-Johnson. Mr. Luttman-Johnson also inspected most of the departments of the Patna Sadar office. All the subdivisions, except Hajipur, Barh, and Dinapore, were also inspected. Mr. Luttman-Johnson was on tour in the Division for 47 days, and I was on tour for 102 days—total 149.

PATNA.

(b) Tours of Collectors and (c) tours of Subdivisional Officers.

9. The Collector, Mr. O'Donnell, was on tour for 85 days. He was unable to complete the full programme owing to serious ill-health which obliged him to take long leave from the 18th March 1895. All of the subdivisional offices, besides police-stations, registration offices, roads, pounds, &c., were duly inspected.

Subdivisions.

10. Mr. Babonau, the Subdivisional Officer of Barh, and Babu Mohendra Nath Gupta, the Subdivisional Officer of Bihar, were in camp for 97 and 102 days, respectively. All the usual inspection duties were duly performed by each officer, and a number of bad-livelihood cases were locally enquired into by the Subdivisional Officer of Bihar. Major Robarts, the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore, did not go into camp, having been exempted from the duty by Government order No. 268T.G., dated 6th October 1892.

GAYA.

11. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector, was absent on privilege leave for three months, from 20th June to 18th September 1894. During his absence the Acting Collector, Mr. Drake-Brockman, was on tour during August and September for 26 days, Mr. Macpherson being on tour during the rest of the year for 97 days, or 123 days in all. Mr. Drake-Brockman during his tour inspected all of the three subdivisional offices. Mr. Macpherson did so again during the cold weather, besides making an extended tour practically through the whole district, in the course of which, besides ordinary inspection duties, he inspected the offices of the Deo Encumbered and Chandargarh Wards' estates, a large number of Government estates, including all of those in the Nawada subdivision, the Daudnagar and Tikari municipalities, and made visits to the survey camps in the Sadar subdivision. Mr. Macpherson's tour was a very complete one, and the diaries he submitted to this office were particularly full and useful.

12. Mr. Herron, the Joint-Magistrate was in camp for ten days on local enquiries, and Mr. Russell, the Assistant Magistrate, was on tour for a great part of the cold weather, visiting Government estates and watching survey and attestation work.

Subdivisions.

13. The tours of the Subdivisional Officers were in Aurangabad 102 days, in Nawada 100 days, and in Jahanabad 92 days. The tours were all fairly well distributed througout the year, except in Jahanabad, where the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Mackenzie's tour was almost confined to the cold weather. Besides ordinary inspection duties and enquiries into criminal cases, particular attention was paid in each subdivision to chaukidari matters. The Collector speaks with approbation of the tour of Babu Hari Pada Bhattacharjee, the Subdivisional Officer of Nawada, during which he visited almost all of the numerous Government estates in that subdivision.

SHAHABAD.

14. The Collector, Mr. Marindin, and Mr. Oldham, who acted as Collector from 4th August to 30th September 1894, spent on the whole 121 days in camp, which were well distributed throughout the year. Mr. Oldham's time on tour was chiefly spent in trying bad-livelihood cases and in inspecting the Bhabua subdivisional office. Mr. Marindin's tour was a very complete one,

taking in practically the whole district, with the exception of the Kymore range of hills, through which he had camped in the previous year. During his tour, besides inspecting the different subdivisional offices and making the usual inquiries into crime, roads, material state of the people, &c., he paid useful inspection visits to the Nasriganj Government estate and to parts of the Sabar and Deo Kumar and Dharm Kumar Wards' estates, and inspected the rural municipalities of Dumraon and Jagdispur. Some 12 days were occupied in camping with myself along the northern base of the Kymore hills, making the acquaintance of the inhabitants and fauna of that remote part of the Division.

Subdivisions.

14. (*a*) In Buxar Mr. Oldham's movements were hampered by the Sub-Deputy Collector attached to the Subdivision being deputed to settlement work from the 16th October, which necessitated the Subdivisional Officer's having to constantly return to head quarters for the despatch of treasury business. He was, however, on tour for 97 days, which were usefully employed in the usual inquiries, part of the time being spent in supervising the arrangements at the two important Barahpur fairs. In Sasaram the Subdivisional Officer's tour extended only to 80 days, owing to Mr. Beachcroft being laid up with rheumatism for over two months during the cold weather, viz., from the middle of November until nearly the end of January. He did what he could to make up for this in February and March, and although the time spent in camp fell short of the prescribed period, he managed to get through nearly the full tale of inspection duties. In Bhabua the Subdivisional Officer, Maulvi Syed Abdullah, visited every part of the subdivision, getting through a good deal of useful work, notably inspection of *khas mahals*. He was in camp in all for 125 days.

SARAN.

15. Mr. Slack was in camp for 90 days in the cold season and for 42 days during other times in the year, during which, in a succession of useful tours, he visited every part of the district, doing much useful inspection work. His movements were, however, somewhat interfered with by his having to see to the arrangements in connection with the marching of the reliefs through his district, and he was in particular very much handicapped by having personally to take up the hearing of a very heavy criminal case (Empress *versus* Rai Ishree Pershad, under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code), which had been transferred to his file from that of the Assistant Magistrate of Patna by the High Court.

Subdivisions.

16. Mr. Lea, Subdivisional Officer of Siwan, spent 90 days on tour, and Mr. Thomson, of Gopalgunge, 107. The tour of the former officer was not carried out so completely as the Collector had wished, owing to interruptions caused by the marching of the reliefs through the Siwan subdivision But under such circumstances Mr. Lea should have spent more than the prescribed minimum of 90 days in camp, and the Collector will be requested to see that this is not advanced as a reason for any departure from a full programme in future. Mr. Thomson's tour was a full and useful one, though he was a good deal handicapped by having constantly to return to his head-quarters for treasury work, owing to his Sub-Deputy Collector having been deputed for cadastral survey duties.

CHAMPARAN.

17. Mr. Blyth was on tour for 74 days during the cold season and for 22 days during the hot-weather months. Besides the usual enquiries and inspections, he inspected the two Dome settlements and made enquiries into the affairs of the Ramnagar Raj.

Subdivision.

18. Mr. C. Fisher, the Subdivisional Officer of Bettiah, spent 131 days in camp, and Mr. Carey, whilst temporarily in charge, was on tour for 13 days. The Collector has not given any details, but I believe that the time on tour of both of these officers was usefully spent.

MUZAFFARPUR.

19. Some days in each month of the year were spent by the Collector on tour, aggregating 84 days by Mr. Hare and 12 days by Mr. Lea, who acted for

him (in September and October) while on privilege leave. All the usual inspections and enquiries were fully made, and questions of drainage, fouling river-water, &c., formed special subjects of enquiry.

Subdivisions.

20. The Subdivisional Officers of Sitamarhi and Hajipur were on tour for 123 and 94 days, respectively. Both tours were useful ones, all the requisite inspections and enquiries being duly made. In both subdivisions chaukidari matters received particular attention, and in the Sitamarhi subdivision the traffic registration offices were inspected.

DARBHANGA.

21. Mr. Streatfeild was on tour for 34 days, and Mr. Tute, who only took charge on 10th December, for 74 days—total 108 days. The deficiency of 12 days, the prescribed time for this district being 120 days, was due to unforeseen circumstances in Mr. Streatfeild's time, which have been explained by the present Collector. Mr. Streatfeild's tour, though thus unavoidably cut short, was well spent in inspecting the two subdivisions, the Jogearah Trust estate, the Rosera municipality and other offices. Mr. Tute's tour was also well laid out. During the first part of it he made a complete circuit of the southern portion of the district, in the course of which he inspected the Samastipur subdivisional office, the Narhan Ward's estate office and tahsil offices, and the Government estate of Bakhtiarpur. His next tour was to the Madhubani subdivision, most of which he visited, besides inspecting the subdivisional office, outstills, police-stations, &c., and personally making arrangements for the passing through of the military reliefs. I am inclined to think that the prescribed tour of 120 days for this district is unnecessarily long, especially as it is a district where closer supervision by the head of the district at head-quarters is much needed.

Subdivisions.

22. The late Mr. Boyd and the present Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Kerr, spent 12 and 91 days on tour in Madhubani; and Messrs. Phillimore and Cargill 93 days between them in Samastipur. All the usual tour duties were duly performed by these officers. Mr. Kerr's tour diaries were particularly good ones, full of useful and interesting information.

(*d.*)—INSPECTION OF DISTRICT OFFICES AND TREASURIES BY—

I.—COMMISSIONER.

23. The following inspections were made in 1894-95:—

INSPECTION MADE BY MR. A. FORBES.			INSPECTION MADE BY MR. LUTTMAN-JOHNSON.		
Months.	District head-quarters.	Subdivisions.	Months.	District head-quarters.	Subdivisions.
1	2	3	4	5	6
May 1894	Darbhanga ... All departments.	Madhubani. Samastipur. Sitamarhi.	September 1894	Patna ... ... Magistrate's office. Nizarat. Land registration. Cess office. Certificate. Record-room. Zamindari dák.	
December "	......	Bihar.	" "	Muzaffarpur ... Magistrate's office. Land registration. Record-room. General remarks.	
" "	Saran ... ... All departments.	Siwan. Gopalganj.	" "	Champaran ... Magistrate's office Nizarat ... Cess office ... Zamindari dák ...	Bettiah.
January 1895	Shahabad ... Ditto ...	Bhabhua. Sassaram (partially).	October "	Shahabad ... Butwara ...	Buxar. Sasaram.
February "	Gaya ... Ditto ...	......	" "	Gaya ... ... Magistrate's office Nizarat ... Munshi khana ... Land registration Cess office ... Zamindari dák ... Khas Mahal ...	Jahanabad. Aurangabad. Nawada.

24. The jails and dispensaries were also inspected at each of the above places, besides such of the registration offices as time permitted. Municipal matters were also looked into and the municipal offices inspected. I also made thorough inspections of the offices of the Managers of the Paigumberpur Ward's estate in Darbhanga, the Deo Kumar and Dharm Kumar Ward's estate in Shahabad, and of the Tikari 9-annas Ward's estate at Gaya.

II.—COLLECTORS.

25. *Patna.*—The Collector, Mr. O'Donnell, inspected his office during the half-year ending 30th September 1894, but the second half-yearly inspection could not be made owing to his sudden and serious illness.

26. The Barh and Bihar subdivisional offices were each inspected by the Collector twice, viz., once in September and June, respectively, and again in December 1894. The Dinapore Cantonment Magistrate's office was inspected in July 1894, and again in January 1895.

27. *Gaya.*—Mr. Macpherson inspected the office at head-quarters twice during the year, viz., once in April and May, and again in October and November 1894. He says that, properly speaking, the former inspection belonged to the previous year, but that he could not arrange a further inspection after the close of the touring season, as he was too busy with matters connected with His Excellency's visit to Gaya, and with the usual pressure of work after the touring season. He adds that any inspection would, moreover, have been quite superfluous, as the Commissioner thoroughly inspected every branch of the office in February. In this I agree, especially as another partial inspection of the office had been made by the Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Luttman-Johnson, in September.

28. The several subdivisional offices were inspected as follows:—

	By Mr. Drake-Brockman.	By Mr. Macpherson.
Aurangabad ...	In August 1894.	In December 1894.
Nawada ...	Ditto „	In January 1895.
Jahanabad ...	Ditto „	In February „

The Jahanabad office was only partially inspected at the second time in February 1895, as Mr. Macpherson was called in by me to Gaya for work on the Maintenance of Records' Bill, and also for arrangements for the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy.

29. *Shahabad.*—The head-quarters offices at Arrah were inspected by Officiating Collector, Mr. Oldham, in September 1894, and again by Mr. Marindin in March 1895.

30. The several subdivisional offices were thus inspected during the year:—

	By Mr. Oldham.	By Mr. Marindin.
Buxar ...	... ...	28th July 1894. 5th March 1895.
Sasaram ...	... ...	23rd July 1894. „ January 1895.
Bhabua ...	... 17th September 1894.	7th February 1895.

31. *Saran.*—Mr. Slack held his first inspection of the offices at head-quarters in September 1894, and his second inspection in March 1895.

32. He also inspected the subdivisional offices of his district, viz., Siwan in December 1894 and January 1895, and Gopalganj in April 1894 and April 1895, which latter inspection, however, belongs, strictly speaking, to the current year.

33. *Champaran.*—The offices at head-quarters were twice inspected by Mr. Blyth in September and March 1894.

34. The subdivisional office at Bettiah was also twice inspected by the same officer in the same months.

35. *Muzaffarpur.*—The Sadar offices were inspected by Mr. Lea in September 1894 and by Mr. Hare in April 1895.

36. The subdivisional offices at Hajipur and Sitamarhi were also twice inspected during the year, viz., once in September 1894 by Mr. Lea, and again in March 1895 by Mr. Hare.

37. *Darbhanga.*—The half-yearly inspections of the district offices were made by Mr. Streatfeild in September 1894 and by Mr. Tute in February and March 1895.

38. The Madhubani and Samastipur subdivisional offices were also inspected twice during the year, viz., the former by Mr. Streatfeild in May 1894 and by Mr. Tute in February 1895, and the latter by the same officers in September and December 1894, respectively.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

39. In order to explain the general character of the weather and the effect on the crops, I have had the following statement prepared from the monthly figures given in the *Calcutta Gazette*, showing the actual as compared with the normal rainfall, month by month, in each district:—

Statement showing actual rainfall, month by month, in each district as compared with normal rainfall.

Month.		Patna.		Gaya.		Shahabad.		Saran.		Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Average f Patna Division	
		Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
pril	1894	...	0·20	0·05	0·25	0·02	0·16	0·11	0·25	0·03	0·77	0·10	0·65	0·49	0·60	0·11	0
ay	,,	...	2·09	0·42	1·77	0·28	1·32	0·20	2·09	1·38	2·59	...	2·46	0·49	2·63	0·39	2
une	,,	7·39	6·24	8·41	5·63	8·80	5·20	8·95	6·42	9·14	8·19	5·69	7·42	5·83	8·03	7·75	6
uly	,,	11·14	11·93	15·84	12·23	14·21	11 39	14·50	12·18	11·03	11·57	9·70	11·42	6·17	11·39	11·79	11
ugust	,,	10·85	10·48	16·29	11 73	17·37	11·51	13·10	10·29	18·03	11·94	12·67	10·08	17·67	10·75	15·26	10
eptember	,,	14·66	7·04	6·77	6·79	9·51	7 07	8·13	7·45	6·10	9·30	11·59	8·99	13·70	9·25	10·00	7
ctober	,,	9 33	3·25	7·33	2·83	8·24	3·30	6·86	4·21	6 39	3 54	7·94	3·40	6·53	2·92	7·51	3
ovember	,,	1·16	0·19	1·03	0·24	2·45	0·25	1·80	0·18	1·16	0·02	1·53	0·08	1·46	0·06	1·59	0
ecember	,,	0·01	0·16	0·07	0·26	0·04	0·33	0·01	0·17	..	0 21	.	0·12	...	0·11	0·01	0
anuary	1895	0·50	0·57	0·49	0·66	0·60	0·66	0 73	0·75	0·39	0·67	0·43	0·66	0·38	0 64	0 50	0
ebruary	,,	0 51	0·41	0 65	0·42	0·58	0·40	0·41	0·45	0·54	0·38	0·41	0·79	0·44	0·40	0·50	0
arch	,,	0·08	0·39	0·13	0·39	0·13	0·41	0·18	0·21	0·11	0·37	0·01	0·48	0·01	0·30	0·08	0
Total	...	55·58	42 86	58·08	43·20	62·29	42·0	54·98	44·53	55·20	48·55	50·07	46·15	53·17	47·37	55·62	45
Total for 1893-94	...	51 11	42·86	47·75	43·20	49·48	42·00	47·16	44·56	73·72	49·55	54·43	46·15	54·50	47·37	54·87	45

It will be seen that in the three South Gangetic districts the rainfall was considerably over the average, especially in Shahabad, where some 20 inches above the normal quantity fell. To the north of the Ganges also there was an excess of some 10 inches in Saran, and from 4 to 6 inches in the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Champaran districts.

40. From the beginning of the calendar year 1894 up to the end of May the season was characterised by a deficient rainfall, and the preparation of lands for the *bhadoi* sowings was in consequence somewhat retarded. In June, however, the monsoon broke favourably everywhere, though the fall was somewhat short in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. But the following month of July presented unusual features, the rainfall in the districts south of the Ganges being excessive, while over a considerable portion of North Bihar, including the northern half of Muzaffarpur and the greater part of Darbhanga, there was a severe drought until nearly the end of the month, and a general failure of both the *bhadoi* and winter rice over a large tract of country was at one time imminent. Fortunately the rain at the last moment came, and was followed by good rain in August, and in the end the northern districts fared better than the others. For, while in the three South Gangetic districts the Indian-corn was considerably damaged by the unusually heavy rainfall, and the general outturn of the *bhadoi* harvest was reduced to about 9 annas, in the three northernmost districts, where, owing to the drought, the sowings were very backward and the area cropped was somewhat contracted, the yield was, in the end, a 12 to 13 annas one. In the remaining district, Saran, which suffered with the southern districts from too much rain, though not to the same

The *bhadoi* crop.

extent, the *bhadoi* crop was estimated at about 14 annas. For the whole Division the average of the *bhadoi* harvest may be taken at from 11 to 12 annas.

The winter-rice crop.

41. The rainfall in August was a heavy one in all the districts, the mean for the Division being about 15 inches as compared with a normal average of about 11 inches. This was favourable to the winter rice, and a bumper crop was everywhere expected. Unfortunately, however, there was a heavy and unseasonable fall at the very end of October and in the first days of November, which damaged the rice in ear; and though the outturn was an unusually good one, averaging for the Division something over 15 annas, it was some 2 annas less than had at one time been hoped for. Saran here again did best with an outturn of about 17 annas, Muzaffarpur worst with a 12 to 13 annas crop, while in Patna, Gaya, and Darbhanga the yield was estimated at 16 annas.

The *rabi* crop.

42. But this untimely rain was more injurious to the *rabi* than to the rice. Sowings were everywhere delayed for some weeks both to the north and south of the Ganges, and the germination of the seed damaged, while the lower lands, which in ordinary years grow heavy crops, could be made of little or no use, owing to excessive moisture.

Fortunately, however, the weather during the subsequent months was all that could be desired. There were beneficial showers in January and February, which brought the plants on well, and a marked absence of the high west winds in March, which so often dry up the grain. The result in the end was a yield of nearly 15 annas in the four districts to the north of the Ganges, and of 10 to 12 annas in the three districts to the south.

43. On the whole, the past year has been a decidedly prosperous one for agriculturists to the north of the Ganges, and a good average one for those to the south, except in Shahabad, where it was somewhat below the average.

44. The year was an unfortunate one for opium. The unusually heavy and late rains in October and the subsequent unsettled weather in November retarded sowings; and although the seed germinated well, yet the excessive moisture in the soil afterwards brought on blight. The strong plants in well-manured homestead lands were as a rule able to resist the disease; but among the backward plants and those in weak soil it committed serious mischief. Fortunately, however, the increase in the Government price from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 per seer saved the cultivators from an equally heavy loss as that of the preceding year. The following statement shows the estimated and actual outturn and the amounts paid to the cultivators in each of the three last years:—

Season.	Estimated produce.	Actual outturn.	Payments to cultivators— On account of opium.	On account of leaves.	On account of trash.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds. s. ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1892-93	43,638	40,338 36 12¾	80,67,783 15 9	67,702 9 9	6,657 9 2	81,42,144 2 8	
1893-94	33,660	26,115 32 12¼	52,05,013 15 6	70,947 3 10	5,976 15 3	52,81,938 2 7	
1894-95	35,231	30,134 14 5½*	81,60,000 0 0	56,000 0 0	6,375 0 0	82,22,375 0 0	Approximate amounts calculated on 34,000 maunds; damdetta leaves on 8,000 maunds, and trash on 17,000 maunds.

* Gross produce ascertained at weighments.

45. For indigo the year was an exceptionally good one. There was rain in all the northern (indigo) districts in February, rather over normal, which gave strong moisture for the sowings Subsequently the monsoon broke favourably and brought the plant on well for the first cuttings, the bright days of sunshine (during the drought) securing good produce and colour. Later on, the heavy rain at the end of July and during August gave unusually good second cuttings, with a final result that the season was a record one. A statement showing the outturn and value of the crop during the past two years will be found in paragraph 80 of this report.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

46. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille in the different districts during the last two calendar years:—

Statement showing the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille in the different districts during the 1893 *and* 1894.

DISTRICT.	Population.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM—										RATE PER M	
		Cholera.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.		1893 (Columns 2 and 11).	(C 2 a
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
Patna	1,769,004	1,058	6,006	34,204	52,643	400	162	13,345	17,080	49,007	75 891	27·7	
Gaya	2,138,331	675	16,351	44,424	71,702	1,537	414	9,287	12,569	55,923	101,036	26·1	
Shahabad	2,063,357	1,864	19,484	55,023	78,929	271	161	9,248	11,003	66,406	109,577	32·1	
Saran (a)	2,467,477	241	9,696	30,120	54,695	61	25	27,506	42,877	57,937	107,295	23·4	
Champaran	1,859,465	5	15,344	34,872	48,920	69	7	11,852	16,112	46 708	80,383	25·1	
Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	498	14,017	67,241	90,330	37	77	13,088	15,567	80,834	119,991	29·8	
Darbhanga	2,801,955	572	13,284	61,336	83,939	28	30	10,602	11,508	72,538	108,761	25 8	
Total ...	15,811,014	4,853	94,184	327,229	481,158	2,403	876	94,928	126,716	429,443	702,934	27·1	

(a) The figures for 1893 are for the calendar year, and do not tally with those shown in previous year's report, which were for the official year 189.

There was a very heavy increase in mortality throughout the Division. In fact the past year has been the most unhealthy on record. It almost seems as if nature had endeavoured to compensate itself for the unusual healthiness of the year immediately preceding. The chief features were the appalling ravages from fever and cholera, the latter of which was comparatively innocuous during the previous year, and the general immunity from small-pox.

47. It is deserving of notice that the increase in general mortality has been about equally shared by the South Gangetic and by the North Gangetic districts, the average increase being 60 per cent. in the former as compared with 61 per cent. in the latter. This points to climatic causes, rather than physical features, being the chief factor in bringing about the late widespread mortality. We hear a great deal now-a-days about intercepted drainage and the country being water-logged, and this is often advanced as the chief reason to account for epidemics of fever, &c. This is to a certain extent sound enough, but it is not the whole truth; and it is not fair that our roads and railways should be called upon to bear more than their proper share of blame. The Collector of Saran, I observe, gives this, viz. the deterioration of drainage, as the chief reason of the large increase of fever in his district. But this physical cause equally existed in the preceding year, when Saran was the healthiest district in Bihar. Take again Gaya. It is certainly not a "water-logged" district. Yet the mortality there from fever was during the past year considerably heavier than in Saran. The fact is that the state of the public health from year to year depends upon the "seasonableness" or otherwise of the weather in a far greater degree than upon any local causes. If the rains are delayed, there is inevitably an epidemic of cholera; if they are prolonged, fever takes its place. During the past year both conditions obtained. First the prolonged drought from October 1893 until June 1894, culminating in a month of unusual heat, produced a state of things exceptionally favourable to the spread of cholera. Next the copiousness of the rainfall and the abnormal prolongation of the rains into November intensified the annual ravages of malaria to a degree hitherto unknown in Bihar.

48. *Patna.*—The causes above-mentioned led to the general increase in the death-rate. The sanitary condition of the city of Patna is still as unsatisfactory as ever. The drainage scheme has, it is true, been carried out; but this, in the absence of any means of flushing the new drains, accentuates rather than mitigates the existing evils. The question of forming a fund for the carrying out of a water-works scheme is now occupying the attention of the Municipal Commissioners, and I trust that some definite steps will shortly be taken to accomplish this object. The Civil Surgeon remarks that the health of the town of Barh is steadily deteriorating owing to the secession of the river Ganges and the formation of an insalubrious chur opposite the town.

49. *Gaya.*—Cholera seems to have been first imported in February by persons returning from the Kumbh *méla* at Allahabad, but it did not break

out in an epidemic form until after the Deokund *méla* in the west of the district. The unusual drought and heat which followed, seconded by long and trying breaks in the rains, gave the disease full play from the end of April until September, the greatest mortality occurring in July and August. The disease was imported into the Gaya jail in July by an under-trial prisoner, and experiments carried out there by the Civil Surgeon, Surgeon-Major Macrae, showed that it was undoubtedly spread by the agency of flies. These experiments, and the results of inoculation of a number of the prisoners against cholera by Professor Haffkine, formed the subject of special reports to Government and of articles in the *Indian Medical Gazette*. The Collector speaks with approbation of the efforts made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Surgeon-Captain Deare, to encourage vaccination, and gives figures to show that in the municipalities where vaccination is compulsory the number of operations exceeded the number of births. Regarding the high mortality from fever, Mr. Macpherson observes that the disease was equally prevalent in the rest of the district as in the canal-irrigated tracts, the excessive rainfall having equalised the conditions throughout the district. The death-rate from this cause was heaviest from July to November, inclusive, the prolongation of the rains enabling it to retain its foothold until late in the latter month.

50. *Shahabad.*—This was, as in the previous year, the most unhealthy of all the districts in the Division. The first appearance of cholera is here again traced to the Kumbh *mêla* at Allahabad. It first broke out in the Sadar subdivision, and then in a village near to Sasaram, and during the heat of May and June in an epidemic form throughout the district. Everything was done by the local officers and District and Local Boards that could be done in the way of affording medical aid, disinfecting, and introducing sanitary reforms, but with little visible effect. The disease tenaciously held its ground, as in Gaya, until September, committing greater ravages than in any other district in the Division. It is at first sight disappointing to find that in the town of Arrah, notwithstanding the introduction of a filtered water-supply, there was an unsually severe outbreak. This is explained by the fact that, owing to the use of coarse sand in the filter-beds, the water for the first few months was much discoloured, and the people on this account objected to take it. This, however, was subsequently remedied, and the purity of the water is now undisputed. The Collector adds that enquiries showed that in parts of the town where the people overcame their prejudices and used the filtered water, cholera was less prevalent than elsewhere. On the subject of the prevalence of cholera throughout the district, the Civil Surgeon remarks as follows:—

"There can be no doubt that the great spread of cholera was due in great part to the defective water-supply of the district and from the pollution of drinking water. The corpses of those who die from cholera are very often not properly burnt, and in many instances are thrown into rivers and irrigation reservoirs without any attempt at cremation whatever. Such occurrences were brought to my notice at Dehri, and were by me reported to the Magistrate, with a request that such practices should, if possible, be put a stop to."

The heavy mortality from fever is ascribed to the same causes as in Gaya and elsewhere, viz., the unusual character of the season. The improvement in vaccination operations is also favourably noticed by the Collector.

51. *Saran* would appear to have suffered less in proportion to population, both from cholera and fever, than most of the other districts. At the same time I note that there is an inordinately large mortality shown under the head of "other causes," and I doubt very much if the statistics have been prepared on the same basis as elsewhere. The contrast is certainly very striking and needs explanation, and I am inviting the attention of the Sanitary Commissioner to the matter.

52. *Champaran.*—The year was as abnormally unhealthy as elsewhere. Such preventive measures as were possible were taken, and six Civil Hospital Assistants were specially employed on cholera duty. The four new dispensaries which are being opened in the north of the district will supply a long-felt want.

53. *Muzaffarpur.*—Here again cholera is thought to have been imported originally from the Kumbh *mêla* in February. It established itself as an

epidemic during the intensity of the heat in May and June, and did not abate until the rains had well set in. Regarding the mortality from fever, which was heavier here than in any other district, the Collector says that the long spell of dry weather caused the lands which are ordinarily covered with water to become exposed to the sun's rays, and thus helped to increase malarial vapours. Possibly also the heavy floods of the preceding year had something to do with this.

54. *Darbhanga.*—The story is the same as in Muzaffarpur, the mortality from fever being second only to that in the sister district. Here, as there and elsewhere, whatever could be done to afford aid was done, but without apparent avail. Only with change of season was the grip of either disease, cholera or fever, relaxed. From this district, as from all the other three North Gangetic districts, small-pox was practically absent.

55. The following table gives the number of deaths and the death-rate in the different municipalities. The most healthy municipalities were Dinapore and Chapra, as in the previous year, and the most unhealthy Jagdispur and Buxar:—

Statement showing the total number of deaths and the death-rate in the different municipalities during the years 1893 *and* 1894.

District.	Town.	Population.	Deaths registered. 1893.	Deaths registered. 1894.	Rate per mille. 1893.	Rate per mille. 1894.	Births registered. 1893.	Births registered. 1894.	Rate per mille. 1893.	Rate per mille. 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patna	Patna	164,942	5,231	6,236	31·71	37·8	4,371	3,900	26·5	24·24
	Barh	12,363	381	487	30·81	39·31	374	374	30·25	30·25
	Bihar	47,723	1,359	2,0[illegible]6	28·48	42·66	1,809	2,058	37·9	43·12
	Dinapore	44,419	861	1,081	19·38	24·33	841	828	18·93	18·64
Gaya	Gaya	80,383	3,205	4,415	39·8	54·9	2,257	1,943	28·0	24·1
	Tikari	11,532	269	482	23·3	41·8	235	216	20·3	18·7
	Daudnagar	9,851	231	431	23·4	47·7	352	301	35·7	30·5
Shahabad	Arrah	46,387	1,351	2,335	29·12	50·33	1,444	1,930	31·12	26·51
	Jagdispore	12,468	564	932	45·23	74·75	365	327	29·27	26·22
	Dumraon	18,380	642	1,16[illegible]	34·9	63·11	688	6[illegible]5	51·4	34·0
	Buxar	13,871	737	1,032	53·1	74·39	450	440	32·4	31·72
	Bhabhua	9,973	365	414	36·59	41·51	293	231	29·37	23·16
	Sasaram	22,637	937	1,076	41·39	47·53	853	910	37·68	40·19
Saran	Chapra	57,352	1,030	1,278	17·9	22·2	1,822	966	23·	16·8
	Revelganj	13,473	353	762	26·3	56·5	423	463	31·3	34·3
	Siwan	17,700	376	645	21·2	36·4	470	375	26·5	21·1
Champaran	Motihari	13,108	365	589	27·84	44·93	358	313	27·31	23·87
	Bettiah	22,780	519	1,080	22·78	47·41	671	688	29·45	30·2
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	49,192	2,547	2,151	51·77	43·72	1,636	1,465	33·25	29·78
	Hajipur	21,487	373	1,185	17·35	55·14	841	827	39·13	38·48
	Lalganj	12,493	1,077	733	86·2	58·67	465	452	37·22	36·18
	Sitamarhi	8,715	741	285	85·02	32·7	266	268	30·52	30·75
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	73,429	2,394	2,877	32·6	39·1	2,226	2,226	30·3	30·3
	Madhubani	17,525	541	668	30·8	38·1	585	1,097	33·3	62·6
	Roshera	10,885	419	638	38·4	58·6	458	422	42·0	38·7
	Total	813,077	26,870	35,008	33·04	43·05	24,053	23,044	29·5	28·3

56. It will be remembered that the statistics in municipalities are collected by the municipal police and those for the rural areas from the reports of the chaukidars. The similarity in total results speaks much for the general improvement that has taken place of late years in this department of the work of the rural police.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

57. As remarked last year, the material condition of the people in an agricultural country like Bihar depends from year to year upon the results of the harvests. In section 3 of this report it has been noticed that during the year under report the conditions in respect to weather and the outturn of the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops varied considerably in the districts to the north and in those to the south of the Ganges. The rice crop, which is the chief crop of the year, was everywhere a good one; but while in the North Gangetic districts the *bhadoi* and *rabi* may be described as average crops, in the South Gangetic districts they were decidedly below the average, and in certain areas so much below it as almost to rank as failures. Although, therefore, the people were everywhere saved, by the good rice crop, from anything approaching want, their prosperity beyond this point varied considerably in degree between one district and another. I will therefore take the seven districts of the Division separately, noticing the condition of the people in each as described by the District Officers.

58. *Patna.*—The Officiating Collector, Mr. Inglis, observes that although the *bhadoi* crop suffered from excessive rain, the other two crops,* especially the rice, were good, and the general condition of the people was prosperous; and he adduces as proof of this the numerous weddings during the late marriage season and the fact that no applications were made for advances under the Land Improvement or Agricultural Loans Acts, although notices inviting them were duly published. Regarding the state of the lower orders in the City of Patna and its immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Inglis remarks as follows:—

* I think myself that Mr. Inglis takes a too favourable general view of the *rabi* crop in his district. In some places it suffered as badly as in Gaya and Shahabad.

"In the Patna City the demand for labour is sufficient, and cases of acute poverty are rarely met with among the labouring classes.

"Many of their boys find work in the opium factory. They are, moreover, frugal to a degree, choosing, it is said, to eat only one meal of suttoo in the middle of the day, in order to be able to invest their savings in jewels and ornaments. A large cultivating class live on the outskirts of the city and make a comfortable living by raising garden produce, including large quantities of potatoes, onions, garlic, cauliflowers, and other vegetables, much of which are exported to Calcutta and other parts of Lower and Western Bengal. This class are generally well-to-do, as this has little fear of loss either from drought or inundation."

59. *Gaya.*—The Collector, Mr. D. J. Macpherson, writes—"The prosperity of the mass of the people generally depends on the character of the harvests. The preceding year was on the whole a prosperous one, owing to the abundant yield of the principal harvest of the year, the winter rice. This was followed, however, by a disappointing *rabi* harvest (1893-94) and one particularly disastrous to the most industrious class in the community, on account of the failure of the poppy crop. Succeeding this, again, came a poor *bhadoi* harvest (1894), but the principal crop of the year, the winter rice, was fully up to the average; and although the subsequent *rabi* harvest (1894-95) has again been a very disappointing one, the condition of the people may, on the whole, be described as fairly prosperous and as at least up to the normal. A pretty good indication of this is the fact that marriages have been celebrated on quite as good a scale as usual."

60. *Shahabad.*—Mr. C. R. Marindin, after reviewing the state of the different crops and noticing the fact that trade, especially in food-grains, has been heavily against the district, that mahajans have shown some backwardness in lending money on mortgages of raiyats' holdings, and that the marriage season has been slacker than usual, goes on to say.—"It would appear from these indications that the purchasing power of the district was at a low ebb, and that the cultivators could not afford to spend so much money on comforts, and that while a good deal of money went out of the district to bring in food-grains, very little came in, and that the raiyats made very little money from the paying crops, such as linseed, mustard and sugarcane, on which their financial condition so much depends. It would also appear from the action of the mahajans that the raiyat's credit and the value of land were to some extent depreciated. There can be little doubt, I think, that the year has been one of difficulty to the cultivating class, and that they have only been saved from a crisis by the excellence of the winter rice crop. It is probable, too, that, apart from the bad agricultural season, all descriptions of business were injuriously affected by the very serious epidemic of fever and cholera which visited the district and caused widespread sickness and mortality among all classes, and that much of the general depression should be attributed to this cause as well as to deficient crops.

"The condition of the petty proprietors in the district seems to be steadily deteriorating. Mr. Beachcroft, in whose subdivision of Sasaram as well as Bhabhua there are large numbers of petty zamindars, points out that the steady rise in prices, accompanied as it has been for many years by only a slight rise in rent, is gradually exterminating this class. 'Marriage expenses,' he says, 'have in no way decreased, and foreclosure on mortgages for money advanced at exorbitant rates of interest are tending to bring about the same result.'

"These remarks are very true. Everything points to the gradual disappearance of the old class of petty zamindar and the transfer of their estates

to the mahajans or their absorption in the properties of the larger proprietors. That they will die hard, however, and cling to the land as long as possible, there is no doubt, and the records of the registration office show that they will mortgage their properties up to the hilt rather than sell any portion of them. Legislation on the lines recently proposed by Mr. Mohini Mohan Roy, curtailing the amount of interest on loans that can be decreed by the Courts, seems to offer them some chance of salvation, but I am afraid that unless their habit of indebtedness, and especially the custom of spending money extravagantly upon marriage ceremonies, can be reformed, it will be a very slender chance, and that for many of them reforms will have come too late."

Mr. Marindin adds that the wages of labour and the price of food-grains remaining much the same as last year, the condition of the labouring classes may be taken as normal.

61. *Saran.*—The Collector, Mr. F. A. Slack, observes: "The material condition of the people as compared with that of last year remained unchanged.

"The heavy rice crop of the preceding year saved the people from experiencing hardship owing to the poor *rabi* crop of 1893-94 and the partial loss of the maize crop during the year under report. Though the price of coarse rice was at one time very close to the famine-warning rate noted by Sir W. Hunter in the Statistical Gazetteer of this district, yet so much has the condition of the people changed for the better since that work was written that no anxiety was experienced with regard to any tract.

"The labouring classes had ample work in agricultural operations, and the numerous indigo factories, the year being a good one, to a great extent supplied them with labour."

* * * * * * *

"The Postal Department took from the treasury the following amounts in the last two years, and used the sums in discharging money orders received:—

				Rs.
April 1893 to March 1894	...	...	...	13,33,450
April 1894 to March 1895	...	...	...	16,42,900

"The people on the whole seemed for Bihar fairly well off during the year under report, but very far removed from the extremely prosperous condition of the peasantry in Eastern Bengal."

As I have often before remarked, the distinguishing economic feature of the Saran district, of all other districts in Bihar, is the extent to which the balance of trade is annually against it. The large remittances through the post office noticed by Mr. Slack are not payments for exports, but they represent a vast number of small remittances to their homes by persons in service in the army, as durwans in Calcutta, and in other more or less menial appointments in Lower Bengal and elsewhere. It is to the money brought into the district in this way, as well as to the large payments by Government to the opium cultivators and the very considerable local outlay by the numerous indigo factories, that the lower classes in Saran owe their safety from being in a chronic state of want. Mr. Slack also remarks on the large number of petty cultivators and able-bodied labourers who, as is the custom throughout North Bihar, migrate annually to the eastern districts after the rains in search of work. Roughly speaking, Mr. Slack thinks that these persons yearly bring back to their homes something like 30 lakhs of rupees. The amount thus brought into the district is, I know, very considerable, but I can scarcely believe that it can be so large as this.

62. *Champaran.*—Mr. E. G. Colvin, the Acting Collector, writes: "The material condition of the people on the whole was satisfactory. The good outturn of the successive crops, *bhadoi*, *aghani* and *rabi*, secured the people generally against deeper indebtedness, and caused a noticeable improvement in their condition at the close of the year, in spite of the suffering caused almost throughout the district by the severe cholera epidemic."

63. *Muzaffarpur.*—The Collector, Mr. Hare, observes as follows:—"The material condition of the people in this district is principally dependent upon the result of the harvests. These, as noticed in the preceding section of 'Weather and crops,' have been, taking one crop with another, favourable. On the whole the district is in a much better condition than what it was at the end of

the year 1893-94. As the Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi reports, the large crowds which flocked to Sitamarhi *mela* this year are a fair indication that the condition of the people is good, and they appear for the most part to be prosperous and contented. The fact that there was no illness or epidemic among such crowds of people also points to their general prosperity and healthy state. I agree with the remarks of the Subdivisional Officer. The people, so far as I have seen, seem well fed and in good condition.

"Collections of cesses have not, however, been very good, and I have heard some complaints of difficulty in collecting rents, though not universally. The fact is that the people are largely indebted, and a good season is very much discounted by the payments which have to be made to mahajans on account of former loans. Where the mahajans are first in the field, the rent collections are often not much more satisfactory in a good year than in a bad year."

64. *Darbhanga.*—Mr. Tute, the Officiating Collector, writes: "It follows that the condition of the people was on the whole better because they enjoyed better crops and were better fed than last year.

"The year was equally favourable for the landless labouring classes. They found sufficient work under the agriculturists, who being high-caste people (Brahmins, Rajputs, Kaisths, &c.), as a rule, do not cultivate their own lands, and require their services for the purpose. Ample work was also available for them on the railways and in the indigo factories.

"I agree with Mr. Williams that in spite of the pressure on the new land, and the fact that in Darbhanga the population has almost doubled itself in the last 20 years, there is no doubt that the people generally are much better off, and that, judging from their appearances, they as a rule seem in easier circumstances than they were 20 years ago. I have not seen anything like distress or poverty during my travels, and I consider the people in any ordinary year to be fairly well off, * * * * * *
and the half-starved peasantry that I knew in these parts some 20 or 22 years ago has its condition very sensibly improved. This year the people were exceptionally prosperous."

65. On the whole it may be said that in the northern districts the year has been, for the mass of the people, a more than usually prosperous one; in Patna and the greater part of Gaya, it has been at least up to the average; while in Shahabad, especially to the south and west, the people have not been so well off as usual. Saran seems, on the whole, both as regards harvests and health, to have come off best, and Shahabad worst. It will be remembered that this was also the case in the preceding year.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

66. The following table shows the number of emigrants registered during the last two years in the several districts of this Division:—

Name of District.	For Colonies.		Tea Districts.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna ...	740	955	57	......
Gaya ...	......	......	300	409
Shahabad ...	1,072	1,917	806	820
Saran ...	209	417	......	......
Champaran ...	......	163	......	......
Muzaffarpur ...	......	......	......	......
Darbhanga ...	132	127	......	......
Total ...	2,153	3,579	1,163	1,229

There was a considerable increase in emigration to the Colonies. It was most marked in Shahabad, and is attributed to a greater demand from Natal and British Guiana than in the previous year. The increase in Saran is chiefly due to a greater influx of emigrants from the North-West Provinces and Nepal, of whom the number registered in this district was 239 against 92 only in the previous year.

67. As remarked in my last year's report, the number of registered emigrants for the tea districts does not represent the number of actual emigrants, for many persons go there under the "free emigration" system. Between 700 and 800 coolies are reported to have emigrated under this system from the district of Shahabad alone; but there is no means, as the Collector observes, of ascertaining the correct figures. There is also a system of free emigration from the Jagdispur estates, belonging to Messrs. Mylne and Company, to the grant in Burma belonging to these gentlemen, a notice of which will be found in paragraph 465 of this report.

68. The classes that principally emigrate to the Colonies are Babhans, Chamars, Dusadhs, Kahars, Kurmis, Koeris, Rajputs and Muhammadans. The Collector of Shahabad remarks :—"The increase in colonial emigration noticed above, and the free emigration which goes on among the cultivating classes, is evidence of the increasing difficulty which cultivators experience in getting enough land for their wants."

69. The Collector of Muzaffarpur, from which district there was no registered emigration during the last two years, writes:—"There is a considerable movement of the people who go out to seek work in the districts to the east and in Calcutta and elsewhere. * * They return again as soon as they have earned a sufficient sum to carry on their own cultivation. It is difficult to estimate the extent of this movement, but no less than Rs. 10,25,339-12-2 are sent in money orders to this district, and a large part of this is the proceeds of such labour."

70. The movement described by Mr. Hare is common to all of the districts of the Division, especially to those lying to the north of the Ganges, as has already been noticed in former reports.

71. There is practically no immigration into the Division. Mr. Tute writes :—"Of the immigrants into the district (Darbhanga), Marwaris and Bengalis form the most noticeable features. The former as a rule take to trade and the latter to service. The people of the district are peculiarly conservative and generally averse to trading speculations."

72. Two cases of abuse in connection with free emigration came to light during the year, in which the offenders were brought to justice. In one case, which occurred in the Patna district, a woman was persuaded to enter into a depôt at Mithapore, and was there kept for three days, besides being criminally assaulted. She managed to escape, and laid her complaint, with the result that the offender (the recruiter) was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under sections 343 and 354, Indian Penal Code, and Rs. 10 fine. In the other case, which occurred in Shahabad, a woman was brought down from Sasaram on pretence of employment by a free recruiter. When she reached Arrah she refused to go to the depôt, and on the recruiter's endeavouring to take her there forcibly, she appealed for aid to a constable, with the result that the recruiter was prosecuted and sentenced under section 341 to a month's imprisonment, which, however, was reduced on appeal to a fine of Rs. 5.

73. The coolie depôts were duly inspected by the Magistrates and other inspecting officers, and defects found were promptly removed. There was no outbreak of disease except in Shahabad, where in a sub-depôt close to Arrah four coolies were attacked with cholera, of whom two died.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

74. I find from an examination of the prices of the three principal food-grains at the principal marts during the last fortnight of each of the two last years that common rice rules on the average $1\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee cheaper than last year, while gram is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ seers dearer and wheat is about the same.

All three articles are also cheaper now than they were two and three years ago. I also find, as was noticed to be the case last year, that the prices of rice in most of the outlying marts, such as Bihar in Patna, Nawada and Aurangabad in Gaya, and Madhubani in Darbhanga, rule somewhat lower than at the nearest grain centres on the railway, thus indicating the sufficiency of the local supplies in the interior. This is not, however, the case at Bhabhua or Sasaram in the Shahabad district, where the rates for both rice and makai are at present somewhat higher than at the district head-quarters. The explanation seems to be that the effects of the excessive rain in July and August were particularly felt in the southern and western portions of the Shahabad district, and affected the outturn of the *bhadoi* and of the late *rabi* crop there more than elsewhere. This remark would equally apply to the subdivision of Buxar, but the prices there are kept on a better level by the fact of its being both on the river Ganges as well as on the line of rail.

75. The Collector of Saran has sent me a chart, which I reproduce below, showing the rise and fall in the prices of common rice and maize during the different months of the past and previous years. It may be taken as showing approximately the state of the market from month to month in the principal trade centres of Bihar. It will be seen from this chart that maize ruled higher almost throughout the year than it did in 1893-94, while in August, owing no doubt to the phenominal weather in July and August mentioned in paragraph 40 of this report, rice ran up to the price noted in the Gazette as the famine warning. Mr. Slack reports, however, that this rise caused no apprehension whatever among the people. The general improvement in their resources of late years enables them to bear a temporary tightening of the market without showing the marked anxiety of former days. The extension of the railway has also, no doubt, much to do with maintaining public confidence in this respect.

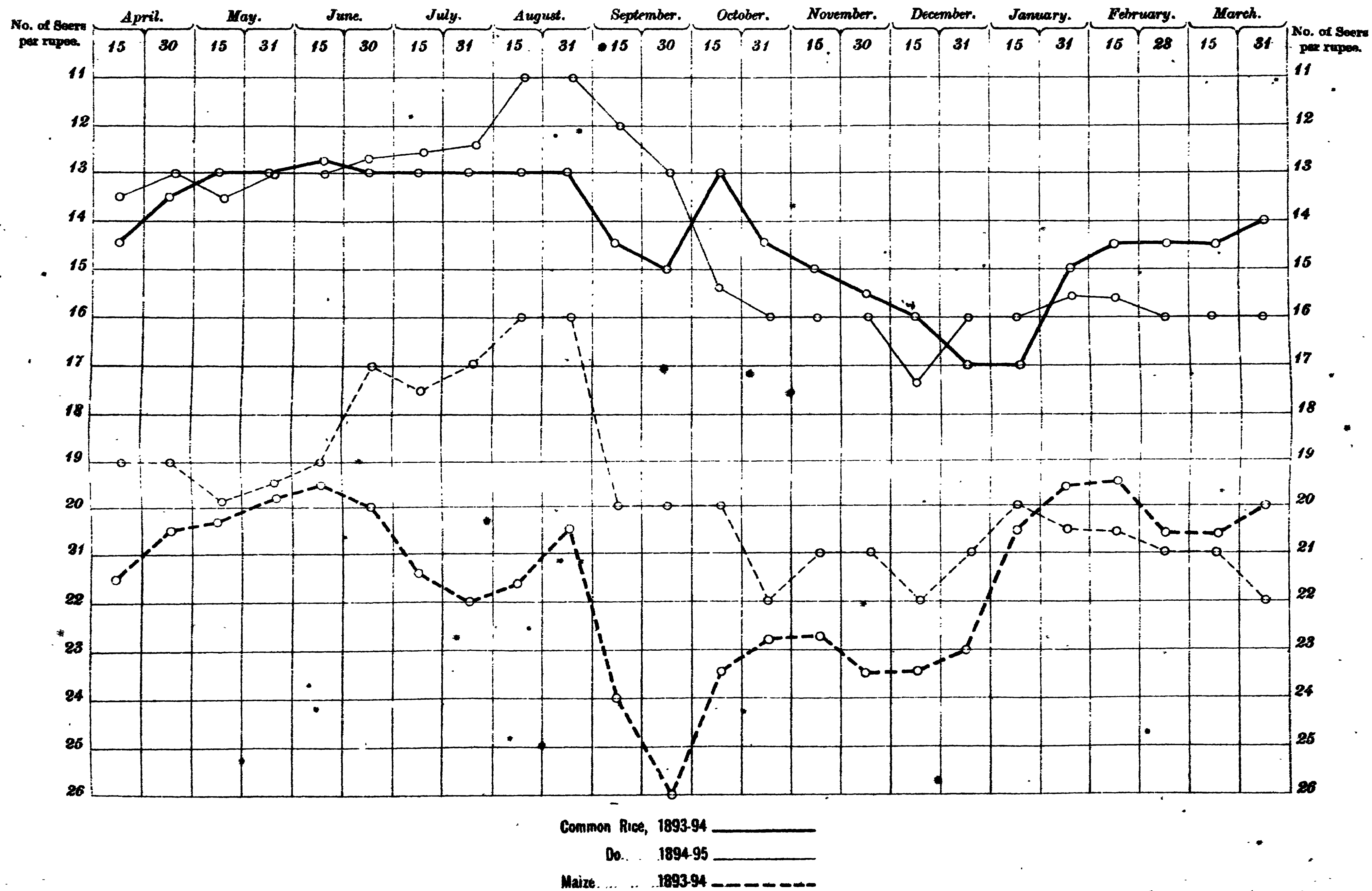
Prices of labour.

76. There has been but little variation in the rates paid for labour during the last three years.

77. *Skilled labour.*—But there is, no doubt, a tendency for skilled labour, in towns, to command a somewhat higher price than formerly. I find that in my report for 1891-92, three years ago, I noticed this, and I observe from the figures now given by some of the Collectors that among masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths the daily wage still shows the same upward tendency. The rise, no doubt, is small and gradual, ¼ anna to ½ anna (per diem) in three or four years, but it is observable all the same. This however is only what might be expected from a combination of circumstances. There is an ever-increasing demand, with our improved roads, for vehicles of a better description than formerly; the use of machinery for soorkee mills, ice machines, and in indigo factories is everywhere coming into use, and hands are required to look after it; while at every district head-quarters and at those subdivisions which have been opened out by the railway, the number of well-to-do residents is steadily increasing, and new houses of more or less architectural pretensions are quickly springing up. There is also a general and marked advance in the standard of domestic comfort among natives of the better class, and cabinet-makers are in greater request than formerly. Add to all this the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee, and the wonder is that the price of skilled labour has increased so slowly as it has done.

78. *Unskilled labour.*—The wages of unskilled labour, on the other hand, maintain from year to year much the same level, their measure usually being the minimum amount required to afford means of subsistence. As noticed before, outside of the towns, labour is usually paid in grain. Even skilled labour, that of the village artizan, is paid wholly or partly in kind, while the field labourer gets the whole of his wage—usually 3 seers a day for a man, 2¼ for a woman, and 1½ for a non-adult—in one or other of the inferior kinds of grain, such as millets or coarse unhusked rice. As before remarked, this system is particularly suited to an agricultural country like Bihar, and has the advantage of not being affected by any rise or fall in the price of food-grains. Whatever the fluctuations in the price for these in the market, the labourer's wage remains the same.

Prices of Common Rice and Maize at Chapra.



VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

79. Besides opium and other exciseable articles, indigo and saltpetre are the principal manufactures of this division.

80. *Indigo.*—Indigo is grown in the North Gangetic districts, viz. Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The following table compares the total outturn and its estimated value during the last two years:—

Name of District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Outturn in maunds.	Value.	Outturn in maunds.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Saran	6,941	19,01,450	14,105	25,26,250
Champaran	8,841	25,26,401	26,180	65,45,000
Muzaffarpur	8,921	25,97,005	25,065	62,66,250
Darbhanga	7,513	19,45,146	19,830	49,57,500
Total ...	32,216	89,70,002	85,180	2,02,95,000

It will be seen that the outturn of indigo was specially good during the year. There was a fall in average price from Rs. 280 to Rs. 238 per maund, but the enormous increase in outturn much more than counterbalanced this. Indeed, it is a matter for congratulation that prices kept up as they did. I notice that in the last year (1892) when there was an unusually large outturn (maunds 83,600), prices fell to Rs. 181 per maund.

81. The Jagdispur concern in Shahabad manufactured 244 maunds of indigo of the value of Rs. 55,275 during the year.

82. *Saltpetre.*—Saltpetre is principally manufactured in the North Gangetic districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. The manufacture is under the control of the Northern India Salt Department.

83. The quantity produced in each of the above districts is given below:—

Name of District.	Saltpetre.		Salt.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Saran	41,629	49,836	5,158	5,670
Champaran	72,299	39,901	4,231	3,405
Muzaffarpur	95,711	70,329	5,061	5,611
Darbhanga	49,071	51,794	2,131	2,178
Total ...	2,58,710	2,11,860	16,576	16,864

84. No explanation of the decrease has been furnished by the Collectors of Champaran and Muzaffarpur. The Collector of Darbhanga states that the increase in his district under the head of saltpetre is explained by the Salt Superintendent to be due to the very favourable weather experienced before and after the rains, and to the greater activity displayed by refiners in consequence of exceptionally high prices. A similar explanation is given for the increase in Saran.

85. The manufacture of saltpetre is only carried on to a small extent in Gaya, where there are but three refineries. The quantity manufactured in these refineries was 4,173 maunds against 3,219 maunds in the preceding year.

86. In Shahaad there are some saltpetre refineries in the Bhabua subdivision, the outturn of which during the year under report was 4,000 maunds against 3,700 maunds in the previous year, the increase being due to favourable weather.

87. *Other manufactures.*—In last year's report I gave an account of the following principal manufactures of this Division, viz., tobacco-curing, sugar-refining, durries and blankets, brassware, bell-metal and stoneware, paper, lac and oil. In the present report, in order to avoid repetition, I will take the Division district by district, and for this purpose I cannot do better than to give the following extracts from the reports of the different Collectors:—

88. *Patna.*—Mr. Inglis writes as follows:—"The local industries carried on in the Patna City, which deserve mention, are carpet, brass utensils, lac ornaments, bangles tiklis, wooden toys, wooden combs, tin foil, silver foil, silver and gold thread, rough pottery, ornaments, palanquins and ekkas. Native embroidery is also manufactured in the city to the value of Rs. 28,000 a year.

"Soap is manufactured in Bihar. During the year under report 1,150 maunds of soap were manufactured to the value of Rs. 6,900. It is consumed locally and exported to Patna.

"Tasar or silk cloth is manufactured to a limited extent within the jurisdiction of the Futwa thana in the Barh subdivision. The business is rapidly declining, although 12 or 14 years back a large trade was carried on with Calcutta and the North-Western Provinces, and the dealers did a very lucrative business. The decline of the industry is said to be due to the competition with imported machine-made articles.

"Chamali oil of the best quality is manufactured at Barh, but it has no commercial value. Only an insignificant quantity is exported."

89. *Gaya.*—Of the different manufactures in Gaya, Mr. D. J. Macpherson gives the following interesting account:—

"The chief industries of the district of Gaya, besides the manufacture of exciseable articles, are lac, sugar-refining, tobacco-curing, cotton cloth, tasar silk, blankets, carpets, brassware, saltpetre, stoneware and mica.

"The lac industry was in a very prosperous condition during the year. There were 23 factories at work, which turned out 48,200 maunds of shell-lac valued at Rs. 29,40,200 as against 19 factories with an outturn of 15,500 maunds valued at Rs. 8,83,500 in the preceding year. The price rose to about Rs. 61 per maund from Rs. 57 in 1893 and Rs. 45 in 1892. The factories are all situated in and near Imanganj in the south of the district, bordering on the jungles of Chota Nagpur.

"Sugar-refining is a gradually declining industry, and is now carried on only on a small scale, not even sufficient for local consumption. The production of crude sugar is, however, an important industry, and large quantities of this article are exported to Bombay and up-country, but the traffic statistics show a large falling off during the year under report as compared with the two preceding years, which must be due to good produce elsewhere, as the crop in Gaya was on the whole about as good as last year.

"Tobacco-curing forms an important industry in this district, although the leaf itself has all to be imported, chiefly from Tirhut. The principal centres of manufacture are Gaya, Gurna, and Paibigha, the brand manufactured in the last-named place being held in much esteem by native connoisseurs all over India. I have seen in the town of Muzaffarpur in the heart of the district, from which the leaf mostly comes, a signboard over a shop, advertising 'Real Gaya tobacco.' The export of tobacco from the district by rail and canal was about the same as last year; and, although the importation of the raw material was much less, a large quantity has been brought in since the close of the year.

"The weaving by hand of coarse cotton cloths is still carried on to some extent, as the lower classes prefer it to imported machine-made stuff on account of its greater durability, particularly for winter clothing. The weavers have, however, largely taken to using machine-spun yarn; but the industry is in a languishing condition on account of the cheapness of imported piece-goods.

"Tasar silk is woven to some extent at Buniyadganj near Gaya, at Kadirganj near Nawada, and at Daudnagar in Aurangabad, the cocoons being got from

Chota Nagpur. The quality is poor, but pilgrims like to take some away with them. The industry is not in a flourishing condition, as it is unable to stand the competition of machine-made stuff.

"Blankets are manufactured in large quantities in this district, chiefly at Rampur and Bhadeya in the Sadar subdivision and at Amba and Chilki in Aurangabad. The industry is a thriving one, and there is a large export to Chatra in Hazaribagh and to Bengal, in addition to the local consumption. The manufacture is, however, carried on by a poor class of people, the Gareries or shepherds, who get advances from middlemen.

"Carpets and rugs of superior quality are made at Obra and Daudnagar in the Aurangabad subdivision, and command good prices, though the weavers are poor people. The industry did not thrive so well as usual during the year under report.

"Brassware and bell-metal continue to be extensively manufactured in the district, chiefly at Daudnagar and Nabinagar in Aurangabad, and Manpur near Gaya. About one-fourth is believed to be exported. Figures of Hindu deities in brass, manufactured in Gaya, are taken away in considerable quantities by pilgrims.

"Stoneware of superior durability is manufactured at the Pathalkatti hill, about 18 miles north-east of Gaya, by a colony of stone-cutters whose ancestors were brought into the district from Jaipur in Rajputana to build the Vishnupad Temple in Gaya. Though not an important industry, the articles manufactured are taken by pilgrims to all parts of India, and seem much prized."

90. *Shahabad.*—Mr. Marindin also gives a full account of the industries in his district as follows:—

"The chief manufactures of the district are sugar, paper, blanket, grindstones, pottery, brass work and country cloth.

"The manufacture of sugar is confined to the villages of Hariharganj, Nasriganj, Dumraon, Dubauli, Mahuar, Chandanpura, Nai Bazar, and Jagdispur, situated in Sasaram, Buxar, and the Arrah subdivisions.

"The total outturn of sugar during the year was 31,850 maunds against 50,310 maunds of the preceding year. The decrease is due to a partial failure of the sugarcane. The sugar refineries in Nasriganj have yielded a large profit to the refineries. It is being exported in large quantities to distant parts of the country. The value is estimated at Rs. 1,57,000 against Rs. 1,54,500 in the previous year.

"Paper was at one time made in large quantities in Hariharganj. This industry has now almost died away, as the local product cannot compete with the paper of Serampore mill. The paper made here is called Basha paper, and is exported to Benares and North-Western Provinces, and is used largely by bankers on account of its durability.

"Carpets are manufactured in the Bhabhua and Sasaram subdivisions. The industry is reported to be thriving. The carpets made at Sasaram are of superior quality and command a good sale. They are made both of cotton and wool.

"The manufacture of coarse country cloth is on the decline, due to the competition of English piece-goods. Country cloth is, however, still preferred, by those who can afford to buy it, for its durability and warmth in the cold season.

"Country blankets are woven by the shepherd caste, those made in Bhabhua being of superior texture. Wooden vessels and toys made in Sasaram and Arrah are taken to large fairs held in the district, where they command good prices.

"Lacquered pottery made at Sasaram is chiefly bought by Europeans. It consists of ordinary earthen pots and vases of various shapes painted over with lac. This industry is confined to a few individuals, and though the trade is not extensive, the small cost of production and the high prices often successfully demanded leave a good margin of profit to the producers.

"Stone-mills are made in the Sasaram subdivision, the stone being taken from quarries in the Kymore hills. A large quantity is sent annually to Patna.

"Metalling for roads is also brought in large quantities from the quarries of the Kymore range. The Public Works Department has a line of tracks running from Dhandar quarry to Dehri, a distance of 7 miles.

"Brass, copper, and bell-metal are worked by Thatheris and Kaseras into various ornaments for the feet and arms. Brassware is generally brought from Mirzapur and Benares.

"Mustard and linseed continue to be pressed in the old-fashioned Koolhoos. The model machine invented in the Alipore Jail is so far only used for jail labour. The manufacture of vegetable oils is everywhere suffering much from the competition of mineral oil."

91. *Saran.*—Besides giving an account of the indigo and saltpetre industries and of the opium crop of the year, the particulars of which have been noticed elsewhere in this report, Mr. Slack merely states that the other principal manufactures in his district are utensils of bell-metal and Siwan pottery, unrefined sugar and castor-oil. No reliable statistics appear to be available, though as regards sugar the Collector states that the cultivation is steadily increasing, as the raiyats find that the plant is not injured by temporary floods, as is the case with maize which it replaces. The Siwan castor-oil mill, which was established in 1890 and is worked by steam-power under European supervision, is still at work, but the Company are reported to be unwilling to give any information as to the extent of their transactions.

92. *Champaran.*—The Officiating Collector reports that there are no handicrafts deserving special notice in his district, the only articles of manufacture worth mentioning, besides exciseable articles, indigo and saltpetre, being sugar, the outturn of which is roughly estimated at maunds 2,500, as in the preceding year.

93. *Muzaffarpur.*—Cloth-weaving is still carried on by the Jolahas in the Hajipur subdivision. The cloth is coarse, but cheap and durable. Coarse blankets are also made, but inferior to those of Gaya and Shahabad. At Sursand, in the Sitamarhi subdivision, the manufacture of carpets is still carried on, but the industry is, it is believed, declining.

94. *Darbhanga.*—After noticing the results during the past year in regard to indigo and saltpetre, Mr. Tute writes:—

"The other manufactures carried on in this district are as follows:—

(1) Tobacco-curing.
(2) Sugar-refining.
(3) Kukti cloth.

"Tobacco is manufactured after the European method at Poosa by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Company. The factory turned out 746 maunds of manufactured tobacco against 530 maunds in the preceding year, and 1,628,347 cigars and cigarettes against 2,321,594 in the previous year. The decrease under the head of cigarettes and cigars is due to the manufacture of cigarettes having been discontinued during the year under review. It is reported that the industry is not a very paying one owing to shrinkage of the market.

"The manufacture of sugar is confined chiefly to the Madhubani subdivision. A refinery on the European method, opened since November 1893, noticed in the last year's report, is now in full working order with all the modern appliances of machinery. In course of my inspection of the refinery, I noticed that the sugar turned out was equal to any one could get in Calcutta, and the establishment of this factory should prove a great convenience to people living in Bihar, and also give a great incentive to the local sugar cultivation.

"The total quantity of sugar manufactured in the subdivision and its value are estimated at 44,096 maunds and Rs. 4,40,960 against 1,95,000 maunds and Rs. 19,50,000 in the preceding year. The falling off in the outturn is explained to be due to the dull state of the market. The figures are, however, considered unreliable. Fear of income-tax assessments probably prevents the dealers from giving accurate figures.

"The manufacture of kukti cloth is carried on to some extent in the Madhubani subdivision. It is made from a cotton of that name of a naturally brown colour, indigenous to the subdivision. The cloth very much resembles tasar silk both in colour and texture. The use of it is confined chiefly to the higher classes of people, especially Brahmans. The industry is, however, failing, owing to the competition of European piece-goods."

95. It will be observed from the above accounts of the manufactures in the different districts that native handicrafts have not found the same

home in the districts to the north as in those to the south of the Ganges. The reason of this, as I learn from one of the oldest and best-informed residents,* seems to be that after the murder of Alamgir II and the fall of Delhi in 1759 A.D., the members of the Muhammadan nobility attached to the Mogul Court retired to the jagirs that had been given them in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts, bringing in their train large numbers of artificers and traders of all kinds who settled down in the above three districts; while the four districts to the north of the Ganges were still in an unsettled state, sparsely populated, and only partially cultivated.

* Nawab Wilayet Ali, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E.

96. *Mines.*—The only mines in the Division are the mica mines of Singar and Supahi in the Nawada subdivision of Gaya. There is nothing to add on the subject of these mines to the information given in last year's report, except that the output appears still to be decreasing, the figures for the three last years being for 1892 maunds 800, for 1893 maunds 640, and for 1894 maunds 547.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

97. The subjoined statement has been compiled from the statistics furnished to the District Officers by the Railway authorities, in accordance with the instructions contained in Government order No. 2Cir., dated 16th April last. It shows the "up" and "down" import and export traffic in the 22 chief articles of trade, noted in the margin, of the several districts of this Division carried by the East Indian and Bengal and North-Western Railways during the year under review.

Rail-borne trade.

1. Rice.
2. Paddy.
3. Wheat.
4. Gram and pulse.
5. Other food-grains.
6. Jute, raw.
7. Gunny-bags.
8. Linseed.
9. Mustard seed.
10. Tea, Indian.
11. Cotton, raw.
12. Silk, raw.
13. Sugar, refined.
14. Do., unrefined.
15. Tobacco, manufactured.
16. Ditto, unmanufactured.
17. Cotton piece-goods, European { in bales. / in boxes.
18. Ditto, Indian { in bales. / in boxes.
19. Cotton twist, European.
20. Ditto, Indian.
21. Salt, Indian.
22. Kerosine oil.

Statement showing the "up" and "down" import and export traffic of the several districts of the Patna Division carried by rail during the year ending 31*st March* 1895.

List of articles.	Imports (Patna) From up-country.	Imports (Patna) From down-country.	Exports (Patna) To up-country.	Exports (Patna) To down-country.	Imports (Gaya) From up-country.	Imports (Gaya) From down-country.	Exports (Gaya) To up-country.	Exports (Gaya) To down-country.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	1,12,211	3,21,361	1,07,001	31,811	534	18,344	1,09,464	1,48,000
2. Paddy	40,997	30,416	4,225	2,780	344	16	622	15,309
3. Wheat	1,91,548	11,309	5,173	5,043	46,595	1,079	142	3,444
4. Gram and pulse	2,07,504	76,706	97,603	1,95,977	1,27,691	60,315	48,567	11,792
5. Other food-grains	1,26,937	8,346	11,753	59,283	7,196	1,409	4,192	2,8[illegible]9
6. Jute, raw	431	813	83	1,767	90	17	...	...
7. Gunny-bags	6,639	43,784	16,086	10,430	4,492	9,945	1,917	2,460
8. Linseed	25,483	794	2,686	5,01,295	7	201	...	1,17,612
9. Mustard seed	6,440	1,789	1,490	41,888	51	339	62	6,085
10. Tea, Indian	99	58	6	2	8	2	...	...
11. Cotton, raw	13,958	408	976	1,050	3,343	179	101	56
12. Silk, raw	135	641	547	1,077	20	104	4	211
13. Sugar, refined	947	4,679	558	1,407	446	564	24	2
14. Do., unrefined	28,954	10,499	11,919	94,476	44,039	2,215	13,347	1,84,426
15. Tobacco, manufactured	1,490	115	593	1,821	35	96	140	5,218
16. Ditto, unmanufactured	23,643	12,639	1,33,523	45,331	30,759	14,662	3,746	2,357
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. { in bales	402	49,795	428	36	206	29,941	96	134
{ in boxes	24	2,441	...	...	2	622	5	...
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. { in bales	2,402	240	2,086	5,563	786	206	101	439
{ in boxes	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8
19. Cotton twist, European	314	1,974	...	...	...	457	...	1
Ditto, Indian	624	16,109	488	149	68	21,431	30	31
20. Salt	46,447	2,11,263	6,079	5,967	3,515	1,85,236	409	291
21. Kerosine oil	1,931	88,642	20,591	1,944	8	17,354	22	33
Total	8,34,705	8,91,909	4,13,736	10,11,462	2,70,072	3,65,[illegible]62	1,[illegible]	4,96,868

List of Articles.	Imports From up-country.	Imports From down-country.	Exports To up-country.	Exports To down-country.	Imports From up-country.	Imports From down-country.	Exports To up-country.	Exports To down-country.
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Shahabad.				*Saran.*			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	2,441	6,50,928	5,440	1,797	7,94,644	1,84,817	9,325	5,696
2. Paddy	2,278	2,749	94	441	91,481	1,21,236	3,184	2,068
3. Wheat	2,21,998	6,033	2,647	9,011	15,487	1,27,686	4,010	6,678
4. Gram and pulse	1,30,677	16,456	1,183	75,616	30,917	2,77,761	14,590	9,036
5. Other food-grains	1,38,464	52,732	4,127	6,130	6,33,614	6,21,369	37,740	80,844
6. Jute, raw	2	...	77	664	153	1	161	621
7. Gunny-bags	1,984	10,629	4,257	7,670	9,400	2,261	14,660	21,573
8. Linseed	3,983	522	203	1,98,069	18,283	1,19,644	9,812	1,06,908
9. Mustard seed	18,180	3,942	383	2,434	6,903	7,251	281	6,276
10. Tea, Indian	2	17	2	...	34	2	5	...
11. Cotton, raw	12,318	95	41	820	292	544	346	949
12. Silk, raw	...	41	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Sugar, refined	255	1,018	2,677	351	2,790	12,092	10,396	21,613
14. Do., unrefined	3,487	6,929	1,13,248	93,545	786	50,969	5,802	13,995
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	64	77	7	156	1,934	340	219	104
16. Ditto, unmanufactured ...	50	95,416	664	552	33,726	640	1,318	617
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. in bales	252	56,526	342	141	51,793	674	3,043	1,537
in boxes	6	2,939	...	2	...	...	...	...
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. in bales	726	862	625	3,364	3,000	677	3,245	2,733
in boxes	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...
19. Cotton twist, European ...	10	129	...	13	20	19	...	...
20. Ditto, Indian	1,399	10,661	347	99	3,343	18	74	214
21. Salt	1,442	2,23,179	3,427	99	2,11,539	6,337	8,896	5,211
22. Kerosine oil	2	9,142	12	...	22,157	10,662	3,663	2,637
Total ...	5,40,020	10,97,022	1,39,803	4,01,002	19,32,386	15,45,000	1,30,220	2,89,147

List of Articles.	Imports From up-country.	Imports From down-country.	Exports To up-country.	Exports To down-country.	Imports From up-country.	Imports From down-country.	Exports To up-country.	Exports To down-country.
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Champaran.				*Muzaffarpur.*			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	2,747	1,692	42,396	14,362	2,28,487	3,51,449	3,51,788	11,949
2. Paddy	3,405	10,395	17,308	28,025	10,766	43,266	14,802	7,973
3. Wheat	114	1,297	3,818	9,346	7,448	51,024	6,221	5,159
4. Gram and pulse	340	2,542	879	5,274	18,301	51,166	11,883	11,895
5. Other food-grains	16,055	18,984	74,226	86,230	92,022	3,45,527	3,92,615	1,24,363
6. Jute, raw	337	160	...	484	132	368	250	1,160
7. Gunny-bags	9,349	2,516	950	1,641	16,303	10,848	12,837	8,252
8. Linseed	1,283	1,505	15,715	1,46,610	1,279	24,860	2,15,789	2,08,461
9. Mustard seed	393	279	923	3,581	2,969	6,983	7,405	11,744
10. Tea, Indian	82	1	...	...	17	14	4	9
11. Cotton, raw	132	3,295	11	29	1,956	1,287	251	399
12. Silk, raw	...	...	..	...	...	...	13	34
13. Sugar, refined	1,131	35,083	1,179	11,260	7,495	19,950	1,091	1,130
14. Do., unrefined	706	1,635	751	6,257	9,003	26,797	1,410	2,635
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	1,502	737	155	75	365	67	1,176	724
16. Ditto, unmanufactured ...	32,767	148	803	497	17,664	773	1,22,610	60,032
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. in bales	11,263	2,872	146	112	...	...	...	...
in boxes	...	...	...	...	44,388	681	428	520
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. in bales	70,181	357	176	404	...	...	...	...
in boxes	...	...	...	...	1,824	521	285	454
19. Cotton twist, European ...	111	...	...	...	126	3	22	26
20. Ditto, Indian	4,869	152	..	45	5,803	489	56	103
21. Salt	1,98,135	79,374	17,549	2,541	2,04,974	11,066	31,675	15,755
22. Kerosine oil	32,863	3,298	1,730	57	42,235	2,819	3,353	1,419
Total ...	3,87,715	1,66,542	1,79,385	3,10,830	7,13,567	9,49,967	11,75,967	4,74,196

List of Articles.	Imports From up-country.	Imports From down-country.	Exports To up-country.	Exports To down-country.	Imports From up-country.	Imports From down-country.	Exports To up-country.	Exports To down-country.
	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
	Darbhanga.				*Total.*			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	40,092	5,59,525	4,09,376	1,43,371	11,81,156	20,88,116	10,34,790	3,52,676
2. Paddy	20,057	3,07,117	34,607	36,377	1,69,328	5,15,195	75,392	92,908
3. Wheat	18,858	25,098	7,524	3,604	5,02,048	2,24,216	29,585	43,325
4. Gram and pulse	8,651	14,784	18,431	2,506	5,24,071	5,01,730	1,93,136	3,12,098
5. Other food-grains	3,72,680	3,99,521	5,72,682	1,93,905	13,86,970	14,47,958	10,97,335	5,59,129
6. Jute, raw	904	1,114	475	1,279	2,049	2,493	1,046	5,875
7. Gunny-bags	25,860	16,121	19,385	18,596	74,117	96,102	69,602	70,623
8. Linseed	3,050	64,360	6,573	7,40,561	53,373	2,31,895	2,50,678	20,19,516
9. Mustard seed	2,036	40,017	14,450	85,613	36,072	60,600	24,994	1,57,621
10. Tea, Indian	85	18	..	724	277	110	17	795
11. Cotton, raw	3,194	1,465	1,270	89	35,192	7,273	2,996	3,392
12. Silk, raw	16	..	16	...	171	786	583	1,322
13. Sugar, refined	2,935	12,017	25,596	29,996	16,049	85,403	41,521	65,759
14. Do., unrefined	1,909	36,199	41,291	1,25,411	83,884	1,37,443	1,87,248	5,20,745
15. Tobacco, manufactured ...	241	3,670	1,898	2,028	5,631	5,102	4,188	10,126
16. Ditto, unmanufactured ...	605	1,375	1,72,463	2,28,339	1,39,214	65,553	4,25,217	3,40,785
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. in bales	75,042	515	2,514	318	1,83,378	1,46,906	7,904	2,800
in boxes	...	...	...	...				
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. in bales	1,078	1,155	1,161	480	79,989	4,018	7,681	13,493
in boxes	...	...	...	...				
19. Cotton twist, European ...	373	16	281	26	954	2,598	253	6
20. Ditto, Indian	21,969	599	9,226	452	38,096	55,459	10,161	1,992
21. Salt	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The total of this railway trade with the different districts is shown below in thousands of maunds:—

District.	Imports		Exports		Total		Total trade.
	From up-country.	From down country.	To up-country.	To down-country.	Imports.	Exports.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1,000 Mds.	1,000 Mds.	1,000 Mds.	1,000 Mds.	1,000 Mds.	1,000 Mds.	1,000 Mds.
Patna	835	892	414	1,012	1,727	1,426	3,153
Gaya	270	365	183	495	635	678	1,313
Shahabad	540	1,097	140	401	1,637	541	2,178
Saran	1,932	1,545	130	289	3,477	419	3,896
Champaran	387	167	179	317	554	496	1,050
Muzaffarpur ...	714	950	1,176	474	1,664	1,650	3,314
Darbhanga	1,036	1,520	1,487	1,628	2,556	3,115	5,671
Total ...	5,714	6,536	3,709	4,616	12,250	8,325	20,575

98. In order to explain as clearly as possible the particulars of this trade, I have had the following abstract prepared showing the movements of the principal articles:—

Statement showing the movements by rail of the following articles in the districts of the Patna Division during the year ending 31*st March* 1895.

Districts.	RICE AND PADDY IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							WHEAT IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							GRAIN AND PULSE IN 1,000 MAUNDS.						
	Imports			Exports			Balance for (+) or against (−) district.	Imports			Exports			Balance for (+) or against (−) district.	Imports			Exports			Balance for (+) or against (−) district.
	From up.	From down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.		From up.	From down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.		From up.	From down.	Total.	Up	Down.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Patna	153	352	505	111	35	146	−359	192	11	203	5	5	10	−193	207	79	286	98	196	294	+8
Gaya	1	18	19	110	158	268	+249	47	2	49	...	4	4	−45	128	60	188	49	12	61	−127
Shahabad	5	654	659	6	2	8	−651	222	6	228	3	9	12	−216	131	16	147	1	76	77	−70
Saran	886	306	1,192	12	8	20	−1,172	15	128	143	4	7	11	−132	31	278	309	15	9	24	−285
Champaran	6	12	18	60	42	102	+84	...	1	1	4	9	13	+12	...	3	3	...	5	5	+2
Muzaffarpur	299	335	634	367	20	387	−247	7	51	58	6	5	11	−47	18	51	69	12	12	24	−45
Darbhanga	60	867	927	444	180	624	−303	19	25	44	7	4	11	−33	9	15	24	18	2	20	−4
Total ...	1,350	2,604	3,954	1,110	445	1,555	−2,399	502	224	726	29	43	72	−654	524	502	1,026	193	312	505	−521
	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							LINSEED IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							MUSTARD SEED IN 1,000 MAUNDS.						
Patna	127	8	135	12	59	71	−64	26	1	27	3	501	504	+477	7	2	9	2	42	44	+35
Gaya	7	1	8	4	2	6	−2	...	...	...	...	118	118	+118	...	...	...	...	6	6	+6
Shahabad	138	53	191	4	6	10	−181	4	1	5	...	198	198	+193	18	4	22	...	2	2	−20
Saran	634	621	1,255	38	81	119	+1,136	18	120	138	10	107	117	−21	7	7	14	...	6	6	−8
Champaran	16	19	35	74	86	160	+125	1	1	2	16	147	163	+161	...	...	...	1	4	5	+5
Muzaffarpur	92	346	438	393	125	518	+80	1	25	26	215	208	423	+397	3	7	10	7	12	19	+9
Darbhanga	373	400	773	573	200	773	......	3	84	87	7	741	748	+661	2	40	42	15	86	101	+59
Total ...	1,387	1,448	2,835	1,098	559	1,657	+1,094	53	232	285	251	2,020	2,271	+1,986	37	60	97	25	158	183	+86
	SUGAR, UNREFINED, IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED, IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							COTTON PIECE-GOODS (EUROPEAN) IN 1,000 MAUNDS.						
Patna	24	11	35	12	94	106	+61	24	13	37	123	48	171	+134	1	52	53	1	...	1	−52
Gaya	44	2	46	13	184	197	+151	31	15	46	4	2	6	−40	...	30	30	...	...	...	−30
Shahabad	3	7	10	113	94	207	+197	...	35	35	1	1	2	−33	...	59	59	...	...	...	−59
Saran	1	51	52	5	14	19	−33	34	1	35	1	1	2	−33	52	1	53	3	2	5	−48
Champaran	1	2	3	1	6	7	+4	33	...	33	1	1	2	−31	11	3	14	...	...	...	−14
Muzaffarpur	9	27	36	2	3	5	−31	17	1	18	123	60	183	+165	44	1	45	...	1	1	−44
Darbhanga	2	38	40	41	125	166	+126	...	1	1	172	228	400	+399	75	1	76	3	..	3	−73
Total ...	84	138	222	187	520	707	+475	139	66	205	425	341	766	+561	183	147	330	7	3	10	−320
	COTTON PIECE-GOODS (INDIAN) IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							SALT IN 1,000 MAUNDS.							KEROSINE OIL IN 1,000 MAUNDS.						
Patna	2	...	2	2	6	8	+6	46	211	257	6	5	11	−246	2	84	86	20	2	22	−64
Gaya	1	...	1	...	...	...	−1	4	185	189	...	...	...	−189	...	17	17	...	...	...	−17
Shahabad	1	1	2	1	3	4	+2	1	223	224	3	...	3	−221	...	9	9	...	...	...	−9
Saran	3	1	4	3	3	6	+2	212	7	219	9	5	14	−205	22	11	33	4	3	7	−26
Champaran	70	...	70	...	...	...	−70	198	79	277	18	3	21	−256	33	3	36	2	...	2	−34
Muzaffarpur	2	1	3	...	1	1	−2	205	11	216	32	16	48	−168	42	3	45	3	1	4	−41
Darbhanga	1	1	2	1	1	2	......	349	10	359	100	7	107	−252	87	4	91	48	2	50	−41
Total ...	80	4	84	7	14	21	−63	1,015	726	1,741	168	36	204	−1,537	186	131	317	77	8	85	−232

99. *Food-grains.*—It will be seen that the balance of rail-borne trade in food-grains has during the past year been very heavily against the Division as a whole. Taking all food-grains together, the imports amounted to 8,541 thousands of maunds against exports aggregating 3,789 thousands of maunds, showing a balance against the Division of 4,752 thousands of maunds. The only districts which show a balance in their favour are Gaya and Champaran to the extent of 75 thousands and 223 thousands of maunds respectively. The balance against the others is:—

Patna	...	...	608	thousands of maunds.	
Shahabad	...	...	1,118	"	"
Saran	...	...	2,725	"	"
Muzaffarpur	...	...	259	"	"
Darbhanga	...	...	340	"	"

The above unfavourable balances will be further increased by taking into account the trade with Nepal, which shows imports of food-grains during the year of over 1,613 thousands of maunds into the three northern districts, as will be seen by reference to paragraph 113 below.

100. *Oilseeds, Sugar, Tobacco.*—On the other hand, the balance of the rail-borne trade was in favour of the Division in oilseeds by 2,072 thousands of maunds, Darbhanga, Patna, Muzaffarpur being the chief exporters; in unrefined sugar by 485 thousands of maunds, chiefly from Shahabad, Gaya, Darbhanga, and Patna; and in unmanufactured tobacco to the extent of 561 thousands of maunds, most of which came from the Darbhanga, Patna, and Muzaffarpur districts.

101. *Salt, Piece-goods, Kerosine oil.*—The net importations by rail of salt into the Division were 1,537 thousands of maunds (approximately 4 seers per head of population); of cotton piece-goods 383 thousands of maunds, of which 320 were of European and 63 thousands of Indian manufacture; and of kerosine oil 232 thousands of maunds. It will be noticed that a larger quantity of salt went to Champaran than to any other district, besides practically the whole of the cotton piece-goods of Indian manufacture. This was for re-export to Nepal.

River-borne trade.

102. But it is to be remembered that besides the above rail-borne traffic, there is a heavy river-borne trade to and from the different districts by the Ganges, Gogra, Gandak, and other smaller rivers, of which we have no statistics. On this subject the following remarks by the Collector of the Patna district may be quoted:—

"A glance at the statements prepared by the East Indian Railway authorities, showing the rail-borne trade of this district, will at once discover certain marked characteristics. At the same time it must be remembered that the rail-borne trade represents but a very small part of the trade of the whole district. In the case of certain articles only can the figures be looked on as representing the total imports or exports, and these are exceedingly few in number. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the main stream of the Ganges traverses the northern boundary of the district with the large marts of Dinapore, Bankipore, and Patna situated upon it, and the greater part of the merchandise of the district is borne upon its waters in a weekly service of steamers to and from Calcutta (there is a bi-weekly service during the busy season), and in a large number of country boats.

"To indicate the very large amount of river-borne traffic, I may note that Messrs. Ralli Brothers' Agent informs me that nearly the whole of the grain and oilseeds purchased by that firm in this city is sent to Calcutta by steamer. Thus I estimate that, while about two hundred and fifty thousands maunds of linseed are exported yearly from Patna City by rail, at least twice that quantity is exported by boat and steamer. The same remarks apply with equal truth to the export of all food-grains and oilseeds."

103. *River-borne trade between Bihar and the Nadia rivers system.*—The portion of this trade which finds its way into the returns of the Nadia rivers system is shown in the following abstract statement:—

Statement showing the exports and imports from and to the Patna Division as shown in the traffic returns of the Nadia rivers.

Districts.	Exports from the Patna Division.				Imports to the Patna Division.		
	Food-grains.	Oilseeds.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Food-grains.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Patna	17,152	82,031	2,351	21,758	Nil	15,020	42,050
Gaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shahabad	21,012	498	200	25	...	550	..
Saran	18,211	64,110	1,661	Nil	17,535	12,600	23,036
Champaran	200	54,957	Nil	15	Nil	Nil	Nil
Muzaffarpur ...	50	6,199	Nil	1,287	Nil	Nil	725
Darbhanga	278	72,161	Nil	9,936	2,936	6,650	520
Total ...	56,903	2,79,956	4,212	33,021	20,471	34,820	66,331

Some figures have also been sent to me by the Collectors of Patna and Saran, taken from the returns of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, of the trade from this Division which finds its way into those canals. The whole quantity shown is only 1,475 maunds, of which 1,100 maunds consisted of exports of unmanufactured tobacco.

104. As directed in paragraph 3 of Government order, Miscellaneous No. 3250, dated 12th September 1894, I give the following statement of the imports into Calcutta of some of the principal trade staples from the different districts of the Patna Division. The figures have been compiled from the monthly statements published in the *Calcutta Gazette* :—

Imports from the Patna Division into Calcutta from 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

ENCE IMPORTED.	FOOD-GRAINS.							OILSEEDS.		SUGAR.		TOBACCO.	
	Rice and paddy.			Wheat.	Gram and pulse.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Refined.	Un-refined.	Un-manu-factured.	Manu-factured.
	Rice.	Paddy.	Total in rice.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
a	6,995	..	6,995	2,018	1,65,126	63,611	2,37,750	8,35,831	28,031	1,811	34,068	18,951	12,877
a	100	...	100	...	5,584	672	6,356	1,15,622	2,482	...	43,019	823	4,768
ahad	3,285	...	3,286	1,645	73,[illegible]92	5,162	83,684	2,31,369	1,610	...	63,218	...	22
n	9	...	9	1,500	8,325	9,500	19,394	1,58,136	14,066	248	5,771	157	1
mparan	14	..	14	...	11	1,404	1,519	1,66,232	4,555	...	699	42	1
affarpur	661	...	661	...	659	4,989	6,309	2,[illegible]9,533	8,916	...	...	998	7
bhanga	1,574	26	1,590	7,027	9,208	1,482	19,307	4,97,042	63,145	5	12,113	7,928	653
tal for 1894-95 ...	12,638	26	12,654	12,190	2,62,505	86,970	3,74,319	22,83,765	1,23,735	2,067	1,59,483	23,899	18,389
tal for 1893-94 ...	1,53,831	2,093	1,55,139	76,198	5,18,963	1,90,583	9,49,820	32,86,191	6,00,616	8,718	1,46,197	12,600	20,568

It will be seen that there has been a very heavy falling off from 9½ lakhs of maunds to 3¾ lakhs of maunds in the aggregate quantity of food-grains received in Calcutta from the Patna Division as compared with the results of the previous year. In the exports of oilseeds from here to Calcutta there has also been a decrease from about 39 lakhs of maunds to about 24 lakhs; while the exports of sugar and tobacco have slightly increased. But I am not aware from where the figures in the returns published in the *Calcutta Gazette* are obtained, and I find it difficult to reconcile them with those given in paragraph 98 above. For instance, the down exports under the head of rice are shown in column 6 of the abstract in paragraph 98 to have aggregated 445 thousands of maunds, of wheat 43 thousands, of gram 312 thousands, and of other food-grains 559 thousands; while according to the present statement the imports from this Division into Calcutta were, of rice only 12½ thousands of

maunds of wheat 12 thousands, of gram $262\frac{1}{2}$ thousands, and of other food-grains 87 thousands. I do not know how to explain these large differences, except on the supposition that the bulk of the down exports shown in the abstract in paragraph 98 represent merely inter-district transactions between the districts of Bihar itself and between Bihar and other districts on the way from here to Calcutta.

105. Taking the districts individually, I note as follows:—

Patna.—The City of Patna, the Collector observes, besides being the distributing mart of the Patna district, is an important emporium of trade for the neighbouring districts of Bihar as well as for Ghazipur, Goruckpur, and Fyzabad in the North-West Provinces. The products of these districts, consisting chiefly of grains of all kinds, are brought to Patna by boat, while salt, piece-goods, kerosine oil and miscellaneous manufactured goods are exported in return. It is reported that 250 maunds of bar silver, valued at seven lakhs of rupees, were imported into Patna during the past year. a somewhat remarkable fact which points to the prosperity of the place.

The city of Patna is no doubt, as the Collector says, a very considerable centre of trade; yet it will be seen that the total trade of the district by railway is less than that of either Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, or Saran.

106. *Gaya.*—The total rail-borne trade of Gaya is less than that of any district in the Division, excepting Champaran, though its export trade is better than that of Shahabad or Saran. As in the previous year, the principal trade routes in this district are the Patna-Gaya Railway and the Patna (Eastern Sone) canal, which serve the centre and west of the district, and also Palamau and part of Lohardaga and Hazaribagh. The trade of the east of the district goes *viâ* Bihar through Bakhtiarpur and *viâ* Shaikhpura through Lakhisarai on the East Indian Railway, and a considerable portion of the trade of the south goes by the Grand Trunk Road.

The Collector observes that the figures show a considerable increase in the importation of food-grains which is explained by the poor *bhadoi* harvest. At the same time there was also a large export of food-grains, especially of rice, which is always exported even though cheaper food-grains have to be imported. There is a large increase in the imports of sugar which the Collector thinks due to unrefined sugar or *gur* not having been included in the railway returns furnished to him last year. The tobacco imports fell off considerably, but the Collector says that a large quantity has come in since the close of the year. The importation of piece-goods was about the same as in the previous year. Salt shows an increase which is attributed to the prosperous condition of the people. The exportations of oilseeds and unrefined sugar both show a falling off due principally to poor crops.

107. *Shahabad.*—The East Indian Railway, which traverses the district, continues to afford facilities for both imports and exports, and the Grand Trunk Road, canals and other feeder roads afford easy communication with the railway. As reported last year, there is a great inter-district trade in grain, oilseed, cotton and *ghee* carried by pack-bullocks from the large mart of Garhwa in Palamau to Sasaram, whence it finds its way by canal steamer or cart to the nearest railway station.

The following figures furnished by the Collector compare the general state of trade of some of the principal articles during the past two years:—

Articles.	1893-94. Maunds.	1894-95. Maunds.
IMPORT.		
Rice ...	... 5,26,244	... 6,53,369
Piece-goods ...	... 78,235	... 58,366
Salt ...	... 226,123	... 2,24,621
Tobacco ...	... 60.585	... 35,466
Other grains ...	... 70,392	... 1,91,196
EXPORT.		
Wheat ...	... 35,094	... 11,658
Linseed ...	... 2,39,059	... 1,98,272
Sugar ...	... 2,72,208	... 3,028
Mustard ...	... 23,652	... 2,517

Among imports, rice and other grains show an increase of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs maunds

each, which contrasts significantly with the reduced exports of wheat. The slight decrease in salt is mainly due to the rise in price which is said to deter the poorer classes and the bulk of cultivators from the free use of that commodity for their cattle. The decrease in tobacco is not explained, but may possibly be due to a better local outturn, while that under the head of piece-goods is attributed to the general depression resulting from sickness and poor crops and comparatively fewer marriages.

The decrease in the exports of wheat, linseed, sugar, and mustard is due to unfavourable harvests.

Mr. Marindin reports that rice is largely imported into this district from Birbhum, Darbhanga, and Purnea, wheat and grain from Delhi, Ludhiana, and other parts of the Punjab, *ghee*, and linseed are exported to Calcutta, tobacco is imported from Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, while sugar is exported to Agra and Cawnpore.

A considerable trade in bamboos and wood is carried on at Sasaram with Patna, Benares, and Allahabad. The value of this trade during the year is reported at Rs. 1,39,204 against Rs. 1,02,495 of the previous year.

The subjoined figures show the total canal-borne traffic of the Arrah-Dehri and Buxar-Sasaram Canals during the past two years:—

	Quantity. Maunds.	Value. Rs.
1893-94 ...	... 39,437	... 35,79,986
1894-95 ...	... 36,120	... 31,45,322

On the whole the year was not a prosperous one, from a trade point of view, to this district. It has been noticed in paragraph 98 above how seriously the balance of trade in food-grains was against it. On the other hand, it was the largest exporter of sugar of all the districts, and its exports of linseed, though less than in the previous year, were still very considerable.

108. *Saran.*—This district is, and has for many years past been, the one of all in Bihar against which we find the balance of trade heaviest. Of the 47½ lakhs of maunds deficit in the rail-borne traffic in food-grains of the Division, Saran was alone responsible for 27¼ lakhs. It imported by rail 11¾ lakhs of maunds of rice over 4 lakhs of wheat and grain, and nearly 11½ lakhs of other food-grains in excess of its exports. In other articles of country produce it also compares very badly with the other districts. It will be observed that under the heads of oilseeds, sugar, and tobacco, in each of which the balance was in favour of the Division as a whole, it was against Saran.

Looking at the trade figures, the population ought to perish offhand. Why they do not, has been explained in paragraph 61 of this report.

As already mentioned, besides the rail-borne traffic there is also a large river-borne trade at Chapra, Revelganj, and other smaller posts on the Ganges and Gogra, of which we have no statistics. The Collector roughly estimates this traffic at about one-half of that carried by the railway, and he also appears to think that it is, as regards food-grains and other country produce, chiefly export traffic.

109. *Champaran.*—The total trade by railway of this district is lowest of any in the Division. At the same time it is the only district which shows a considerable balance to the good in the matter of transactions in food-grains.* It is also, as already remarked, the largest importer of salt and of Indian cotton goods. While the other six districts imported between them 14,000 maunds of Indian piece-goods and exported 21,000 maunds, Champaran alone imported some 70,000 maunds and exported (by rail) only between 500 and 600 maunds. The Collector observes that among imports there is a noticeable increase in tobacco, which is ascribed to the fact of the local mahajans profiting by the low price in other districts to lay in larger supplies.

* This, however, is more than counterbalanced by the heavy importations from Nepal (see paragraph 113 below). Taking these into account, there is a balance against the district of about 2,18,000 maunds.

110. *Muzaffarpur.*—There was a considerable rail-borne trade, both export and import, of food-grains, resulting, as already noticed, in a net balance against the district of 2,59,000 maunds.† There was also a large export of oilseeds, the balance in favour of the district being 4,06,000 maunds, as well as of unmanufactured tobacco, with a balance to the good of 1,65,000 maunds.

† By taking into account the imports from Nepal, this will be raised to 10,67,000 maunds.

111. *Darbhanga.*—The railway returns show a considerably heavier total export trade in the case of this district than in that of any other, and an import trade only exceeded by Saran. One reason of this appears to be a mistake of the Railway authorities in including the eight marginally-noted stations on the Bengal and North-Western Railway in the Darbhanga district, whereas the first five lie, I believe, in Monghyr and the last three in Muzaffarpur. This mistake has been brought to my notice too late for me to be able to have the figures of the Darbhanga returns corrected.

1. Simuria ghat.
2. Garhara.
3. Toghra.
4. Begum Serai.
5. Barowni.
6. Dhuli.
7. Silout.
8. Janakpur road.

112. The subjoined statement prescribed by Government orders No. 2 Circular, dated 16th April 1895, shows the trade with Nepal registered at the different registering stations in the three northern districts during the year under review.

Statement showing the trade of Bengal with Nepal registered at each registering station in the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, in respect of 22 articles during the year 1894-95.

List of Articles.	Champaran.		Muzaffarpur.		Darbhanga.		Total.	
	Import from Nepal.	Export to Nepal.	Import from Nepal.	Export to Nepal.	Import from Nepal.	Export to Nepal.	Import from Nepal.	Export to Nepal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice ...	28,453	192	2,43,809	......	1,45,781	......	4,18,048	192
2. Paddy ...	3,02,793	190	1,70,136	......	1,23,213	......	5,96,142	190
3. Wheat ...	4,038	14	21,675	......	815	......	26,528	14
4. Gram and pulse ...	22,241	316	89,114	......	8,308	......	1,19,663	316
5. Other food-grains ...	84,004	52	2,73,105	......	96,0[illegible]7	......	4,53,116	52
6. Jute, raw ...	..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
7. Gunny-bags ...	...	3,920	......	...	......	......	......	3,920
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
8. Linseed ...	69,857	60	1,11,607	2	26,324	......	2,07,788	62
9. Mustard seed ...	10,350	472	16,607	21	12,367	18	39,324	511
10. Tea, Indian ...	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......
11. Cotton, raw ...	..	2,046	328	71	149	......	477	2,117
12. Silk, raw ...	......	......	......	..	......	......	......	......
13. Sugar, refined ...	33	3,174	......	1,379	......	654	33	5,187
14. Do., unrefined ...	69	16,607	......	6,4[illegible]4	......	5,226	69	28,317
15. Tobacco, manufactured ... 16. Ditto, unmanufactured ...	5	16,327	1,022	8,071	5,867	12	6,894	24,410
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Cotton piece-goods, European	215	12,10,278	......	1,82,[illegible]	......	1,58,408	215	15,50,911
18. Ditto, Indian .	188	1,76,740	......	29,353	......	1,550	188	2,07,643
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
19. Cotton twist, European ...	......	4,043	......	562	......	128	......	5,633
20. Ditto, Indian ...	......	146	......	1[illegible]	......	72	......	370
21. Salt ...	273	77,131	......	32,3[illegible]5	......	21,808	273	1,31,314
22. Kerosine (mineral) oil ...	1	26,403	......	3,006	......	1,825	1	31,234

113. The principal articles of import from Nepal are rice, paddy, gram, pulses, and oilseeds, while the chief articles of export to that country are cotton piece-goods, salt and sugar, besides considerable quantities of tobacco and kerosine oil. The fluctuations in the chief articles of trade will be seen from the following abstract:—

Districts.	Imports from Nepal.				Exports to Nepal.											
	Food-grains.		Oilseeds.		Cotton piece-goods.		Salt.		Sugar.		Cotton twist.		Tobacco.		Kerosine oil.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Champaran ...	3,49,158	4,41,520	66,871	80,207	12,26,446	13,87,018	6[illegible],943	77,131	15,053	19,781	Figures not available.	4,789	Figures not available.	16,327	21,926	26,403
Muzaffarpur ...	4,60,726	7,97,889	1,21,243	1,28,214	2,12,498	2,1[illegible],578	31,117	32,3[illegible]5	5,377	7,84[illegible]		1,014		8,071	1,807	3,006
Darbhanga ...	3,39,999	3,74,129	32,287	38,691	1,67,334	1,50,958	13,977	21,808	5,516	5,88[illegible]		2[illegible]0		12	1,696	1,825
Total ...	11,55,883	16,13,497	2,20,401	2,47,112	16,06,278	17,58,554	1,15,037	1,31,314	25,946	33,504		6,003		24,410	25,429	31,2[illegible]4

It will be seen that the bulk of the trade in valuable commodities, such as salt, piece-goods, kerosine oil, &c., passes through Champaran, which is on the high road to Khatmandu, while the products and the requirements of the Terai

are more equally distributed among and met from all the three districts. There has been a satisfactory increase in the export trade with Nepal during the past year in all the principal articles of commerce, notably salt and kerosine oil.* The import trade in food-grains and oilseeds also shows an increase, but this, as before observed, only makes the balance of trade against the northern districts of this Division more serious than it otherwise would have been. We can only hope that the unregistered export river-borne traffic counterbalances this.

* The value of piece-goods exported to Nepal in 1893-94 was shown in last year's report as over 80 lakhs of rupees. This was a mistake arising from the submission to this office of incorrect returns from Champaran. The figures now given are correct.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

114. The following police outposts in the several districts of this Division were abolished during the year according to the recommendations of the Police Redistribution Committee:—

DISTRICT.	Outposts abolished.
Shahabad ...	1. Neazipur. 2. Chausa. 3. Khira. 4. Dhansoi. 5. Koilwar. 6. Telanthie. 7. Noan. 8. Bhagwanpur. 9. Durguati.
Champaran ...	1. Jagapati. 2. Siswa. 3. Jalgawan.
Muzaffarpur ...	1. Geddha. 2. Janauth.
Darbhanga ...	1. Rohar.

The following outposts were converted into mere reporting centres in Gaya and Darbhanga:—

Gaya ...	1. Bodh-Gaya. 2. Gurna 3. Gobindpur. 4. Hulasganj.
Darbhanga ...	1. Harlakhi, 2. Lankehi (on the Nepal Frontier). 3. Rohar.

115. Thana Manair, in the Patna district, which was formerly within the jurisdiction of the Dinapore subdivision, was transferred to the Sadar subdivision during the year. One independent outpost was established at Rajpur in the Buxar subdivision of the Shahabad district. The independent outpost at Madhuban in Champaran was converted into a police-station. An outpost was established at Tajpur in Darbhanga. The site of the thana at Nagarbasti in the same district was removed to Warrisnagar.

116. The Gaya, Darbhanga, and Madhubani Municipal Benches were amalgamated with the Regular Bench under Government orders No. 1821J.D., dated the 9th October 1894, and No. 3992J., dated 18th September 1894.

117. A joint sub-registry office was opened at Koilwar in Shahabad from the 1st July 1894 for one year as an experimental measure.

118. As to the effect of the changes noticed in paragraph 114 above, Mr. Marindin writes:—"The immediate result of these changes, which involved alteration in thana jurisdiction and a good deal of shifting of officers, was to give some impetus to crime, and partially accounts for the increase of burglary in parts of the district." Mr. Tute writes:—"The abolition of the frontier outposts does not seem to have been a wise policy; cases of dacoity of more or less daring character not unfrequently occur in those parts."

I will ask the above two Magistrates to submit a further special report on the subject after another year's experience of the effect of the changes in question.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

119. The following are the principal subjects in connection with which statistical enquiries were made during the year:—

(1) Trade and commerce
(2) Price-lists.
(3) Crop forecasts.
(4) Births and deaths.

Trade and commerce.

There are registering stations on the trade routes leading to Nepal from the three frontier districts, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, for registration of the traffic between Nepal and these districts. The muharrirs in charge of these stations supply figures which are regularly submitted to Government by District Officers. It has been found, however, on enquiry that a considerable portion of the frontier trade in the Darbhanga district has been passing by routes not commanded by the existing traffic registoring stations, and the sanction of Government has therefore lately been obtained to the readjustment of their positions.

Price-lists.

Price lists are prepared by Deputy Collectors, assisted by Sub-Deputy Collectors and kanungos, and are published regularly in the *Calcutta Gazette*. No objection has been made to any of them.

Crop forecasts.

Forecasts of crops are prepared under detailed instructions from the Director of Agriculture, and submitted to him by District Officers. They are based on information supplied by patwaries and jeth raiyats.

Registration of births and deaths.

The registration of births and deaths is conducted by the police both in municipal and rural areas. In the municipal areas information is supplied by house-holders and residents. In rural areas the village chaukidars report to the officers in charge of police-stations the births and deaths which occur in their respective jurisdictions. The subject received proper attention during the year, and the mortality figures may, I think, be taken to be approximately correct. Mr. Slack writes—"The District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police during their periodical visits, and the Inspectors of Police when on duty in the interior, and station police officers both at the weekly chaukidari parades and in the mufassal, carefully examined and tested the reports made from time to time. As the result of the tests made, 29 chaukidars were found to be negligent of their duties in this respect. Of these, 17 were prosecuted under section 176, Indian Penal Code, and 12 warned. Of the 17 prosecuted, 16 were convicted, and the trial of one was pending at the close of the year. The total amount of fines inflicted on the 16 chaukidars amounted to Rs. 60-8, or an average of Rs. 3-12-6 per head."

Chaukidars found guilty of negligence in this respect are also similarly called to account in the other districts.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

120. There was no change in the number or description of the Civil Courts during the year.

121. The total number of original civil suits disposed of by District Judges and Subordinate Judges, including the Small Cause Court, presided over by the Subdivisional Officer of Dinapore, was 2,929 against 3,133 in 1893, there being a decrease of 204 cases in the year under report. The suits are classed below—

	1894.	1893.
Money suits	1,503	1,936
Rent suits	284	298
Title suits	1,142	899
Total ...	2,929	3,133

Of the total number, 1,305 cases were contested and 1,624 were otherwise disposed of. As in the previous year, there is a remarkable increase in title suits,

while there is a marked falling off in money suits, the reason apparently being that mortgage suits are now classified as title suits, instead of, as formerly, as money suits

122. The following figures show the variations in the different districts under each class :—

	Money suits disposed of.		Rent suits disposed of.		Title suits disposed of.	
	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	459	503	97	22	254	179
Gaya ...	292	399	84	88	169	117
Shahabad ...	234	405	35	30	143	207
Saran .. Champaran ...	381	461	10	16	182	165
Muzaffarpur ... Darbhanga ...	137	168	58	142	394	231
Total ..	1,503	1,936	284	298	1,142	899

I note that in most cases no explanations have been given by the Collectors of the variations, such as they are, in the different districts, the reason apparently being that they have not been favoured with any remarks on the subject by the District Judges. On this subject the Collector of Gaya makes the following suggestion:—"I think that Government might issue instructions that Judges should furnish Collectors with statistics showing the number and aggregate value of money suits, rent suits and title suits filed, and the extent to which rent is deposited in Court, and with an explanatory note mentioning briefly the reasons for fluctuations and any points of interest affecting the administration of the district that may have come to the notice of the Civil Courts, such as disputes between particular zamindars and their tenant, extent to which rent receipts are given that fulfil the requirements of the law, and the displacement of the landed classes by money-lenders." I agree in these remarks. Statistics and notes that throw light upon the various matters referred to by Mr. Macpherson would always be of interest and useful to the District Officers.

123. The number of witnesses examined in the above cases was 9,225, of whom 1,685, or 18·2 per cent., were detained more than two days, against 21·7 per cent. in the previous year. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 996, or 34·004 per cent., of the cases disposed of, against 1,219, or 38·9 per cent., in 1893.

124. The number of suits of each class disposed of by Munsifs during the last two years was as follows:—

	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Total.
1894 ...	9,277	21,079	6,127	36,483
1893 ...	10,274	17,907	5,613	33,794
Difference ...	— 997	+ 3,172	+ 514	+ 2,689

I regret that I can find no explanation of the large increase in rent suits in the papers before me, and I have not time now to invite explanations from the District Judges. If the suggestion made in paragraph 122 above is approved, the omission will not occur again in next year's report.

125. The subjoined statement shows the number of suits of each kind and the unit number disposed of by each Munsif in the Division—

Name of Court.	Number of cases disposed of.			Number of unit cases disposed of.
	Money suits.	Ordinary rent suits.	Title suits.	
1	2	3	4	5
Patna, 1st Court	313	457	179	1,162
" 2nd "	747	282	173	1,091
" 3rd "	14	1,644	101	1,961
" 4th "	14	390	100	704
Bihar	130	341	112	792
Gaya, 1st Court	152	134	132	601
" 2nd "	79	149	135	611
" 3rd "	67	151	99	507
Aurangabad	251	231	122	817
Shahabad, 1st Court ...	253	2 000	206	2,710
" 2nd "	176	577	350	1,696
" 3rd "	28	577	293	1,484
Buxar, 1st Court	145	666	180	1,266
" 2nd "	21	688	167	1,207
Sasaram ...	355	5·3	247	1,514
Deputy Collector, Bhabua, with powers of a Munsif.	......	3	......	......
Saran, 1st Court	244	56	483	1,614
" 2nd "	314	35	433	1,465
" 3rd "	......	2,508	......	2,508
Siwan	431	505	345	1,850
Gopalganj	421	439	89	1,032
Motihari, 1st Court ...	1,185	741	242	1,999
" 2nd "	202	1,319	204	2,133
Tirhut, 1st Court	779	1,594	21	1,925
" 2nd "	317	......	393	1,496
Hajipur	279	1,226	211	2,017
Sitamarhi	642	1,045	349	2,408
Darbhanga	478	440	179	1,242
Madhubani	501	830	191	1,865
Samastipur	674	962	211	1,960
Additional Munsif, Tirhut ...	65	506	180	1,111
Total figures for 1894 ...	9,277	21,079	6,127	44,748
" " 1893 ...	10,274	17,907	5,613	41,027

Total courts, except that of Deputy Collector=30; average per court 1,491 unit cases.

N.B.—Unit cases are got by calculating one title suit equal to three money or rent suits and to nine Small Cause Court suits.

126. On the subject of the increase in rent suits the Collector of Muzaffarpur quotes the following remarks of the Judge of Tirhut:—

"Some Munsifs for want of a better reason attribute the increase to the survey and settlement operations now in progress throughout the district of Muzaffarpur; but as suits were instituted in larger numbers in places where these had not begun, I am not disposed to think this opinion correct. Very few appeals have been preferred against decisions of the settlement authorities, a fact which appears to me to show that as a rule they recorded the actual state of affairs and in no way caused any increase in the institution of cases."

To this Mr. Hare adds:—"No doubt many disputes have been brought to a head by the survey and record of rights, but it will be invaluable in the future in settling disputes and by standing in the way of the claims which uncertainty always gives rise to."

127. The number of witnesses examined by all Munsifs' courts was 37,416, of whom 6,945, or 18·5 per cent. were detained over two days. The percentage in 1893 was 20·7. There was thus an improvement in the year under report in this respect.

128. The number of cases pending before Munsifs of all courts in the Division on the 31st December 1894 was 7,510, or 20·5 per cent., of the cases dipsosed of, against 8,380, or 24·8 per cent. on the corresponding date of the previous year.

129. The details of appeal cases for each district are given below:—

DISTRICT.	Money.	Rent.	Title.	Total of all classes.	Decisions of Lower Court confirmed.	Ratio per cent. of appeals confirmed to the number disposed of.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna	74	298	186	558	284	50·89
Gaya	31	105	167	303	183	60·39
Shahabad... ...	45	465	347	857	537	62·66
Saran	99	266	220	585	338	57 7
Tirhut, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.	375	1,398	779	2,552	1,413	55·36
Total ...	624	2,532	1,699	4,855	2,755	56·7
Total for 1893 ...	618	2,092	1,334	4,044	2,180	53·9

It is satisfactory to note that although there was a considerable increase in the number of appeals, there was also a substantial improvement in results, the percentage of orders confirmed having risen from 53·9 to 56·7.

130. In original civil work disposed of by District Judges, Sub-Judges and Small Cause Court Judges, Patna, as in the previous year, stands first with 810 cases. Tirhut (Muzaffarpur-*cum*-Darbhanga) comes next with 589 cases; the dual districts of Saran and Champaran stand third with 573 cases; Gaya stands fourth with 545 cases; while Shahabad stands last with only 412 cases. As regards civil cases disposed of by Munsifs, Tirhut, as in the last year, shows the largest outturn (12,073 cases). Next in order comes Saran (with Champaran) with 10,196 cases; Shahabad comes next with 7,515 cases; then Patna with 4,997 cases; while the last place is occupied by Gaya with only 1,702 cases.

In appeal cases Tirhut stands first with 2,552 cases and Shahabad stands second with 857 cases. Next comes Saran (with Champarun) with 585 cases; then comes Patna with 558 cases; while Gaya stands last with only 303 cases.

131. The Collector of Shahabad makes the following remarks under this head:—

"The deposit of rent in Court is comparatively little resorted to in this district, where raiyats who quarrel with their landlords prefer to keep their money in hand and to plead payment. The District Judge says that since the introduction of Act VIII of 1885, section 150, there has been an enormous increase in the false plea of payment."

The Acting Collector of Champaran, Mr. Fisher, makes the following remarks:—

"The number of cases of surrender increased greatly during the year. The matter was enquired into by my predecessor, who came to the conclusion this was due to the damage done to the crops by wild pigs which infest the adjoining swamps on the margin of the Dhanouti river. The Munsif, however, attributes the rise to bad feeling between Messrs. Cockell and Broncke and their tenants in the Bettiah subdivision. I think strained feelings between ticcadars and tenants may afford a more probable explanation than an increase of pigs."

I agree with Mr. Fisher in rejecting the pig theory.

132. The Collector of Darbhanga recommends the location of a Sub-Judge's Court there. I am inclined to agree with Mr. Tute. The establishment of a Sub-Judge's Court at Darbhanga would certainly be a great convenience to the public.

XIII.—CRIME.

133. The total number of offences reported in the Division was—

	1893.	1894.	Decrease.
Cognizable offences ...	34,450	33,685	—765
Non-cognizable offences ...	16,921	16,827	—94
Total ...	51,371	50,512	—859

Excluding offences against sanitary laws, the figures stand thus:—

	1893.	1894.	Variation.
Cognizable	21,756	23,214	+1,458
Non-cognizable	16,921	16,827	—94
Total ...	38,677	40,041	+1,364

The increase in the non-sanitary offences occurs in all the districts, except Patna, and is no doubt partly due to cases being better reported than formerly. But there can also be no doubt that the drought caused by the unusual holding off of the rains and the consequent prolonged lack of field-work in the middle of the year had much to do with leading the lower classes into crime.

134. The fluctuations of cognizable crime are shown in the following table:—

Class of crime.	1893. Cases reported	1893. True cases.	1894. Cases reported.	1894. True cases.	Increase or decrease of true cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I (Offences against the State, &c.) ..	655	556	535	441	—115
" II (Serious offences against the person)	896	779	955	842	+63
" III (Serious offences against person and property)	9,412	9,161	10,710	10,427	+1,266
" IV (Minor offences against the person)	230	179	237	191	+12
" V (Minor offences against the property)	7,895	6,886	8,286	7,082	+196
" VI (Other offences not specified above)	15,362	15,327	12,962	12,941	—2,386
Total ...	34,450	32,888	33,685	31,924	—964

The decrease under class I occurred in all the districts except Muzaffarpur. There was a marked decrease of rioting cases in Gaya and Shahabad, due no doubt in part to the cessation of the anti-kine-killing agitation in those districts, and especially to preventive action being freely taken under sections 106 and 107, Criminal Procedure Code.

The decrease under class II occurred principally in Gaya and Shahabad under the heads of Grievous hurt and Murder.

Burglaries.

135. There is a marked increase under class III. It occurred in the districts of Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, and was principally under the head of Burglary.

Mr. Marindin offers the following remarks in connection with the increase of this offence in his district:—"The policy of non-enquiry into burglary cases during the past few years has, I believe, had a bad effect, as it affords some encouragement to the criminal classes to hope they may commit the crime with

an increased chance of impunity, while the police, by abstaining from enquiry, lose some of their hold over the local budmashes." The increase in Saran is believed by the Magistrate to be due to better reporting—a belief in which I do not share; that in Muzaffarpur is attributed to the fact that the unusually low figures of the previous year were due to the easier prices of food; while the present Magistrate of Darbhanga thinks that the supervision over bad characters is not what it ought to be. I agree myself with the Magistrates of Muzaffarpur and Shahabad. Easier prices had much to do with the low figures in respect of burglary cases during the previous year, while I have no doubt whatever but that the system of refusing enquiry under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code, has generally been carried too far, and has had the mischievous effect pointed out by Mr. Marindin. I noticed this matter in paragraph 172 of last year's report, and I still hold to the opinion I there ventured to express. During the past year 45 per cent. of house-breaking cases were refused enquiry in Gaya, 33 per cent. in Patna, and 29 per cent. in Darbhanga. The divisional average of refusals in these cases was 31 per cent. as against 41 per cent. in 1893, but the number of such refusals is still, I think, much too high. I have gone into this matter fully in the Divisional crime report, so it is unnecessary for me to say more on the subject here.

136. The result of trials in burglary cases is especially satisfactory as compared with that of the previous year, as the following figures of persons show:—

YEAR.	Brought to trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Percentage of convictions.
1	2	3	4	5
1893 ...	145	111	28	20·1
1894 ...	141	46	76	62·2

The results obtained were particularly satisfactory in Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Gaya.

Dacoities.

137. The number of dacoity cases increased from 42 in 1893 to 52 in 1894. The increase occurs in all the districts, except Patna, Saran, and Champaran. The increase in Muzaffarpur is attributed by the Magistrate to the Maghia domes of Motihari (and Saran?) eluding the surveillance of the local police and making inroads into his district. I concur in this view. Recent enquiries by the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Saran have unearthed several large gangs of professional burglars, residents of his and of the Champaran districts, who make it their practice to commit their depredations in other districts, as far away as possible from their own homes.

Robberies.

138. There has been a marked increase in robberies, or what may more properly be called highway robberies, the true cases having risen from 33 in 1893 to 63 in 1894. The increase is shared by all the districts, except Patna, the largest increase having occurred in Shahabad. In several of the cases, especially in Gaya and Shahabad, great violence, amounting sometimes to murder, was used. I regret to say that such cases still continue, particularly in Gaya, where they are evidently the work of individual roving gangs. So also in Shahabad, where the late acquittal in appeal by the High Court of a very notorious criminal of this class was shortly followed by another robbery with outrage, evidently committed by the same man and his gang, apparently from sheer bravado. The only remedy for the executive to have recourse to under such circumstances is by taking action under section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, and this has been done in several cases in Shahabad with satisfactory results. The results in Gaya have not as yet been so successful. The outrage is generally committed on the high road by night, and the perpetrators make off in the darkness, none knows where.

139. Bad-livelihood cases decreased from 896 to 768 during the year. Saran shows the highest number and Muzaffarpur the lowest. One hundred and forty-nine, or 19·2 per cent., of the cases were tried in the village of the accused.

Bad-livelihood cases.

The average duration of these cases was highest in Patna, viz. 31 days, and lowest in Muzaffarpur, viz. 14·4.

140. There was a considerable decrease in offences against sanitation, viz. from 12,691 in 1893 to 10,469 in 1894. This is due to the action of the police in dealing with petty cases of committing nuisance having been kept within proper bounds, in accordance with the wish of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, as noticed in paragraph 167 of last year's report. The judicial results in prosecutions of offences against the sanitary laws were satisfactory, 94·3 per cent. of the cases returned as true having ended in convictions.

Sanitary offences.

141. The percentage of convictions in true cases enquired into by the police was 53·7 against 59·5 in 1893. The standard attained in the previous year has not therefore been maintained, but still the results were better than in any of the three years, 1890, 1891, or 1892.

142. The results in sessions cases were satisfactory, the percentage of convictions throughout the Division having been 72·6 in respect of persons and 76·9 in respect of cases, as compared with percentages of 52·9 and 71·4 respectively in the previous year. The improvement in Gaya (from 56·5 to 72·4), in Muzaffarpur (from 65·6 to 81·2), and in Darbhanga (from 55·0 to 76·4) is very marked.

Sessions cases.

143. The percentage of cases declared false to cases instituted during 1894 was 5·2 against 4·5 in 1893.

False cases.

The number of prosecutions for institution of false cases was 155 against 138 in 1893; 47 or 30·3 per cent. of the cases ended in conviction. Compensation was awarded under section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, in 145 cases against 149 in the preceding year. There can be no doubt that sufficient advantage is not yet taken by Magistrates generally of this very useful section.

144. The number of cases not enquired into by the police was 3,679 against 4,205 in 1893, of which 283 were subsequently enquired into by order of the Magistrate, leaving the net number of cases not enquired into at 3,396 against 4,042 in the previous year.

145. The subject of the Magheya Domes of Saran and Champaran was noticed in paragraph 166 of last year's report. The proper surveillance over these people presents as great difficulties as ever. In Champaran the matter was taken in hand some 12 years ago by the then Magistrate, Mr. Henry, and the people—there practically members of a wandering tribe—were brought together into three or four large settlements. Land was given them and a small special police force sanctioned to keep watch over them.* Some two years later the reclamation of the Magheya Domes of Saran was undertaken by Major Skinner, the then District Superintendent of Police, who gave much attention to the subject. It was found that in Saran—owing no doubt to the more settled and thickly populated character of the district—these Domes were not the gipsy wanderers they were in Champaran, but that in most cases they had settled down in small family groups, each of which had attached itself to some particular village. It was deemed impracticable, or at least highly undesirable, to attempt to break up these scattered groups and to bring them together into large central settlements, as had been done in Champaran; and the decision, I think, was a proper one. In the first place there were no sites available as there were in Champaran, and these would have had to be acquired at a very heavy cost to Government; in the next place, the object in view was to induce the Dome to take to a settled life, and this he had already half done for us by squatting down with his family, sometimes for several generations, in some village which he had come to regard as his "home." It was therefore considered best to recognise

The Magheya Domes in Champaran and Saran.

* There are now three of these settlements in Champaran with a total population of 218 persons and 77 bighas of land.

and perpetuate these small scattered settlements, some 60 in number; to obtain small grants of land, on payment of rent in kind, at each place from the local zamindars, for cultivation by the Domes; and to appoint a special force of police to keep watch over the settlements and to see that the Domes paid proper attention to the cultivation of their lands. These proposals were approved by Government, and, thanks to the energy of Major Skinner, this programme was carried out and it is still the system in force in Saran.*

* There are now 62 of these settlements in Saran, containing a population of 1,080 persons including women and children. They have in all 450½ bighas of land. A special police force of 2 head constables and 22 constables looks after them.

146. The endeavours thus made to wean these people from their predatory habits and to induce them to take to cultivation have not hitherto met with much success, but I think that we may still have hopes of influencing the next generation. All that has been done is, at any rate, so much to the good, and there can be no doubt but that the condition of these people and the control exercised over them are a great improvement on the state of things that formerly prevailed. The Government has lately, at my request, sanctioned the employment of a special 4th grade Inspector to supervise this particular branch of the police work in Saran, and also the annual grant of Rs. 1,000 for the up-keep of the Domes' houses, purchase of cattle, &c., and rewards to the best cultivators.

XIV.—POLICE.

RURAL POLICE.

147. The following statement shows the number of villages and chaukidars (*a*) under the old Regulations and (*b*) under Act VI of 1870 on the 1st January in each of the two last years in each district:—

Name of District.	On 1st January 1894.				On 1st January 1895.			
	Under the old Regulations.		Under Act VI.		Under the old Regulations.		Under Act VI.	
	Number of villages.	Number of chaukidars.	Number of villages.	Number of chaukidars.	Number of villages.	Number of chaukidars.	Number of villages.	Number of chaukidars.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna	1,338	860	1,791	2,324	1,180	747	1,889	2,419
Gaya	4,066	3,613	2,883	2,860	3,708	3,161	3,362	3,242
Shahabad	362	309	5,137	3,703	352	295	5,284	3,727
Saran	544	565	3,600	4,188	30	34	4,204	4,487
Champaran ...	491	397	1,554	2,059	427	354	1,618	2,111
Muzaffarpur ...	752	789	3,348	3,894	681	649	3,419	4,023
Darbhanga ...	313	309	2,528	3,719	245	241	2,571	4,014
Total ...	7,866	6,782	20,931	22,737	6,623	5,481	2,2347	24,033

There has thus been an advance made in all the districts, especially in Saran, in introducing the new system. Generally, where this has not yet been done, there is some obstacle in the way, such as the smallness of the village concerned and its inability to pay a money wage in place of the *jagir* which its chaukidar at present holds as the recompense for his services.

148. I may here say that I regard the provision of the Act by which these transformed chaukidars are deprived of their *jagirs* as a very unwise piece of modern legislation. Theoretically, the village panchayat should assess

the landlord, to whom the *jagir* is transferred, with one-half of its letting value. In practice nothing of the sort is done, the provisions for the recovery of the amount being much too complicated; and the ultimate resort, viz. the village panchayat putting the zamindar into the Civil Court for its recovery, is a spectacle which I think has never yet been witnessed. In effect, the landlord grabs the holding, and the villagers and chaukidar are left out in the cold. There seems to me no reason why such a transfer should ever have been required to be made. The theory seems to have been that the zamindar was entitled of old to a share in the services of the chaukidar. It is to be regretted that public interests were allowed to be sacrificed to a sentimental theory of the kind.

149. It will be observed that Gaya is the only district where the number of old Regulation chaukidars is still at all formidable. The reason of this, as explained in last year's report, is the prevalence there of the *bhaoli* system of rent, one of the incidents of which is the payment to the chaukidar of certain harvest allowances in lieu of salary. Care should be taken in that district not to push the change of system too far.

Payment of salaries.

150. In most of the districts, the exceptions being Gaya and Shahabad, there has been some improvement in the matter of the punctual payment of the chaukidars. I hope that the system in force in the 24-Parganas and Saran, which has now been introduced in its entirety into most of the districts, will materially improve matters in this respect in future. I am unable to give figures here showing the number of defaults at the end of last year, as they have not been supplied to me from all the districts.

Reward system.

151. In paragraph 182 of last year's report the attention of District Officers was called to the desirability of making freer use of the Reward Fund as a means of encouraging good work among the chaukidars.

The following statement compares the results of the two past years:—

Statement showing rewards granted to Chaukidars during 1893 and 1894.

	1893.				1894.				1893.		1894.	
	Judicially.		Departmentally.		Judicially.		Departmentally.		Total.		Total.	
	Number of chaukidars.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Patna	6	*	33	*	6	*	62	*	39	259 0 0	68	186 8 0
Gaya	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	54	234 8 0	75	229 0 0
Shahabad	6	31 0 0	20	106 0 0	3	16 0 0	20	116 0 0	26	137 0 0	23	132 0 0
Saran	14	*	59	*	10	*	67	*	53	233 0 0	67	251 8 0
Champaran	46	222 10 0	48	217 0 0	22	93 0 0	115	340 0 0	94	439 10 0	137	433 0 0
Muzaffarpur ...	16	96 0 0	63	100 0 0	1	5 0 0	51	211 8 0	49	186 0 0	52	216 8 0
Darbhanga	12	*	2	*	15	138 8 0	25	170 0 9	14	115 8 0	40	299 8 0
Total ...	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	329	1,614 10 0	462	1,748 0 0

* Separate figures not supplied.

It will be seen that in Champaran better use has been made of the Reward Fund during both of the two last years than in any other district. In all the others there is much room for improvement in this respect, especially in Shahabad.

TOWN POLICE.

152. In Patna City the Erskine's round system has continued to work well, and was introduced with success by Mr. Godfrey Faussett in a portion of the town of Gaya. It was also introduced in the town of Darbhanga from 1st April 1894, but does not appear to have been very efficiently supervised there. It is also in force in Muzaffarpur, but the Magistrate has not mentioned how it has worked.

The Erskine patrol system.

153. The distribution of the duties of town police between the constabulary and chaukidars in the different districts was noticed in paragraphs 184 to 190 of last year's report. The only change since made has been the addition of 17 chaukidars to the force in Champaran. It is the general opinion among the Magistrates, in which I concur, that the substitution of chaukidars for constables in the towns where the latter are still employed should not be carried further. In the end there is not very much difference in cost, and the saving, such as it is, does not, I think, make up for the difference in the quality of the work.

154. The seven bodies of additional police mentioned in paragraph 496 of last year's report as having been quartered in various places in the district of Gaya on account of the anti-kine-killing disturbances there in 1893, and the large body of such police appointed for the same reason in the neighbourhood of Koath in the Shahabad district, were all removed after the *Bakr-Id* of 1894 had passed quietly.

Additional Police.

But another small force of four constables and one head constable had to be quartered for three months on three villages called Bilahi, Balia and Chagwa, in the subdivision of Siwan, zilla Saran, owing to a dispute there of a similar nature. It is satisfactory to find that in the part of each district where resort has been had to this measure, there have been no further disturbances.

155. The provisions of section 17 of the Police Act were made use of in most of the districts during the *Bakr-Id* of 1894 and again during the current year to appoint persons of local influence as special constables in places where feeling ran high. Care was always taken that the persons selected should not be subjected to any unnecessary harassment or called upon to perform unnecessary and irksome duties; and they were made thoroughly to understand the object of the measure, viz., (1) to impose upon them direct responsibility in the matter of preserving peace and order, and (2) to strengthen their hands in doing so. Made use of in this way in a judicious and considerate manner, this provision of law is often of very effective value.

Special constables.

156. As regards the conduct of the police force generally, the opinions of District Officers vary. Much fault is found by some Magistrates with the low standard of detective ability amongst investigating officers, with the want of industry and honesty of most of them, and with the general corruption and inefficiency amongst the lower grades; and the public and the press are always ready to join in the cry. There is no doubt much truth in these complaints, but at the same time allowance must be made for the materials we have to work with. The police are taken from the people and are what the people make them, and our efforts to improve them are always being countermined by the low morality of the mass of the people themselves, amongst whom they live and move. But there can be no question but that by discipline and strict and constant supervision we have done a great deal of late years to improve generally the work and *morale* of our police; and nobody can deny that a great advance has been made in both these respects since the old "Darogah" days. I often think it a significant fact, when I hear the police abused, that any proposal to abolish a police-station or outpost is invariably strongly objected to by the inhabitants of the locality; while numerously-signed petitions for the establishment of new posts are probably within the experience of every District Officer.

General conduct of the police.

157. In respect of court duties and investigation into and suppression of ordinary crime, the work of the police during the past year appears to have been fully up to its usual standard Indeed, the results in sessions cases, noticed in paragraph 142 of this report, give indication of an improvement in this department of the work. At the same time their executive duties in connection with the passage of reliefs through the Division and the tension of feeling

between Hindus and Muhammadans have been performed in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and I see no reason to modify the opinion in this respect that I recorded in last year's report.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

(i) WORKING OF THE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES AND SESSIONS COURTS.

158. The following table shows the number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates, witnesses examined and detained over two days, and remands of six times and more in Police A form cases:—

Cases before Stipendiary Magistrates (excluding cases under class VI) during the calendar year 1894.

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	Sadar	7¼	325	536	44·77	2,151	5·48	72·3	137	17	41·93	6·6	12·4
	City	1	241	284	54·23	1,066	7·03	70·23	146	3	243·0	4·4	2·05
	Barh	1	371	307	67·7	962	6·5	89·2	124	6	371·6	2·5	4·8
	Bihar	2	379	547	57·2	2,088	0·67	84·8	267	5	189·5	5·5	1·87
	Dinapore ...	1	174	384	28·9	597	6·03	40·0	63	8	174·0	3·45	12·7
	District Total ...	12¼	1,491	2,058	50·56	6,864	5·12	72·5	737	39	116·9	4·6	5·3
Gaya	Sadar	8½	862	1,358	46·7	5,420	4·2	72·3	415	7	101·4	6·2	1·6
	Nawada ...	2	346	412	73·05	970	34·7	70·9	120	9	173·0	2·8	7·5
	Aurangabad ...	1	267	414	68·6	1,232	1·4	75·6	186	10	267·0	4·6	5·3
	Jahanabad ...	1½	447	816	40·0	1,619	8·8	73·8	123	10	298·0	3·6	8·1
	District Total ...	13	1,922	3,029	52·1	9,241	7·8	72·8	844	36	147·8	4·8	4·2
Shahabad	Sadar	6	832	1,108	58·6	4,766	0·8	88·1	227	6	138·6	5·7	2·6
	Buxar	1½	415	575	65·5	3,189	1·1	90·2	170	13	237·1	7·7	7·6
	Bhabhua ...	1	293	432	59·6	1,117	....	97·1	117	......	293·0	3·8	..
	Sasaram	2	405	558	5[illegible]·4	2,182	1·1	92·0	158	3	202·5	5·3	1·8
	District Total ...	10½	1,[illegible]45	2,638	59·6	11,254	0·6	90·8	672	22	180·9	5·7	3·2
Saran	Sadar	7¾	1,9[illegible]4	2,[illegible]34	5[illegible]·4	8,311	3·7	80·4	445	26	252·1	4·2	5·8
	Siwan	1½	1,144	1,657	56·0	3,481	1·9	86·1	171	2	762·6	3·0	1·1
	Gopalganj ...	1¾	851	1,002	61·47	3,685	9·4	8[illegible]	264	3	486·3	4·3	1·1
	District Total ...	11	3,949	5,393	57·3	15,4[illegible]7	2·5	83·8	8[illegible]0	31	350·[illegible]	3·9	3·5
Champaran	Sadar ...	3	1,040	1,365	55·8	4,548	1·7	94·6	497	6	346·6	4·3	1·2
	Bettiah	2	523	784	61·7	2,[illegible]58	3·3	95·5	345	2	261·5	5·4	0·5
	District Total ..	5	1,563	2,149	58·7	7,406	2·5	95·0	842	8	312·6	4·7	0·9
Muzaffarpur	Sadar	7½	1,015	1,508	56·8	5,129	5·1	77·7	390	19	135·3	5·0	4·8
	Hajipur	1⅓	623	1,266	38·1	2,816	2·3	59·4	147	3	303·5	4·5	2·0
	Sitamarhi ...	2	910	1,245	51·0	2,587	1·6	75·8	206	11	455·0	2·8	5·3
	District Total ...	11	2,548	4,014	51·3	10,532	3·0	70·9	743	33	231·6	4·1	4·4
Darbhanga	Sadar	5¼	433	675	48·8	3,183	13·4	49·1	168	29	78·7	7·3	17·2
	Madhubani ...	1½	403	744	40·4	1,227	7·0	78·4	176	13	268·6	3·0	7·3
	Samastipur ...	1¾	305	583	49·5	1,511	6·2	70·1	147	6	174·2	4·9	4·08
	District Total ...	8½	1,141	2,002	44·2	5,921	10·2	62·9	491	48	130·4	5·1	9·7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	72½	14,559	21,313	53·39	66,645	4·53	78·1	5,209	217	201·5	4·5	4·1
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894 INCLUDING CLASS VI CASES.	73½	18,433	27,499	60·5	75,173	3·7	80·7	5,485	218	251·6	4·07	3·9
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893.	73½	18,949	28,774	58·9	76,285	4·1	78·7	5,819	245	254·3	4·02	4·2

The above statement is in the same form as that given in paragraph 194 of last year's report, but while that statement included class VI cases, the present one does not do so in accordance with the orders in Government order No. 3250, dated 12th September 1894. For purposes of comparison, however, with last year's results, as well as with the results in cases before the Honorary Magistrates and Benches (see paragraph 174 below), I have had entered at the foot of the statement the total figures inclusive of class VI. cases, and on these latter figures the following remarks are based.

159. Thus 73 Stipendiary Magistrates disposed of 18,433 cases, or an average of 251 cases against 254 in 1893.

As in previous years, the Dinapore Court shows the largest average per officer, viz. 1,162 cases. From the fact that only 686 witnesses were examined,

it is evident that most of the cases were petty nuisance cases in which no formal evidence was taken. The smallest number of cases decided was, as in the previous year, at Patna Sadar (Bankipore).

160. The average number of witnesses examined in each case was four, and only in three places more than 10 per cent. of the witnesses were detained for over two days, viz., Nawada (32·8), Darbhanga Sadar (11·07), and Samastipur (12·9). The high ratio at Nawada is explained to be due to the illness of the Subdivisional Officer, and to cases having to be reheard on his taking leave. No explanation has been given of the bad results at Darbhanga and Samastipur, but I observe from paragraph 8 of the Government Resolution on the Jail Administration for the past year that Darbhanga also shows particularly badly in the matter of long detentions in *hajat*. I have asked the present Magistrate to look into this matter and to favour me with a special report. It is very evident that supervision in criminal matters has been unusually lax there, owing no doubt in a great measure to frequent changes in the post of District Officer.

161. The largest number of remands for six times or more in A form cases also occurred at Darbhanga Sadar, where this happened in 30 out of 188 cases, or in nearly 16 per cent. of cases tried. Next comes Patna Sadar with 17 cases out of 167, or in 10 per cent. of cases tried; Dinapore, 8 cases out of 79; Buxar, Jahanabad, and Madhubani, with 13, 10, and 13 out of 170, 133, and 176, or in 7 per cent. of cases tried. The smallest percentages of such remands were at Bettiah, Motihari, Gopalganj, Siwan, Sasaram, Gaya, Patna City; also at Bhabhua, where, as in last year, there was not a single instance of the kind.

162. It will be observed that the total figures for the two last years do not present any striking variations. The number of Magistrates was the same in each year, with a slight falling off—some 3 per cent.—in the number of cases and persons tried. In results, however, there was, on the whole, a distinct all-round improvement. Thus the increase in the percentage of convictions (from 58·9 to 60·3) indicates greater care in conducting the preliminary examinations of complaints under section 200, Criminal Procedure Code, and in not allowing frivolous charges to be brought to trial. The percentage of witnesses detained over two days also fell from 4·1 to 3·7, while the percentage of orders upheld in appeal rose from 78·7 to 80·7. Again, in trials of Police A forms the percentage of cases which were remanded six times or more fell from 4·2 to 3·9. These results, though, as remarked above, they present no very striking contrasts, are yet all in the right direction.

163. I have been often struck, during inspections and whilst examining returns, with the very unequal results in different districts, and especially before different Magistrates, in the matter of convictions. In regard to cases which, under the law, are compoundable or dismissable in default, a Magistrate's hands are tied, and he cannot be held responsible if, in cases of the kind, his returns show a somewhat heavy percentage of acquittals or discharges. But in other cases, where the accused is acquitted or discharged only *after hearing evidence*, a heavy percentage of acquittals may usually be taken as an indication that complaints have, in the first instance, been too readily admitted, and without a sufficiently strict examination of the complainants under section 200, Criminal Procedure Code.

164. It also not unfrequently happens that one Deputy Magistrate's file becomes congested, and the entry "no time" finds frequent place on the order sheet; while the Magistrate sitting in the next Court has, for the time being, little to do.

165. I think that the above results are generally traceable to a lazy system frequently in vogue, under which the Magistrate who receives complaints distributes them to subordinate courts without more ado, without regard to the state of the different files, and leaving the subordinate officers to examine the complainants themselves and to decide whether the cases should be taken up, or summarily thrown out, under section 203.

166. But however well the first examination under section 200 may be conducted, still it may, and often does, happen that out of a batch of cases made over to a particular Magistrate or Bench, several of them turn out, on the day fixed for hearing, to be cases of a heavy nature, and remands are necessi-

tated; or they may all be compromised or dismissed in default, in which case the Court sits idle.

167. In order to properly regulate the work of the different courts in respect of the above matters, I have lately introduced the following system in the districts of this Division. It has been strictly laid down that the Joint Magistrate (or, in his absence, the most experienced Deputy Magistrate) receives petitions and sifts them in the first instance himself by examining the complainant under section 200, Criminal Procedure Code,* and determines whether each case is to be taken up or not. If he decides that the case should be proceeded with, he fixes the date of first hearing and issues the necessary processes. On the date fixed he passes orders admitting compromises, dismissing in default, &c., and he then makes over only *cases ready for trial*, with complainants and witnesses present, to the Bench or other subordinate courts. He has laid before him, on each day, immediately the courts open, a statement showing the part-heard cases with the number of witnesses in attendance before each court, and he can thus lay his finger on the courts to which the new cases ready for trial can be safely referred without fear of any file becoming congested or of any case having to be remanded for want of time. This system, which was introduced during the last quarter of the year, has been approved by all the District Officers, and if it is carried out efficiently I look for good results during the current calendar year.

* I have allowed in one district this examination to be recorded by one or other Subordinate Magistrate when the Senior Magistrate was overworked. But the examination is required to be a sifting one, and the case is then returned to the senior Magistrate, who decides whether it is to be proceeded with or not, and deals with it as described in the text.

168. I wish to add a few remarks here on the question of giving certain Deputy Magistrates at Sadar stations "territorial jurisdiction" over particular thanas, as well as on the system of relegating certain Deputies only to revenue work and certain others only to criminal duties. The "territorial" system is certainly not suited to any of the Bihar districts, and I cannot understand how it can be suited to any district where work is heavy and the District Officer is pushed hard to make the best and full use of the whole of his staff. The result of such a system, it seems to me, must be that we shall frequently find experienced Magistrates wasting their time over petty cases which could equally well have been tried by 3rd class Deputies or by Sub-Deputies; while, on the other hand, an inexperienced Subordinate Magistrate will not unfrequently find on his thana file important cases beyond his capacity. He may think himself capable of trying such a case, and, disliking to admit the contrary, may take it up and make a mess of it, and give rise to complications.

169. The fact is that the District Officer must be left to make the best use he can of the staff allowed him. At one end of the chain he has the Joint-Magistrate, or, if he has no Joint, one of his most experienced Deputy Magistrates to hear police reports (if the District Magistrate is on tour or unable from stress of work to do so himself), to receive and test criminal petitions and distribute them for hearing; and at the other end of the chain he has the Excise-*cum*-Income-tax Deputy Collector, the Butwara Deputy Collector, and the Treasury Officer, to whom criminal cases are not, as a rule, made over. Intermediately he has a staff of Deputies in charge of the Road Cess, Land Registration, Land Acquisition, Stamp, Certificate, Nizarat and minor Revenue Departments. I differ entirely with the view that certain of these officers should be employed only on criminal work and certain others only on Revenue duties. They must all be made use of for either work, as the state of their files permits. The system of giving three or four Revenue Departments to Deputy A. in order to free Deputy B for nothing but criminal work, does not commend itself to me. Work, especially Criminal work, comes in fits and starts; and though A's work under such an arrangement might be fairly regular, B's will certainly not be so. It will generally, I think, be found a much better arrangement to give both A and B a fair share of revenue duties, and to fill up their spare time with criminal cases. In this way, and only in this way, can the District Officer be certain of getting a full share of work from each and every officer, and that suitable cases are made over to the suitable men.

170. The chief advantages, to my mind, of giving all the Deputies in the general line both Revenue and Criminal work so far as can be arranged are, *first*, that which I have already mentioned, viz. that the District Officer is then in the

best position to make full use, as work ebbs and flows, of his whole staff; and, *secondly*, and particularly, that the general education of Deputies is far better advanced in this way than if they are each kept to one particular groove. A Deputy who can be utilised equally for either criminal or revenue duties, who is broken both to saddle and harness, must be a more useful officer to Government than one who has a knowledge of only certain particular subjects; and this I consider, having regard to the frequent changes and transfers necessary in so large a service, a matter of no small importance; and it is a matter in regard to which I know that the Deputy Magistrate-Collectors as a body, looking at it from the point of view of their own interests, hold the same opinion as I do.

171. A necessary corollary to this is that the confinement of the Excise-*cum*-Income-tax Deputy Collector to only revenue work is not a judicious measure. There seems no reason why, during his tours in the interior, he should not be made of use in inquiring into *badmashi* cases, doing chaukidari work, and in other criminal duties. Such use of him would be particularly advantageous in the Sadar subdivision, where, as has been already pointed out by several officers, the need is often felt of an executive officer of the kind available for general camp duties. There can be no question but that the Excise Deputies themselves would be only too glad to be given mixed work of this description. Their complaint everywhere is that, under the present system, they have no chance of gaining any experience of work in the general line to which they all hope some day to revert. And I think that it will almost invariably be found, if enquiry be made, that they have plenty of spare time, during 10 months out of the 12,* for the extra duties I propose to give them. I doubt if there are more than three or four districts in Bengal where the Excise Deputy Collector is not quite the lightest worked gazetted officer on the whole of the Collector's staff.

* Viz., when excise settlements are not going on.

172. The result of trial in the Sessions Courts is given below:—

	Districts.							Divisional figures.
	Patna.	Gaya	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of cases committed during the year.	58	45	51	45	50	35	42	326
Number disposed of ...	50	42	54	41	50	35	43	315
Number in which conviction obtained.	33	28	37	28	45	29	27	227
Of above in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	...	4	5	2	4	2	17
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge.	17	14	17	13	5	6	16	88
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1894.	66·0	66·6	68·5	68·2	90·0	82·85	62·7	72·06
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1893.	72·5	64·0	84·1	68·1	76·5	65·2	52·2	70·5

The percentage of convictions for the whole Division was 72 against 70·5 in the preceding year. The results were best in Champaran and Muzaffarpur and worst in Darbhanga, but the Magistrate explains that in two cases committed by the Subdivisional Officer of Madhubani, in which only two persons were charged, the Sessions Judge split them up into seven cases, and as the accused were acquitted on all of the charges, the percentage of acquittals was thus abnormally swelled. If it had not been for these cases, the percentage of convictions would have been 71 instead of 62.

173. The fines imposed and realised in criminal cases are shown below:—

	Districts.							
	Patna.	Gaya.	Shahabad.	Saran.	Champaran.	Muzaffarpur.	Darbhanga.	Divisional Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance of fines due at the commencement of the year.	14,481 14 1	16,618 10 7	10,310 12 10	13,744 1 9	13,033 2 3	10,564 13 1	8,278 0 0	87,031 6 7
Amount imposed during the year.	23,818 4 6	24,237 2 0	18,630 5 5	19,163 8 3	15,062 10 3	23,496 7 6	12,940 0 0	1,37,356 5 6
Amount collected during the year.	16,281 12 10	17,345 13 6	14,410 0 6	16,713 8 10	10,949 0 3	15,259 14 0	8,576 0 0	99,536 10 11
Amount remitted or written off.	3,790 1 3	5,736 9 0	6,810 11 11	3,682 2 0	4,591 1 6	5,588 6 6	3,655 0 0	33,854 0 2
Balance of fines pending at the end of the year.	18,252 1 6	17,773 6 1	7,720 5 5	12,510 15 2	12,555 1 9	13,213 0 1	8,990 0 0	91,020 14 0

There is a falling off in the amount both of fines imposed and of fines collected as compared with the figures of the preceding year, and the outstanding balance has increased in all the districts, except Shahabad and Saran. The introduction of the new High Court Register (A1) of outstanding fines will possibly have some effect in bringing cases of the kind more prominently to notice, and so lead to better realisations; but I apprehend that the bulk of the outstanding arrears will on enquiry be found to be irrecoverable. The real fact is that there is not unfrequently considerable want of discrimination in the matter of imposing fines, especially among junior Deputy Magistrates. Thus I not unfrequently find unreasonably heavy fines imposed on low-caste labourers or petty cultivators—fines which cannot possibly be realised except by driblets and with an amount of attendant hardship altogether disproportionate to the offender's deserts. In the second place the term of imprisonment awarded in default is frequently so light that the person fined prefers to undergo it and to run the chance of eventually evading payment of the fine. The principle followed should be to award such a term of imprisonment in default as will prove effective in inducing the person fined to pay the fine in preference to undergoing the sentence of imprisonment. If the first principle be carefully observed there will be no hardship in this.

(*ii*) The Working of the Honorary Magistrates and Benches.

174. The work of Honorary Magistrates and Benches is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Subdivision.	Number of Courts.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of person convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Patna	Sadar ...		518	607	70·3	296	1·33	46·15	13	......	103·6	57	......
	Patna City		2,003	2,036	87·7	912	3·28	48·14	24	2	421·08	45	8·33
	Barh ...		314	330	79·8	259	8·88	90·90	19	6	117	82	31·58
	Bihar ...		377	402	80·5	485	·62	80	20	1	188·5	1·28	5
	Dinapore		734	970	77·6	343	10·49	72·72	26	4	183·5	·46	15·38
Gaya ...	Sadar ...		2,469	2,587	83·3	792	3·	50	......	......	1,234·5	3	......
	Nawada		22	23	21·7	60	......	50	......	......	22	2·7	......
	Aurangabad	[illegible]	242	285	16·4	291	4·8	66·6	4	......	121	1·2	......
Shahabad ...	Sadar ...	3	436	528	67·2	832	2·5	100	1	......	145·3	1·9	......
	Buxar ...	3	90	103	37·8	406	3·9	75	......	......	30	4·5	......
	Sasaram...	2	118	132	65·9	300	......	100	......	......	59	2·5	......
	Bhabua ...	1	93	138	25·5	164	......	......	......	......	93	1·7	......
Saran ...	Sadar ...	2	642	817	40·3	903	16·1	22·2	9	1	321	1·4	11·11
	Siwan ...	1	74	83	19·2	86	......	50	......	......	74	1·1	......
	Gopalganj	1	10	10	50	41	......	......	......	......	30	4·1	......
Champaran ...	Sadar ...	1	158	189	8·4	210	13·8	100	2	......	158	1·3	......
	Bettiah ...	1	76	116	33·6	237	2·1	100	4	......	76	3·1	......
Muzaffarpur	Sadar ...	1	1,084	1,210	72·0	393	10·1	50	......	......	1,084	38	......
	Sitamahi	1	167	238	21·4	209	10·04	100	8	......	167	1·2	......
	Hajipur ...	2	401	542	50·3	745	2·9	80	12	......	200·5	1·3	......
Darbhanga ...	Sadar ...	2[illegible]	2,428	2,704	89·4	2,205	1·04	33·3	1	......	882·9	·9	......
	Madhubani	1[illegible]	639	671	81·4	798	1·002	60	......	......	355·1	1·2	......
	Samastipur	1	7	34	82·3	60	25	......	......	......	7·	8·5	......
	Divisional Total	46 7/12	13,052	14,878	73 6	11,022	4·3	6·1	143	14	280·7	·8	9·7
	Divisional Total in 1893 ...	40	15,213	17,394	74·07	13,580	3·5	62·8	164	5	380·3	·8	3·64

It will be observed that the work of the Honorary Magistracy does not give the same indications of steady improvement as in the case of the Stipendiary Magistrates. On the contrary, there is a slight falling off in the matter of detention of witnesses, remands in A form cases and in results of appeals. On all these points the comparison is in favour of the salaried officers of Government.

175. The worst outturn of work was before the Champaran (Sadar) Bench, where of 189 persons accused only 8·4 per cent. were convicted. The inference is that a large number of charges were admitted which ought never to have been taken up, or that the enquiries were very carelessly conducted. The Aurangabad, Siwan, Nawada, and Sitamarhi Benches also show badly in this respect. As regards detentions of witnesses, the Samastipur Bench, and after it the Chapra and the Motihari Benches, exhibit the worst results.

176. The following statement compares the number of Honorary Magistrates' Benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly in the different districts on the 31st December in each of the two last years:—

District.	Number of Benches		Number of Honorary Magistrates		Number of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	
	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st December 1894.	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st December 1894.	On 31st December 1893.	On 31st December 1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna	7	7	1	61	15	19
Gaya	6	5	7	45	1	1
Shahabad	7	7	8	55	4	4
Saran	4	4	2	28	......	......
Champaran	2	2	1	14	......	......
Muzaffarpur	4	4	4.	42	......	2
Darbhanga	6	4	73	46	......	......
Total ...	36	33	317	291	20	26

The total number of Benches thus shows a decrease of three as compared with the previous year, viz., one in Gaya and two in Darbhanga. This is due to the amalgamation of the Municipal Benches of Gaya, Darbhanga, and Madhubani with the regular Benches at those place The large decrease in the number of Honorary Magistrates in Darbhanga is also due to the same cause. The increase of six Honorary Magistrates in Saran is owing to the appointment of additional Honorary Magistrates to sengthen the Siwan and Gopalganj Benches during the year.

177. I give below an *epitome* of the reports on the working of the Benches in the different districts:—

Patna.—With the exception of the Khagoul and Barh Benches, where absentees were numerous, the system continued to work, on the whole, fairly well. At the Patna and the Bihar Benches, the attendance was good, and a considerable amount of business was disposed of. The Bench which on the whole did best is the Jhowganj Bench in the Patna City, and I consider that the result is chiefly due to the industry and interest taken in his work by the President, Syed Sarfraz Husein Khan. The number (seven) and powers of the Benches remained unchanged, but several additional Honorary Magistrates were authorised to sit singly with second class powers.

Gaya.—The Magistrate, Mr. Macpherson, mentions with approval the assistance rendered by Mr. Halim, Babu Ram Lal Aginwar, and several other members of the Gaya (Sadar) Bench, and by Babus Ayodhya Prasad and Rajendra Prasad of the Tikari and Daudnagar Benches. Mr. Macpherson observes as follows:—"Generally speaking, there has been a deterioration in attendance, particularly in the extent to which Honorary Magistrates absented themselves without leave or notice. * * * *

"With reference to the views expressed by the Commissioner on the employment of Honorary Magistrates, contained in paragraphs 459-62 of his General Administration Report for 1893-94, I can do nothing more than to invite attention to the remarks quoted in paragraph 448 from my own report, showing the result of an attempt made by me to give more important cases to the Bench at Gaya in accordance with the views previously expressed by him. I have noticed that where such cases have been made over to the Bench, the result has been a great waste of time and energy in the recording of the most minute and frivolous details brought out in elaborate cross-examination of the witnesses. The Gaya Sadar Bench, however, merits much commendation for the very substantial assistance it has been in the disposal of public business."

Shahabad.—Mr. Marindin reports that, with the exception of the Buxar Bench, where dissensions among the Honorary Magistrates interfered much with their usefulness, the Benches have on the whole worked well. The services of the Honorary Magistrates have also been utilised in making enquiries under section 202, Criminal Procedure Code, prior to the issue of process. The cases ordinarily made over to the Benches are nuisance cases, assaults, criminal trespass, mischief and other minor cases under the Penal Code. Mr. Marindin continues as follows:—"The Benches are certainly useful in relieving the Stipendiary Magistrates of a number of petty cases, and they do a substantial amount of work in this way. The orders issued last year to employ Honorray Magistrates on more interesting cases have not been overlooked, but the average capacity of the Benches in this district is not high enough to make it safe to entrust them with more important cases than they get, and I think most of the Honorary Magistrates would prefer to be left, as now, to deal with cases of minor importance, than to have the responsibility of deciding graver issues. It is the dignity of the position which renders it valuable in their eyes rather than the work which it entails."

Saran.—During the year a new Bench with third class powers was established at Gopalganj, so that at the close of the year there were four Benches with 28 Honorary Magistrates. Mr. Slack makes the following remarks:—"The attendance of the Honorary Magistrates for all the Benches, on the whole, was fair; but in several instances the cases at the Chapra Bench had to be postponed for want of a quorum, and I regret that the European Honorary Magistrates set a very bad example as regards punctuality and omitting to give previous notice of inability to attend. I have, however, prepared a roster based so as to suit the convenience of each Honorary Magistrate, and probably the result will be more satisfactory. During the year 1895 no case will be made over to the Bench for trial till it is ripe for hearing. To avoid delay as much as possible, I have arranged that when a quorum is not present, one of the second class power Stipendiary Magistrates is with the Honorary Magistrates present to sit as a Bench and take up the cases in the file, and I have also arranged that the Bench shall always have a fixed court-room at their disposal."

This last is an important point to which sufficient attention is not perhaps always paid.

Champaran.—There were two Benches of Honorary Magistrates in this district during the year, one at Motihari and one at Bettiah, the number of Honorary Magistrates attached to each Bench being seven. The Bench at Motihari was presided over by the special Sub-Registrar and exercised second class powers; that at Bettiah was presided over by the Rural Sub-Registrar of Bettiah and exercised third class powers. The Magistrate remarks as follows:—

"On receipt of a copy of your Report on the General Administration of the Patna Division for the year 1893-94, together with the Government Resolution thereon, I directed that more important cases should be made over to the Benches, * * * * * but owing to

the irregularity in attendance on the part of the Honorary Magistrates and the necessity of preserving the *personnel* of the Bench throughout a trial, as well to the inexperience of the majority of the members, the order could not be fully carried out. The instruction, however, will not be lost sight of; and as the Benches improve their knowledge of law and procedure, and if they show a keener interest in their work, they will be entrusted with the trial of more important cases."

Muzaffarpur.—In this district there are four Benches, viz., at Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, Lalganj, and Sitamarhi. With the exception of the Lalganj Bench, which exercises third class powers, the other Benches exercise second class powers. On the whole there was a slight improvement in the attendance of the Honorary Magistrates, although at Muzaffarpur and Lalganj 5 and 21 sittings respectively fell through owing to want of a quorum.

Darbhanga.—Towards the end of the year the Municipal Benches at Madhubani and Darbhanga were abolished, being amalgamated with the Regular Bench at each place. The number of Benches therefore at the close of the year was four against six in the preceding year. Mr. Tute makes the following remarks on the general working of the Benches:—"The work done by the Honorary Magistrates wholly consisted of nuisance and petty cases of assault and a few under the Cattle Trespass Act. The chief obstacles in giving them more important cases are, first, their irregular attendance, and, second, the rule that a case should be heard out by the same Magistrate. I hope to show an advance in Bench work during this year."

178. The attendance of Honorary Magistrates, taking the Courts in each district together, is given in the subjoined statement:—

Name of District.	Number of times asked to attend.	Number of times attended.	Absences		Total absence.	Percentage of attendance, column 3 on column 2.	
			With leave.	Without leave or notice.		1894.	1893.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	2,4[illegible]1	1,967	400	205	605	82	89
Gaya	1,149	745	83	321	404	64	76
Shahabad	1,242	957	118	167	285	77	78
Saran	942	577	109	255	[illegible]65	61	75
Champaran	294	236	7	51	58	80	82
Muzaffarpur	2,662	1,998	215	419	664	75	74
Darbhanga	1,3[illegible]2	885	155	323	478	65	64
Total ...	10,052	7,365	1,087	1,772	2,859	73	78

Taking the Benches individually, the attendance was best in the case of the following Benches, viz., Sadikpur, Jhowganj, Bihar, Dinapore, Arrah, Jagdispur, Buxar, Hajipur, Bettiah, Revelganj and Roserah, and worst in the case of Khagoul, Nawada, Aurangabad, Chapra, Siwan, and Madhubani (Municipal Bench). This last after several years indifferent work has now been abolished.

179. I was able last year to report a general improvement in the attendance of Honorary Magistrates. This year I have to record the reverse. The percentage of attendance fell off in all the districts, except Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, the average of attendances for the whole Division being 73 per cent. as against 78 per cent. in 1893. During the present year (1895) I have had a roster prepared for the whole year for each Bench, copies of which have been sent to my office for approval, after being circulated to the different Honorary Magistrates for their consent and information. The District Magistrates have also been instructed to call for explanation in cases of default, and to bring to my notice, for report to Government, all persistent cases of the kind, and I propose to ask Government in such cases, as I have done in one instance lately, to strike off the defaulter's name from the list of Honorary Magistrates (unless he elects to resign).

180. But after all, as the system at present obtains, the matter resolves itself in but too many instances into a case of *driving*. And what we want, if the system is ever to do proper justice to itself and to be of the best use to the public, is not that the work done by any Honorary Magistrate should merely be the minimum necessary to save himself from disgrace, but that the inducement should be to render such full and willing service as Government and the public have a right to expect in return for the distinction bestowed. The only remedy for the present state of things is, as I have before pointed out, to make the office tenable for a term of years, renewable on approved good service, instead of, as at present, for life.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

181. The number of offices open in each district during the year of report and the previous year was as follows:—

Districts.	Number of offices open in— 1894-95.	1893-94.
Patna ...	7	6
Gaya ...	5	5
Shahabad ...	6	5
Saran ...	8	8
Champaran ...	7	5
Muzaffarpur ...	8	7
Darbhanga ...	8	8
Total ...	49	44

Of the five new offices opened during the year of report, two in Champaran were opened at the request of the manager of an indigo concern for the registration of indigo sattas. These two offices were in existence only for about four months, and the number of sattas registered in them was 2,554.

182. The total number of documents registered in the several offices, and the average per office in each district during the year of report and the two preceding years, will appear from the table below:—

	Number of documents registered in—			Average per office in—		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	14,776	14,336	13,997	2,111	2,389	2,333
Gaya ...	7,729	7,668	7,999	1,545	1,534	1,600
Shahabad ...	14,021	15,537	14,181	2,337	3,107	2,836
Saran ...	25,871	23,501	22,373	3,234	2,938	3,136
Champaran ...	20,321	20,454	20,729	2,908	4,091	4,146
Muzaffarpur ...	35,853	27,849	27,414	4,482	3,978	3,916
Darbhanga ...	24,891	21,353	19,993	3,111	2,669	2,499
Divisional Total ...	143,459	130,698	126,685	2,970	2,970	2,946

It will be seen that there has been a steady increase in the number of documents each year in every district, except in Shahabad and Champaran, which show a decrease as compared with the previous year. The decrease in Shahabad occurs under heads (*a*) Sales, (*b*) Mortgages, and (*c*) Other leases. The falling off under (*a*) and (*b*) is attributed to bad crops of 1893-94, which the Collector thinks lowered the price of *gujasta* holdings and discouraged the money-lenders, most of whom were cultivators, to lend money on the hypothecation of *gujasta* holdings at the same high rate as in previous years; and the falling off under (*c*) is said to be due to a temporary stoppage of business in the Dumraon Raj, pending the issue of a probate and the grant of new powers of attorney to its servants after the death of the Maharaja in May 1894. The

decrease in Champaran is slight and is attributable to the survey and settlement operations in progress in that district, which led certain people to hold over transactions in land pending completion of those proceedings.

183. The largest number of documents registered in any one district was in Muzaffarpur, due mainly to the large planting interests in this district, and the smallest number was in Gaya, where the prevalence of the bhaoli system is the cause of the paucity of formal transactions in the transfer and leasing of holdings. It will appear from the figures given below that the work of the Registration Department has within the last decade increased in a far greater ratio in the four North Gangetic districts than it has done in the three districts south of the Ganges. It would be of interest if enquiry were made by the Registration Department into the reason of this phenomenon:—

District.	1884-85.		1894-95.	
	Number of offices.	Number of documents registered.	Number of offices.	Number of documents registered.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna ...	7	11,287	7	14,776
Gaya ...	5	6,888	5	7,729
Shahabad ...	6	9,232	6	14,021
Saran ...	5	12,328	8	25,871
Champaran ...	3	8,801	7	20,321
Muzaffarpur ...	6	18,112	8	35,853
Darbhanga ...	6	11,897	8	24,891
Total ...	38	78,545	49	143,462

184. The total receipts and expenditure in each district in the year of report as compared with those in the previous year are shown below:—

District.	1894-95.		1893-94.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	40,630	11,087	42,869	11,051
Gaya ...	27,534	7,471	28,841	7,392
Shahabad ...	23,259	10,007	26,788	10,266
Saran ...	32,278	15,656	32,807	14,266
Champaran ...	20,818	11,838	24,806	11,498
Muzaffarpur ...	42,262	17,698	38,057	15,163
Darbhanga ...	28,313	14,419	27,716	14,080
Total ...	2,15,094	88,176	2,21,884	83,716

The decrease in most of the districts in receipts is due to the reduction in the scale of fees introduced during the year of report.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

185. The total number of estates in the Division in the year of report was 63,829 against 61,815 in the previous year. The increase of 2,014 estates is due chiefly to partitions effected during the year.

186. The current demand was Rs. 82,22,868 against Rs. 82,06,064 in 1893-94. The demand of each class of estates during the past and the previous year was as shown below:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I—Permanently-settled estates ...	77,58,617	77,58,865
„ II—Temporarily-settled estates ...	2,17,295	2,10,870
„ III—Estates held direct by Government ...	2,30,152	2,53,133
Total ...	82,06,064	82,22,868

187. The demands under classes I and III have increased by Rs. 248 and Rs. 22,981 respectively, while the demand under class II has decreased by Rs. 6,425, the result on the whole being a net increase of Rs. 16,804 against a net increase of Rs. 8,848 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 248 in class I is due chiefly to the revenue added to certain estates in Muzaffarpur on account of lands which had been acquired for the Muzaffarpur-Sitamarhi Railway having been restored to them, the abatement of revenue granted when the lands were acquired being now re-assessed on those estates. Under class II the decrease occurred in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Saran, and Muzaffarpur, and is due to new settlements at reduced jamas as well as to transfer of estates from one class to another. Under class III the net increase in the demand, amounting to Rs. 22,981, is shared by four districts, viz., Patna (Rs. 13,203), Gaya (Rs. 202), Shahabad (Rs. 5,741), and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 5,155), and is due partly to favourable resettlements, but mainly to the increase in the number of estates of this class caused by transfer from class to class. In Gaya it is also partly ascribed to the increased value of bhaoli produce in certain villages. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,320 under this class in Saran, which is ascribed to the resettlement of nine estates at reduced jamas, and to the transfer of a portion of island No. 31 to the district of Patna.

188. The current collections from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 76,90,165 against Rs. 77,51,166 in 1893-94, showing a decrease of Rs. 61,001, the percentage of total current collections on the current demand being 93·5 against 94·4 in 1893-94. This falling off is due to the shorter collections of demands in all the three classes. Under class I (permanently-settled estates) the current balance amounted to Rs. 4,19,712, of which Rs. 3,64,730 are on account of estates in only two districts, viz. Patna (Rs. 1,65,250) and Shahabad (Rs. 1,99,480). In both the districts the explanation is that the balance is due for the March kist, and steps could not be taken for their realisation until after the year closed. The defaults at the March kist are attributed in both the districts to the late harvest of rabi and poppy crops, which formed the chief means of paying the Government revenue at this kist. The next heavy balance is in Muzaffarpur, where the Collector, Mr. Hare, explains that out of the balance of Rs. 23,802, Rs. 11,575 were collected on the 20th March but credited after the close of the year, being partly remittances received from other districts by remittance transfer receipts. In Saran, where the current balance is Rs. 17,629, Rs. 2,300 will, it is said, be recovered after the sales have been confirmed; Rs. 6,080 are due from estates which have been sold but in which appeals have been preferred; but the bulk of the balance is due from estates which defaulted at the March kist. In Champaran the greater portion of the current balance, Rs. 5,232, is due from the estate of the late Nasir Hossain in Saran, which is being brought under the Court of Wards. The percentage of current collections on current demand in each district was as follows:—

Patna	88·3
Gaya	99·5
Shahabad	86·7
Saran	98·5
Champaran	98·9
Muzaffarpur	97·5
Darbhanga	99·6

189. The current collections under class II (temporarily-settled estates) amounted to Rs. 1,76,911 against Rs. 1,81,589 in the previous year. This class of estates is subdivided into three classes, viz. (*a*) settled for periods with the proprietors, (*b*) private estates leased to farmers for periods, and (*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for periods, the current collections under (*a*), (*b*), and

(c) being (a) Rs. 88,633, (b) Rs. 1,864, and (c) Rs. 86,414, against Rs. 93,163, Rs. 2,261, and Rs. 86,165 respectively in the previous year. The falling off in collections is due to the falling off in the demand, as explained in paragraph 187 above. The current collections came up to the standard of 95 per cent., or exceeded it, in Gaya and Darbhanga, as regards estates (a), in Shahabad as regards (b), and in Champaran and Darbhanga as regards (c). In other districts there was a failure to collect up to the prescribed standard under one or more of the three heads.

190. The current collections of estates under class III (Government estates) amounted to Rs. 1,74,101 against Rs. 1,83,390 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,289. The current demand was collected in full in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. In the other districts the percentage of collections ranged between 35·1 and 72·8. In Patna, where it was 39·9 for estates managed for proprietors and 70·6 for estates owned by Government as proprietors, the collections were retarded on account of the failure of the bhadoi crops on the diara lands, owing to floods and diluvion. The late sowing of rabi and the consequent late harvesting are also said to have interfered greatly with collections. I cannot say that I am satisfied with this explanation, and I have requested the Collector to call for a detailed explanation from the general manager. In Gaya the percentages of the two classes of estates under class III were 63·6 and 72·8, the short collections being attributed to the collecting and supervising staff being for most part of the collection season occupied in the survey and khanapuri operations in progress in the Government estates, to indifferent bhadoi and rabi harvests, and other special causes. In Shahabad there is only one class of Government estates, viz. "Estates owned by Government as proprietors." The percentage of current collections on current demand in this district was 67·9. The indifferent collections are attributed to the poor rabi and sugarcane crops of the year, as well as to the general disorganisation caused by the prevalence of cholera and fever to a very unusual degree. In Saran the percentage of current collections for "Estates owned by Government as proprietors" was only 35·1. One reason given for this is the existence of a dispute regarding the boundary of a certain large diara estate with a neighbouring proprietor. But the chief reason appears to be that in a number of diara estates, in which there is an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,256, most of the rent is paid from the rabi crop and should not be shown as due until April, while in the Collector's returns it is shown as due in March. The Collector has been told to recast his returns in future.

191. The current and arrear collections together on account of all three classes of estates amounted to Rs. 81,55,708, or 93·3 per cent., against Rs. 82,19,733, or 93·8 per cent. in the previous year. The percentage of the total collections on the current demand was 99·1 against 100·1 in 1893-94.

192. The remissions amounted to Rs. 18,751, of which Rs. 3,703 represent "Remissions of grace," Rs. 1,625 "Remissions of right," and Rs. 13,423 "Nominal remissions." Of the total of Rs. 18,751, Rs. 14,260 were granted in Gaya on account of class III estates, but is for the most part nominal, being due to a mistaken manner of treating *bhaoli* demands in the accounts. The Collector hopes that the mistake will be remedied by the introduction of the new Tauzi Rules.

193. The balances amounted to Rs. 5,71,318 against Rs. 5,22,090 in the previous year. They are distributed as follows against each class of estate:—

Class.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
I ...	4,19,397	4,43,820
II ...	49,787	42,781
III ...	[illegible]2,906	84,717
Total ...	5,22,090	5,71,318

The percentage of the total balance on the total demand was 6·5 against 5·9 in 1893-94 and 6·2 in 1892-93. Of the gross balance of Rs. 5,71,318, a sum of Rs. 5,45,706 was under recovery at the close of the year, and Rs. 25,612 were classed as doubtful and irrecoverable.

194. *Road and Public Works Cess.*—Out of a total gross demand of Rs. 31,24,055, a sum of Rs. 24,15,357, or 77·2 per cent., was collected (including the amount realised in advance in previous years), and Rs. 3,980 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,04,708, or 22·5 per cent., of the gross demand outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of the total collections on account of both current demand and arrears to current demand was 96·1. The percentage of net balance on gross demand of the Division was 22·5 against 20·02 in the preceding year. It was least in Darbhanga (13·06) and highest in Saran (34·4). In the latter district the unsatisfactory result is due chiefly to the involved condition of some of the principal zamindars whose estates are let out on *zerpeshgi*. The *zerpeshgidars* cannot be called on to pay the Government demand, which rests upon the zamindars, the result being that the dues often cannot be realised until the Collector has been obliged to go through the process of advertising the estates for sale. The percentage of arrears is also high in Gaya, where it is 27·7 against 28·7 in the previous year. The large balance in this district is partly due to the failure of the 7 annas Tikari Raj to pay in about Rs. 14,000 of the final kist, and to errors in the accounts of the last revaluation proceedings which are in course of correction.

195. The revaluation of the Patna district, which was sanctioned in 1893-94, was commenced from the 5th February 1894, and was in progress during the year of report.

196. The revaluation of Darbhanga district, which was expected to be completed by the end of the year of report, is still unfinished, and will probably last for another six months.

197. *Remittance by money-orders.*—A sum of Rs. 2,50,935 was remitted by 27,685 money-orders for payment of land revenue and cesses during the year of report against Rs. 2,78,732 by 26,389 orders in the previous year. It will be observed that there has been an increase in the number of orders but a decrease in the amount remitted, the increase in the former being 1,296 and the decrease in the latter Rs. 27,797. In commenting on the figures for 1893-94 in my last report, I gave it as my opinion that the experiment had about reached the end of its tether, judging from the fact that the figures for that year were not dissimilar to those of five years previously (1889-90), when the number of money-orders issued was 25,832 and the amount covered Rs. 2,63,269. The results during the past year seem to confirm this view. I gave the reasons which, in my opinion, account for this in last year's report, and I need not repeat them here. The transactions with regard to the payment of rent to landlords by money-order show that during the year of report 2,788 orders, covering Rs. 56,658, were issued against 5,606 orders, covering Rs. 94,219, in the previous year. The decrease both in the number and value of money-orders issued for this purpose is thus very marked, and the more so when it is found that the number of such payments refused by the landlords has been considerably less both in actual number and percentage than in the preceding year. The fact no doubt is that both zamindar and raiyat prefer the long-established system of personal payments. The zamindar regards the new plan as interfering, as it no doubt does, with his prestige and influence over his raiyats; while the raiyats, on the other hand, are only too pleased to have their account explained to them by the village *amla*, and be satisfied that everything is right before they part with their money. The consensus of opinion among District Officers is that in Bihar the money-order system is only resorted to for the payment of rents in cases of dispute between the parties; and looking at the matter from this view, the fact that the system is losing ground is not a cause for regret.

198. *Operation of the Sale Law.*—Out of 6,571 estates and shares of estates which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government dues, 367, or 5·6 per cent., were actually sold. Of these 171 were whole estates and 196 shares. The revenue demand of the estates sold was Rs. 96,692, and the dues for which they were brought to sale amounted to Rs. 38,669. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 5,96,077, or about six times the Government revenue. Two whole estates with a revenue demand of Rs. 3,325 were purchased by Government for Re. 1 each. Sales were annulled with regard to 44 estates and 22 shares on appeals preferred to this Court. The largest number of

defaults occurred in Shahabad, Muzaffarpur and Patna, being 1,936, 1,418, and 1,021, respectively, but the sales actually effected in these districts numbered only 67, 88, and 71, respectively. These figures show that the law was administered with much leniency—a leniency the bad effect of which on the punctuality of payment is complained of by several of the Collectors. There can be no doubt but that the *one* improvement in the sale law which is urgently called for is an amendment of section 18. The Collector's hands are at present tied. He can only either sell the defaulter up, or let him go scotfree. What is needed is that the Collector should be allowed to adopt some intermediate course. As he is allowed to use his discretion in the matter of sale, there seems no reason why he should not be permitted to use it in the lesser matter of imposing fines (within certain prescribed limits) for default. If the late amendment Bill had been confined to this one point, it would probably have been accepted without opposition, and we should have had an easy solution, satisfactory to landlords and District Officers alike, of a much vexed question. The rest of the Act might have safely been left alone.

199. *Working of the Certificate Procedure.*—The total number of certificates filed during the year was 49,157 against 43,937 in the preceding year. The total number of cases disposed of during the year was 44,448, or 74·7 per cent. In 11,235 cases payment was made on issue of notice, in 22,672 cases on attachment of property, while the number of cases in which recourse to actual sale was necessary was 727. In 821 cases demands were paid on issue of warrants against the person. In 11 other cases the debtors were imprisoned. In seven of these cases the debts were paid, but in four cases the debtors had to be released without making payment.

200. *Grant for improvements in Government Estates.*—A total sum of Rs. 20,614 was expended under this head in the three districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, and Rs. 58 in Darbhanga. Among the items of expenditure may be mentioned Rs. 3,975 for constructing tanks and wells, Rs. 1,689 spent on irrigation and embankments, Rs. 9,957 on agricultural Public Works, and Rs. 6,051 on sanitary and other improvements.

201. *Settlements.*—The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 148; of these 88 were for settlement of estates belonging to Government, and 60 for estates belonging to proprietors. The number of cases disposed of was 67, viz. 2 original settlements, 29 resettlements, and 36 summary settlements. Besides these, seven cases were struck off, and the rest, 74 cases, were pending at the close of the year. The net increase of revenue obtained by the settlements and resettlements effected during the year amounted to Rs. 4,193. This does not include the settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records.

202. *Land Registration.*—There were 31,111 cases for disposal, of which 22,620 were disposed of, showing an increase of 1,476 cases over the figures of the preceding year. The survey and settlement proceedings in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Saran continue to bring to light a certain number of cases of neglect on the part of proprietors to file applications under section 42. As these are discovered the defaulters are dealt with under the punitive provisions of section 65. Reports of transfers of property received from Sub-Registrars and Civil Courts are now dealt with in all the districts in a systematic manner with a view to enforce the provisions of the law. The proceedings in the certificate department are also fruitful in bringing to light cases of default, and good use is now being made of the information obtained from this source.

203. The work of rewriting register D in the new form is well in progress in Muzaffarpur and Gaya, and special establishments have been lately sanctioned by the Board for the same purpose in the other five districts. I am arranging for the work in all these districts to be carried out on a contract or piece-work system instead of by special establishments paid by time, as has been the usual practice. The result, I hope, will be increased efficiency at a considerable saving in cost. The new register will, in all the districts, be prepared in English, in the order of the tauzi numbers borne by the estates, and will be supplemented by an alphabetical index for purposes of reference. These registers when completed will be invaluable in the acceleration of work in all the principal departments of the Collector's office. There will then

remain the C registers, which in all the districts require rewriting. The first point to settle is the best form of this register, and especially the order in which the estates in each district are to be entered in it. On this subject I have addressed the Board of Revenue recommending certain proposals made by the Collector of Muzaffarpur.

204. *Separate accounts.*—The number of separate accounts opened and closed during the year are noted below:—

	Opened.	Closed.
Under section 10, Act XI of 1859	1,095	79
Ditto 11, ditto	52	...
Ditto 70, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 ...	603	41
Total ...	1,750	120

205. The total number of separate accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 36,790 with a revenue demand of Rs. 21,78,806 against 36,063 with a revenue demand of Rs. 21,20,141 at the close of the previous year. Applications for the opening of separate accounts of 427 undivided shares, 17 specific shares, and 290 complex shares remained pending at the close of the year.

206. *Partition.*—The number of cases pending at the close of 1893-94 was 1,510, and the number instituted during the year of report being 264, the total number for disposal was 1,774. Of these 545 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,229 pending at the end of the year. There has been a reduction in the number of institutions during the past three years from 338 in 1892-93 to 327 in 1893-94 and to 264 in 1894-95. This is owing in a great measure to the orders discouraging institutions in the districts where the survey operations are going on, pending the conclusion of those operations, the object being to save the parties the cost of having their estates twice measured and a double set of maps and khasra papers prepared.

207. The remarks made in paragraph 229 of last year's report regarding the general improvement in the work of the Special Deputy Collectors employed in this Department still hold good. Particular attention is now being paid to the holding of local enquiries by these officers for the purpose of arranging the distribution of the property among the newly-formed estates, and of disposing of objections after personal inspection of the locality. This is a matter of great importance, as a mistake in the initial stage necessarily leads to much future complication; and one can almost invariably trace the great delay in long pending cases to the slipshod manner in which they were dealt with in their early stages, sometimes 10 and 20 years ago.

208. *Land Acquisition.*—Proceedings for the acquisition of 59 acres 2 roods and 21 poles of land under Act I of 1894 for Government, municipalities, railways and District Boards, as per details given below, were confirmed by the Board of Revenue during the year under report:—

For whom acquired.	Area of land acquired. A.	R.	P.	Cost of acquisition. Rs.
Government	7	0	30	636
Municipalities	11	0	34	3,879
Railways	17	0	30	8,037
District Boards	24	0	7	6,339
Total ...	59	2	21	18,891

209. The Deputy Collector, Sone Canals Revenue Division, also acquired 2 acres 2 roods and 11 poles in eight cases at a cost of Rs. 200 for the construction of village channels and other purposes connected with the Irrigation Department.

210. *Advances.*—Out of a sum of Rs. 22,200 allotted to the Collectors for distribution during the year under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, Rs. 15,300 were actually disbursed, viz. Rs. 15,000 in Gaya and Rs. 300 in Shahabad. Advances were not granted in other districts, as there were no applications for them.

211. Under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, the amount allotted and the amount advanced are noted below:—

	Allotted.	Advanced.
	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	500	......
Gaya	2,500	2,500
Shahabad	5,000	1,005
Saran	4,500	2,127
Champaran	800	......
Mazaffarpur	6,500	142
Darbhanga	6,000	6,000
Total ...	25,800	11,774

212. I am of opinion that advances by Government to raiyats in estates belonging to private owners should be made with great care and only after full enquiry, and, except in times of scarcity and distress, *only* for the purpose of substantial and visible improvements, such as the construction of wells and other works for irrigation, &c. For such objects advances cannot be made too freely. But I am not in favour of Government making advances in *ordinary years* (except to its own raiyats) merely for such purposes as the purchasing of cattle, implements, seed, &c., for we have no ready means of assuring ourselves that the money is really spent for the professed object, and that it is not wasted in marriage expenses, litigation and so on. Where advances have been freely made, as has occurred in some districts, for such purposes, it has almost invariably happened that the money has been squandered or used to purchase food to save the borrower from having to work. Large amounts have had eventually to be remitted, or have only been recovered with considerable difficulty and great hardship to the defaulters. What I think is that we should encourage real and lasting improvements *as much as possible*, but for the rest, until we are in a position to set on foot a comprehensive scheme of agricultural banks, we must let the raiyat go to his mahajan.

213. *Bengal Tenancy Act.*—The working of the various sections of the Tenancy Act in the Division during the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95 is shown in the table below:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
1.	Transfer of tenures voluntarily, section 12 (3) ...	1,276	918
2.	Ditto by decree sale, sections 13 (2) and 14 ...	1	...
3.	Ditto by succession, section 15	7	5
4.	Commutation of rent, section 40	73	11
5.	Appraisement of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70	292	335
6.	Registration of improvements	76	76
7.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building and other purposes, section 84 ...	3	1
8.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87 (2)	901	1,083
9.	Applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X	8	7
10.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158	10	15
11.	Written permission to landlords to measure lands under section 90	...	1

The marked decrease under section 12 (3) is due to the fact that notices are now not required to be served on landlords in cases of transfer of mere occupancy rights or of fractional interests of tenants.

214.—The falling off in the number of "commutation of rent payable in kind" occurs entirely in Gaya. The Collector, Mr. Macpherson, points out that as a matter of fact both landlords and tenants in that district prefer the bhaoli system, which is the natural outcome of its physical features, and that the applications filed are only an indirect means of obtaining settlement of disputes which it is the function of the Civil Court to decide. A full report on this subject was submitted to Government in this office No. 68R., dated 6th November 1893.

215. The increase under the head "Appraisement of produce when the rent is paid in kind" is due to there having been a larger number of such applications in Gaya, where the bhaoli system extensively prevails. Resort is had to this procedure only in cases of dispute either between landlords and tenants, or among the co-landlords themselves.

216. Of the 1,083 "notices of resumption of land by landlords," 352 and 699 belong to Saran and Champaran, respectively, against 1 in Shahabad, 26 in Muzaffarpur, and 5 in Darbhanga. The prevalence of these cases in Champaran was explained in paragraph 232 of last year's report. The increase during the past year in Saran has not been explained by the Collector. He will be asked to do so.

217. Of the 7 applications made for a survey and record of rights under Chapter X, 5 were in Shahabad and 2 in Saran.

218. *Relations of landlords and tenants.*—In the north-east of the Darbhanga district there were somewhat serious disputes between Raja Rameshwar Singh Bahadur and his raiyats, which led to the committal to the Sessions of some of the Raja's servants on charge under sections 379, 148, 325, Indian Penal Code. The case ended in acquittal, but the fact of the existence of the dispute is not questioned. Mr. Macpherson, the Collector of Gaya, remarks as follows:—

"There was no general question which led to differences between landlords and tenants during the year either in the district as a whole or on any considerable individual estate. As usual, however, strained relations existed in particular villages, but there are certain zamindars who have acquired so great an influence over their tenants that they are able to behave very exactingly towards them without the risk of their complaining."

The past year does not present any unusual features in regard to this question. Judging from the fewness of cases of open rupture, the relations of landlord and tenant may be said to be on the whole of a peaceful nature.

219. *Cadastral survey operations in Bihar.*—In Gaya the survey and settlement of the Tikari Ward's estate continued in full swing. In the Tikari estate the total number of villages to be dealt with is 542 with an area of 387 square miles. Of these, 441, with an area of 319 square miles, had been both surveyed and *khanapuried* up to the close of the preceding year, and 82 villages, with an area of 55 square miles, were similarly dealt with during the year under report. The attestation work was begun in the estate during the year, and carried out in 434 villages with an area of 313 square miles, and the draft record was published in 316 of these. Advantage was also taken of the presence of the professional survey party to bring under survey and settlement 23 Government estates comprising 111 villages, which had not been surveyed or settled for a considerable period. Of these, 108 villages, covering an area of 67 square miles, were traversed before the close of the year, and 88 of them were cadastrally surveyed.

220. In Muzaffarpur the outturn of work during the year is noted below:—

	Villages.	Fields.	Sq. miles.
Surveyed ...	1,654	1,795,905	1,217
Khanapuried ...	2,009	2,414,341	1,455

The survey and record-writing of the district has almost been completed, leaving only 450 square miles for the next field season. The Settlement Officers attested the record of 712 villages covering an area of 376 square miles. During the recess, from May to October 1894, the officers were employed in disposing of case-work and copying, comparing, and preparing indexes of the records of villages which had been attested.

221. In Darbhanga the Bihar Cadastral Survey Party traversed 518 square miles in the west of the Madhubani subdivision.

222. The following table shows the work done during the year in Champaran:—

			Sq. miles.
Traverse survey	...	...	178
Cadastral survey	...	...	1,101
Record-writing	...	...	673
Attestation	...	...	361
Draft publication	...	...	379
Final publication	...	...	379

Besides the above, 334 boundary disputes were instituted during the year and 283 were disposed of. Three hundred and four cases for the settlement of fair rent were instituted, of which 188 were decided.

223. In Saran the following work was done during the last survey season:—

		Villages.	Fields.	Sq. miles.
Survey	...	1,260	810,717	549
Khanapuri	...	1,229	776,572	527

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

224. There were, at the close of the previous year, 17 estates under the management of the Revenue authorities in this Division, and during the year of report two new estates, viz., (1) that of the sons of the late Nawab Amir Ali of Barh, and (2) the Maghra estate in Bihar, were taken in charge. Thus there were 19 estates under the management of the Revenue authorities at the close of the year of report.

225. The estate of the late Nawab Amir Ali of Barh was taken in charge under Government order No. 5529L.R., dated 11th December 1894, on the application of his sons, Maulvis Syud Ashrafuddin Ahmad, Khan Bahadur, Afzaluddin Ahmad, and Mr. Ashanuddin Ahmad, C.S., under section 6(*e*) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879, as amended by section 3 of Act IV of 1892, they having been declared, on their own application, to be disqualified to manage their estates.

226. The Maghra estate was taken in charge under the Board's order No. 139A., dated the 6th February 1895, on the death of its proprietor, Babu Mohadeo Prashad Singh, leaving a minor son, named Rajkishore Proshad Singh, now aged a year and a few months.

227. The total rent and cess demand of the 19 estates realisable during the year amounted to Rs. 29,63,635, *i.e.*, Rs. 15,29,954 arrear and Rs. 14,33,681 current. The collections amounted to Rs. 13,16,150, and the remissions sanctioned during the year to Rs. 2,49,854, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 13,91,511 unrealised at the close of the year, the percentage of total collections on current demand being 91·8.

228. The whole of the Government demand of revenue and cesses due from these estates, amounting to Rs. 4,03,648, was realised during the year; and out of Rs. 83,864 due to superior landlords for current and arrear demands, Rs. 76,997, or 91·8 per cent., were paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,741 still due at the close of the year. The bulk of this balance, amounting to Rs. 5,583, is due by two estates, Mobarak Hussain's in Saran and Paigumberpur in Darbhanga, and could not be adjusted owing to the confused state in which the accounts were left by the late proprietors.

229. The total receipts of all the estates, including opening balance, interest on Government securities, debts recovered, &c., amounted to Rs. 21,02,709, and the total expenditure to Rs. 18,96,382, of which Rs. 4,56,950 were on account of debts paid, Rs. 2,63,441 on account of management charges, Rs. 2,50,100 for maintenance of proprietors and their families, Rs. 1,27,147 were expended on improvements, and Rs. 3,18,099 on miscellaneous expenses, which include Government rates, municipal and income taxes, investments and suspense accounts.

230. The debt due to Government by the Deo estate amounted to Rs. 4,10,113 at the beginning of the year, and the interest which accrued during the year amounted to Rs. 18,590. Out of the total sum of Rs. 4,28,703, Rs. 38,179 were paid during the year, of which Rs. 19,685 were on account of principal and Rs. 18,494 interest. The debt could not be further reduced during the year of report, as, owing to unfavourable harvests, the time was not considered by the Collector propitious for putting up any of the estate villages for sale during the year; and, although this has since been done, the upset prices, except in a few minor cases, could not be obtained. I have asked the Collector what he proposes, under the circumstances, should now be done.

231. The education of the minors was well looked after during the year and proper care was taken of their health.

232. The condition of the tenantry on estates under direct management continued generally satisfactory.

XIX.--EXCISE.

233. The revenue under this head again shows an increase, the total excise revenue in the year of report being Rs. 26,44,363 against Rs 26,33,379 in 1893-94 and Rs. 24,91,128 in 1892-93, thus showing an increase of Rs. 10,984 and Rs. 1,53,235 over the two preceding years respectively.

234. I find that this result is more than accounted for by the large increase under one head, viz., "Country spirit," which alone gave an increase of Rs. 59,570. There has been an increase also under each of the heads "Opium," "Charas," and "Miscellaneous" of Rs. 3,288, Rs. 971, and Rs. 218, respectively, the remaining heads showing a total decrease of Rs. 53,063.

235. The increase under the head "Country spirit" was obtained in all the districts, except Champaran, where it showed a decrease from Rs. 1,20,677 to Rs. 1,10,069, or of Rs. 10,608. This falling off is, however, more nominal than real, being mainly attributable to the fact that the advance fees of most of the outstills were credited into the treasury before the close of the previous year. It is also partly due to the abolition of an outstill during the year of report. The general explanation of the increase in the other districts is that the taste for cheap distilled liquor is gradually superseding that for *tari*, the revenue from which has fallen off during the year of report from Rs. 5,86,355 to Rs. 5,71.778, or by Rs. 14,577. One reason for this seems to be that date and palm juice is not available in all seasons of the year. In Gaya the weak beverage known as *khasia* liquor is manufactured at the distillery and sold at a price only slightly higher than that obtained in outstills, the ordinary price being 4 pice a quart bottle. In the first year of the introduction of this liquor (1893 94) the total quantity of liquor passed out rose to 24,584 gallons London-proof from 14,360 gallons in the previous year, and during the year of report it has again risen to 28,153 gallons. The low cost at which a "skinfull" of this liquor can be had is said to make it a dangerous competitor of tari. I am inclined, however, myself to think that the lately introduced tree-system has a good deal to do with the falling off in the tari revenue.

236. The increase of Rs. 3,288 under the head of Opium has occurred simultaneously with a severe fever epidemic. Possibly the medical evidence given before the late Royal Commission has come to the ear of the native *kabirajes* and their patients.

237. The decrease of Rs. 53,063 is made up almost wholly by the falling off under two heads, viz. Ganja (Rs. 38,231) and Tari (Rs. 14,577). The latter has been noticed above. Under the head of Ganja the decrease occurs in five districts, viz. Patna (Rs. 19,143), Gaya (Rs. 3,7-6), Saran (Rs. 7,835), Champaran (Rs. 8,995), and Darbhanga (Rs. 2,177). The decrease is generally attributed to a falling off in consumption due to the failure of the crop in Rajshahi and the consequent rise in price, to say nothing of the bringing into use of a certain quantity of old ganja, which would, under the rule, have been destroyed, but which nevertheless had to be issued to consumers, unsuited though it was to their taste. In Shahabad the revenue was kept up to the former figure by the demand of the drug from the North-Western Provinces, to which large exportations were made from this district, while the increase of

Rs. 3,061 in Muzaffarpur is attributed to the influx of a number of employés addicted to its use from the North-Western Provinces in connection with the survey and settlement operations.

238. During the year under report a private distillery for the manufacture of rum and rectified spirits was licensed to Mr. Edward J. Lacey, Manager of the Sugar Refinery at Sakri in Darbhanga. By the end of the year the Manager exported to the Calcutta Custom House 8,282 gross gallons of spirit, chargeable with Rs. 57,680 as duty, at Rs. 5 per gallon London-proof. The distillery is expected to do in time an extensive business.

239. The following figures show the number of persons arrested during the last two years for offences against the Excise and Opium laws :—

District.	Number.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
Patna	137	122
Gaya	115	67
Shahabad	59	50
Saran	76	66
Champaran	150	69
Muzaffarpur	113	75
Darbhanga	105	52
Total ...	755	501

There was a falling off in all the districts, notably in Champaran, Darbhanga, Gaya, and Muzaffarpur. Frequent changes of officers and want of energy on the part of the detective staff are, I fear, the real explanation, though one Collector (Gaya) attributes the result to exemplary sentences in the past.

240. The figures below show the number of prosecutions for drunkenness in the municipalities in each district during the last two years:—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Patna	637	449
Gaya	100	87
Shahabad	97	152
Saran	98	140
Champaran	7	6
Muzaffarpur	175	85
Darbhanga	95	67
Total ...	1,209	986

The increase in these prosecutions in Shahabad and Saran is attributed to greater activity on the part of the police. There seems no reason to suppose that there has been any sudden improvement in morality in the other districts, and the only inference is that the municipal police there have been more than usually lethargic.

XX.—STAMPS.

241. The total revenue derived from the sale of stamps and court papers during the year under report was Rs. 20,62,830 against Rs. 20,70,584 in 1893-94 and Rs. 20,20,551 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 7,754 as compared with the preceding year, and an increase of Rs. 42,279 as compared

with the year 1892-93. The following statement shows the revenue derived from the sale of each kind of stamp in the year of report and the previous year:—

DESCRIPTION.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court-fees	13,48,896	13,77,379	28,483	......
Stamps for copies... ...	1,02,755	1,03,595	840	......
Impressed sheets	5,54,995	5,19,945	......	35,050
Receipt stamps	17,165	17,484	319	......
Notarial	88	76	......	12
Hundi	20,467	18,168	......	2,299
Court papers	26,221	26,183	......	38
Total ...	20,70,584	20,62,830	29,642	37,396
				Net 7,754

Unlike last year, when there was a diminution, there has been an increase during the year under report of sale of court fees (judicial) stamps. In 1892-93 sales of these stamps yielded a revenue of Rs. 13,54,409, in the year following the sales fell off to Rs. 13,48,896, but in the year of report the revenue again rose to Rs. 13,77,379, showing a net increase of Rs. 28,483 and Rs. 23,970 respectively over the two previous years. The largest increase occurred in Muzaffarpur, where it amounted to Rs. 31,968, and the largest decrease was in Shahabad, amounting to Rs. 9,141. The increase in Muzaffarpur is mainly due to stamps to the value of Rs. 20,946 having been bought in one case for a certificate of administration. The survey and settlement operations are also said to have contributed to the increase both here and in Champaran (Rs. 7,003). There was an increase also in Patna (Rs. 4,937) and Darbhanga (Rs. 7,629), due in both districts to the institution of a larger number of title suits during the year. The falling off in Shahabad is attributed to a temporary cessation of suits during the year of report in the Dumraon Raj estate pending the completion of mutation proceedings after the late Maharaja's death. There was a decrease also in Gaya (Rs. 6,274) and in Saran (Rs. 7,639), owing to a less number of civil suits of higher value having been instituted during the year in each district. The revenue from impressed sheets (non-judicial) on the other hand shows a net decrease of Rs. 35,050. The largest decrease, amounting to Rs. 14,337, occurred in Shahabad, where there were fewer bonds executed during the year owing to a fair outturn of crops which obviated the necessity of contracting mortgage loans. The same satisfactory explanation is given of the falling off in Patna (Rs. 1,205), Champaran (Rs. 11,541), Muzaffarpur (Rs. 11,544), and Darbhanga (Rs. 3,174). The Collector of Champaran further states that transactions of this kind fell off owing to the survey and settlement operations in progress in his district, but he does not explain how he arrives at this result. The only districts which show an increase of receipts from impressed non-judicial stamps are Saran and Gaya, the increase in them being Rs. 6,438 and Rs. 311 respectively. The Collector of the former has not given any reason for the increase, except that there were more deeds executed during the year. Mr. Macpherson, of Gaya, attributed the small increase in his district partly to the grant of more arm licenses, and partly to the increase in the number of revenue agents and muktears in Gaya, and the consequent sale of a larger number of certificate stamps. The small increase of Rs. 319 under the head "Receipt stamps" is shared by ll the districts, except Gaya and Champaran. The falling off of Rs. 2,299 in the sale of "Hundi stamps" is shared by all the districts, except Gaya, where there has been an increase of Rs. 275. The decrease is ascribed generally to dulness of trade and to the increased popularity of the money-order system. The increase of Rs. 275 in Gaya is said to be due to the establishment of a loan office there during the year.

242. There were 452 cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents detected by the Civil Courts and the Revenue authorities during the year

of report against 488 cases detected in the preceding year. The amount of duty and penalty realised was Rs. 4,991 against Rs. 5,358 in 1893-94.

243. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the stamp law was 69, in which 77 persons were brought to trial against 93 cases, in which 104 persons were brought to trial in the preceding year. Of the 77 persons brought to trial during the year of report, 72 were convicted and 5 were acquitted. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 794. I observe that no rewards were paid in any district. The attention of the District Officers will be called to this matter.

244. During the year of report stamps worth Rs. 575-15 disappeared from the Darbhanga treasury. The stamp muharrir was prosecuted and sentenced under sections 409, 465, and $\frac{409}{109}$ of the Indian Penal Code to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Court of Sessions, but he was acquitted by the High Court on appeal. The value of stamps misappropriated was, however, realised from the treasurer, and he was at the same time dismissed for general incompetency.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

245. The following statement compares the financial results of the last two years in this Division:—

DISTRICT.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Patna ...	1,982	67,251	67,176	99·8	2,031	74,288	74,288	100·
Gaya ...	2,373	65,206	61,743	94·6	2,651	68,891	68,693	99·7
Shahabad ...	1,494	39,086	38,101	97·4	1,480	39,535	38,870	99·4
Saran ...	2,747	75,352	74,551	98·9	2,777	76,030	74,068	97·4
Champaran ...	1,596	43,901	42,901	97·7	1,633	40,256	39,814	98·9
Muzaffarpur ...	2,385	64,545	62,786	97·3	2,426	64,514	62,025	96·1
Darbhanga ...	2,373	63,763	60,024	95·07	2,303	62,725	57,221	91·2
Total ...	14,950	4,19,104	4,07,882	97·3	15,301	4,26,239	4,14,979	97·4

The statement shows a total increase of 351 assessees and of Rs. 7,135 in the final demand and a slight improvement in the percentage of collections.

The increase in the number of assessees occurred in all the districts, except Shahabad and Darbhanga. Gaya shows the largest increase of 288 persons against an increase of 159 persons, mostly under Part IV. Patna and Muzaffarpur come next with increases of 49 and 41 respectively.

The final demand increased in four out of the seven districts, *i.e.* in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, and Saran, the increase being Rs. 11,849; the other three districts, *i.e.* Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,714.

There was therefore a net increase of Rs. 7,135 in the Division during the year under report, or of nearly 2 per cent. The largest increase was in Patna and Gaya, being 10·4 and 5·6 per cent. respectively. The largest decrease was in Champaran, and is due to the fact that in the preceding year one assessee's tax was temporarily enhanced from Rs. 723 to Rs. 4,516 on account of his having received accumulated interest of above two lakhs from one of his debtors, but it was again reduced to Rs. 729 during the year of report. The decrease in Darbhanga is said to be partly due to the transfer to other districts of the assessment against several assessees. But it is certain that the work there was not well done, and the Deputy Collector has been called to account.

The collections amounted to Rs. 4,14,979, or 97·4 per cent., on the final demand. The percentage of collections on the final demand reached the prescribed standard of 95 per cent. in all the districts, except Darbhanga, which fell short of it by 3·8. It will be observed that collections were best in Patna and Gaya, where there was also the largest increase in the final demand.

246. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties, and costs at the close of the year under report amounted to Rs. 18,051, Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur showing the largest balance, principally due to the late disposal of objections and to late assessment.

247. The population of the Division being 15,793,854, the average incidence of the tax was Re. 1 to every 37 persons against 37 persons in the

previous year. In the several districts the average number of persons assessed to each rupee of tax was as follows:—

Patna	...	... 24 against	26 in the preceding year.
Gaya	...	... 31 „	33 „ „ „
Shahabad	...	... 52 „	53 „ „ „
Saran	...	... 32 „	33 „ „ „
Champaran	...	... 46 „	42 „ „ „
Muzaffarpur	...	... 42 „	42 „ „ „
Darbhanga	...	... 44 „	44 „ „ „

As in the preceding year, the incidence was highest in Patna, being Re. 1 to every 24 persons, and lowest in Sahahabad, where it was Re. 1 to every 52 persons.

248. The following statement shows the number of objections filed during the year 1894-95 as compared with those of the preceding year:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objection to assessment.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objection to assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Patna ...	209	209	...	10·5	118	118	...	5·7
Gaya ...	775	770	5	32·7	1,028	1,028	...	35·03
Shahabad ...	185	181	4	12·3	196	196	...	12·9
Saran ...	388	387	1	14·1	442	434	8	15·5
Champaran ...	200	198	2	12·5	220	220	...	13·2
Muzaffarpur ...	375	375	...	15·7	265	265	...	10·8
Darbhanga ...	455	416	39	19·08	399	388	11	16·5
Total ...	2,587	2,536	51	17·3	2,608	2,649	19	16·8

Of the total number, 2,668, filed during the year of report, 1,801 relate to the areas selected in the different districts for revision during the year under report, and 867 to the areas in which the previous year's assessments were adopted.

As in the previous year, Gaya shows by far the highest percentage of objections to assessments. The large number of objections and the large proportion of successful objections in Gaya appear to me to be due to two chief causes, viz., (*a*) the system of serving every assessee with a special notice in form L, and thus bringing his liability prominently to each person's notice in good time, and (*b*) the fact that the district of Gaya is already, as compared with the other Bihar districts, somewhat heavily assessed. I have noticed this matter fully in my Income-tax Report. The percentage of successful objections in Gaya was also very high, viz. 45·6 against 21·4 per cent. in the previous year. Over-zeal on the part of the assessor, no doubt, had something to do with this, but at the same time the Collector notices that the percentage was higher in the cases from the unrevised than from the revised areas, which points to the fact of the previously high assessment being a principal factor in the result.

In Darbhanga and Saran the percentages of successful objections were also high. In Darbhanga the cause is probably due to bad work generally in the department, and in Saran to cause (*b*) above.

249. Penalties to recover arrears of tax imposed in each district during the last two years were as shown below:—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	251	18
Gaya ...	2,703	1,740
Shahabad ...	182	197
Saran ...	404	503
Champaran ...	182	706
Muzaffarpur ...	1,574	1,195
Darbhanga ...	812	663
Total ...	6,108	5,022

250. Coercive measures were resorted to in all the districts of the Division, particularly in Gaya and Muzaffarpur, as in the previous year. The reasons given for this in last year's report still appear to hold. It is satisfactory to find that in Patna, where collections were best, coercive measures were least resorted to.

251. The unpopularity of the tax is as great as ever, but the assessees pay it, without open complaint, as a necessary evil.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

252. As reported in previous years, in the native bazars and among the people themselves, the copper coins in use are *lohia* or Gorackpuri pice. Government copper coin is received only from the post office and municipalities and from the public in payment of Government dues. The value of the Gorackpuri pice varies in the different districts and at different seasons. During the past year its exchange value in Gaya was about the same as in the previous year, viz. from 96 to 108 per rupee, while in other places it ranged from 104 to 112.

253. Currency notes to the value of Rs. 28,02,195 were received from the public in payment of Government dues, and of Rs. 16,21,750 in exchange for silver, against notes to the value of Rs. 33,87,855 in payment of public dues, and to the value of Rs. 18,39,805 in exchange for silver received in the previous year. The value of currency notes issued to the public in payment of Government dues and in exchange for silver amounted to Rs. 27,39,810 and Rs. 18,75,715 against Rs. 25,14,590 and Rs. 18,99,550 respectively in the previous year.

254. There were seven prosecutions under the Metal Tokens Act—all in the district of Champaran. The transactions of the Post Office Savings Banks and payment and issue of money-orders will be found in section XXXII of this report.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

255. The working of the portion of the East Indian Railway in the districts of Patna and Shahabad was satisfactory. Among the improvements which were made on the Company's lines in these districts may be mentioned—

(1) Two latrines were built, one at Mokameh for railway passengers, and the other at Bankipore for menial servants of the Company.

(2) Arrangements were made for supplying filtered water to carriages and passengers at Dinapore.

(3) A Protestant Church was opened at Dinapore for the use of the Company's servants.

256. There were 22 railway accidents in the Patna district during the year against 32 in the previous year. In these 17 persons were killed, the other 5 being cases of suicide. In the Shahabad district there were 14 railway accidents during the year, in which 7 persons were killed. In each case it appears to have been the victim's own fault. Crossing the line in front of trains and jumping out or trying to get into trains in motion were the causes of all the accidents involving loss of life.

One native driver was punished judicially.

PATNA-GAYA RAILWAY.

257. No steps have yet been taken for improved accommodation of third class passengers to meet the pressure during pilgrimage seasons. Complaints of want of punctuality in the running of trains still continue, and the mails for Calcutta, as noticed last year, are still detained at Bankipore for about four hours. A new railway station was opened at Tehta, between Mokhdumpur and Jahanabad, towards the close of the year.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN AND TIRHUT STATE RAILWAYS.

258. Three persons were killed and two were wounded by railway accidents in the Muzaffarpur district, and there were six accidents in which lives were lost in the Darbhanga district. The most serious of these occurred at Dulsinghsarai on the 19th October, in which three persons were killed (or died soon afterwards from their injuries) and 11 others were wounded. The accident was caused by a collision between a passenger and a ballast train, owing to negligence on the part of the station master and pointsman, both of whom were convicted and punished under section 101 of the Railway Act. Another of

the accidents was due to the negligence of a gateman, who was punished departmentally, the evidence being insufficient for a criminal prosecution. No accidents are reported from Champaran or Saran.

259. The Magistrates of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga still complain of the insufficient accommodation for third class passengers during times of large gatherings, of want of punctuality in the running of trains, and of the insufficient arrangements for the supply of drinking water at some of the stations during the hot weather. I recognise the fact, however, that general complaints of this kind are not perhaps quite fair to the management, and I am asking the District Officers in future to bring to the notice of the Agent and Chief Engineer any instances of the kind which require attention. So far as my own experience goes, the Railway authorities are always ready to meet all reasonable demands as far as lies in their power.

260. During the past year the Laheria Serai station at the civil head-quarters of the Darbhanga district has been enlarged and improved. The want of a waiting-room is, however, complained of, and such a room is no doubt very much needed for the accommodation of the numerous first and second class passengers attending the different courts and Government offices at that station. A new station was opened at Turki on the Hajipur section during the year.

261. The following statement shows the results of the working for the past eight years of the joint undertaking, the Bengal North-Western and Tirhut State Railways having been worked independently up to the 1st July 1890 and as one undertaking by the Company since that date. It will be seen that the amalgamation has effected a considerable reduction of expenditure, the mean working ratio for the three years prior to the amalgamation in 1890 having been 54·7 per cent., whilst for the subsequent four years the ratio has been reduced to an average of 41·5 per cent.:—

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross earnings ...	36,66,957	40,16,826	41,08,490	46,01,691	49,66,188	51,23,939	52,95,376	55,59,547
Working expenses	21,34,227	22,29,106	20,76,289	20,28,338	19,88,347	20,97,870	22,87,437	23,23,360
Net earnings ...	15,32,730	17,87,720	20,32,210	25,73,353	29,77,841	30,26,069	30,07,939	32,36,187

262. Both the passenger and the goods traffic during the past year show a satisfactory advance over the results of 1893, as will be seen from the following figures:—

Years.	Coaching traffic receipts.	Goods traffic receipts.	Steam ferry and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893 ...	20,83,488	25,86,872	6,25,016	52,95,376
1894 ...	22,31,219	26,87,731	6,40,597	55,59,547

263. The increase in the number of passengers carried in the two years was from 5,058,307 in 1893 to 5,484,914 in 1894, and in general merchandise from tons 637,432 in 1893 to tons 688,035 in 1894.

264. *Tramways.*—The Patna City tramway extends over a length of five miles, from the front of the Judge's Court to the Patna City. The terms of the settlement of the misunderstanding between the Company and the Patna

Municipal Commissioners were noticed in paragraph 304 of last year's report. The manner in which the line is worked is, however, still the subject of much complaint, and the Company have several times been fined by the City Magistrate for using horses unfit for work; the carriages are reported to be ricketty and the roadway in bad repair.

265. The income of the Company was Rs. 38,531-7-3 against Rs. 37,426-15 of the previous year, while the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 32,433-7-1 against Rs. 31,299-3 of the previous year, showing a surplus income of Rs. 6,098 in 1894 as against Rs. 6,127 in 1893.

266. The tramway at Dehri in the Shahabad district, about 7 miles in length, which was constructed by the Bengal Public Works Department in 1892-93 in connection with their quarries, continued to be used during the year in carrying road metal for District Board roads and for the Grand Trunk road.

267. The concession for the light feeder line of railway to the Tirhut State Railway from Segouli railway station to Raxaul, referred to in paragraph 302 of last year's report, was granted during the year by the Champaran District Board to Sir William B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., and an agreement, dated 16th March 1894, signed by the two parties, has since been approved by Government.

268. Regarding the proposed railway line from Lakhisarai to Gaya, mentioned in paragraph 303 of last year's report, no further information has been received in my office

Patna drainage works.

269. The drainage works in Patna, noticed in paragraph 307 of last year's report, have nearly been completed. The expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 1,08,768, which, added to Rs. 1,68,962 expended in the preceding year, comes to a total of Rs. 2,77,730 up to the close of the year under review. From the point of view of sanitation the general opinion, in which I concur, is that the scheme so far has been of little or no benefit, owing to the absence of any means for flushing the drains; and I see no hope of improving matters until the Patna City has been provided with an efficient system of water-works This matter was pressed upon the attention of the Municipal Commissioners by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General on the occasion of his recent visit to this district, and I am glad to say that they appear to be giving heed to His Excellency's advice, for I understand that they have the question of raising a fund or a loan for the purpose under consideration.

Gaya water-works.

270. The experiments made in the bed of the river Phalgu for supplying pure water to the town of Gaya were carried out during the year, with the result of proving that excellent drinking water in sufficient quantity can in all probability be procured from this source. A rough estimate of the probable cost of the work, amounting to Rs. 6,00,000, has been prepared by Mr. C. A. Mills, Inspector of Works. The estimate and the connected reports are being printed.

271. The survey of the town of Gaya required for the above scheme as well as for its improved drainage has been continued during the year under report.

272. The Surajkund tank in the heart of the city of Gaya was partially cleansed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,300 out of a sum of Rs. 2,400 contributed by Babu Chhota Lal Sijwar, C.I.E., for the purpose.

Arrah water-works.

273. The Arrah water-works were completed on the 23rd April 1894, on which date they were formally opened by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The works were inspected by the Engineer to the Sanitary Board in March last, who has sent in a favourable report. The machinery is all in good order. Two of the settling tanks have been temporarily put out of use, as they were leaking. They will be brought into use again as soon as the river rises. This temporary disuse of the two tanks does not, however, in any way affect the supply of clear water, as the remaining two answer all requirements; the river water being clear scarcely requires settlement. The amount of filtered water drawn off at the standposts is 120,000 gallons per diem, which is equal to about 4 gallons per head of the population.

274. The works up to date have cost Rs. 3,81,503. They are reported now to be in thoroughly good working order.

Embankments.

275. *Patna and Gaya.*—The only embankment in these districts is the Sakri embankment, situated at the trijunction of the districts of Monghyr, Gaya, and Patna. The maintenance charges were very small, amounting to only Rs. 146 in the former and Rs. 9 in the latter.

276. *Saran.*—There is only one public embankment in this district, viz., the Gundak embankment, which is maintained by the Public Works Department under contract rates levied by the Collector from the proprietors of the estates protected under section 63 of the Embankment Act. The embankment was properly maintained during the year of report. The financial results during the year are shown below:—

Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Collections during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. 12,756	Rs 23,900	Rs. 36,656	Rs. 23,095	Rs. 13,561

277. *Champaran.*—In this district also the only public embankment is the Gundak embankment mentioned in the preceding paragraph. During the year under report the Gundak river encroached considerably on the 80th to 82nd miles of the embankment near the village of Dhahaha. This has necessitated a new retired line, for which a declaration under the Land Acquisition Act has been issued. The work was to be completed before this year's rainy season. I have not yet heard whether this intention has been carried out.

278. The expenditure incurred on this embankment during the year was Rs. 19.361 against Rs. 29,789 of the preceding year.

279. The gap between the Gundak and the Turki embankments, a length of 1,200 feet, was closed up by the construction of an embankment with a sluice in the channel leading to the Baye nala at a cost of Rs. 10,833, of which Rs. 4,866 were spent during the year.

280. Sanction of Government has also been obtained for the construction of a sluice gate at Barharwa near the 52nd mile of the embankment.

281. The financial results of the administration of the Gundak embankment in the Champaran district are shown in the following statement:—

Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Total.	Collection during the year.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs. A. P. 149 5 3	Rs. 13,000	Rs. A. P. 13,149 5 3	Rs. A. P. 10,913 15 5	Rs. A. P. 2,235 5 10

282. *Muzaffarpur.*—In the Muzaffarpur district there are two lines of embankments, namely, the Gundak, above mentioned, and the Turki. The former, as stated above, is maintained under the contract, and latter is under the takavi system. Both embankments were properly maintained throughout the year. Some damage was done to the Turki embankment by the floods of the Bagmati, which necessitated extensive repairs.

283. The net demand on account of these embankments (arrear and current) was Rs. 22,203. Of this Rs. 15,197 were collected and Rs. 3 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 7,003 as compared with a similar balance of Rs. 13,899 at the end of the previous year.

284. *Darbhanga.*—In Darbhanga the Gundak and the Ganges embankments continued to be maintained on the contract and *takavi* systems respectively.

285. The subjoined table compares the cost of maintenance and recoveries in respect of each system during the last two years:—

YEAR.	Embankment.	Arrear of last year.	Demand of the current year.	Total.	Collection.	Balance.	Percentage of collection.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	
1893-94 ...	Gundak	3,611	2,119	5,730	2,269	3,461	39 6
	Ganges	1,703	5,479	7,182	4,013	3,169	55·8
	Total	5,314	7,598	12,912	6,282	6,630	Average. 48·6
1894-95 ...	Gundak	3,461	2,119	5,580	2,286	3,294	40·96
	Ganges	3,286	3,414	6,700	4,908	1 792	78·13
	Total ...	6,747	5,533	12,280	7,194	5,086	Average. 58·58

There has thus been a slight improvement in the collections during the year under review.

Irrigation.

286. There was no complaint made during the year as to the working of the canals in this Division. They continued to be of great service to the agriculturists. The following table compares the area irrigated and the financial working of the Sone Canals in Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad during the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	Area irrigated in acres.			Total demand, including arrears (exclusive of miscellaneous demand).			Total collection.			Remission.			Balance.			Percentage of collection.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs			
Patna ..	32,009	36,898	35,905	1,03,434	96,260	97,074	74,778	76,322	92,336	10,060	342	224	18,596	19,596	4,514	72·3	79·2	95·1
Gaya ...	44,213	45,145	42,515	1,29,410	1,09,593	97,646	1,13,525	1,02,691	93,297	1,674	195	179	14,311	6,707	4,170	87·7	93·7	95·5
Shahabad ...	2,89,916	2,69,040	2,24,832	8,29,332	7,35,098	5,94,043	7,71,169	6,55,249	5,58,231	3,280	4,295	3,689	54,883	75,554	32,123	93·0	89·0	93·9
Total ..	3,67,038	3,51,089	3,03,252	10,62,170	9,40,951	7,88,763	9,59,472	8,34,262	7,43,864	14,014	4,832	4,092	87,790	1,01,857	40,807	90 3	88·6	94·3

It will be seen that the total area irrigated was 63,786 acres less than in 1892-93 and 47,837 acres less than in 1893-94, the reason being the greater abundance of the rainfall during the year under review. The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 7,88,763, of which Rs. 7,43,864 were collected, and the small aggregate sum of Rs. 4,092 was remitted, leaving a balance due on the 31st March of Rs. 40,807 as compared with balances of Rs. 87,790 and Rs. 1,01,857 in the two preceding years. The result is extremely creditable to the Special Deputy Collector, who is in charge of the collections, and his staff.

287. It has been found that the system of freely giving long leases for irrigation has operated in an injurious manner by inducing the cultivators in villages near to the canals to convert an undue proportion of their rabi lands in paddy fields. Many of these are high sandy lands and absorb a larger quantity of water than is required for legitimate rice lands, with the result that the area ultimately irrigable is materially reduced. But a greater evil than this is that in seasons of drought it becomes impossible to supply a share of the water to villages which are further away even for their legitimate rice

lands. The favoured villages get full crops, partly paddy, where they should have cultivated rabi and bhadoi, while the excluded villages get absolutely none. I understand that the Superintending Engineer has brought the matter to the notice of the Chief Engineer to Government, and submitted certain proposals with a view to remedy the above defects.

Saran Canals.

288. The long-outstanding claims against the guarantors under the former system of working these canals have recently been satisfactorily adjusted, with the result that nothing remains due from any of them. It only now remains for the Collector to recover certain rates due to them from cultivators who have used the water. A revised notification offering leases of the different channels was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* in March last, fixing the full annual demand at Rs. 10,000, but I understand that no application has yet been received. These canals are under the direct management of the officers of the Public Works Department.

Madhuban Canal.

289. This is the only canal in the Champaran district, and 10,845 acres of land were irrigated by it during the year against 3,071 acres in the preceding year.

290. The damage done to the canal by the floods of 1893 was repaired during the year under report. The total expenditure incurred during the year for the maintenance and repairs of the canal amounted to Rs. 6,910.

Roadside wells.

291. In paragraph 312 of last year's report I noticed the action that had been taken by certain District Boards in making use of section 76 of the Local Self-Government Act to acquire property in roadside wells along the chief traffic routes, in order to provide for their proper maintenance and cleansing in future. A good deal had been done in this direction during the past year in some of the districts, as the following statement shows. I have again called the attention of the District Officers to this very important matter:—

Districts.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Number of wells repaired or cleansed.	Number of new wells constructed.	Number of wells provided with chain bucket and *latha*.	Cost of operation in columns 2, 3, and 4.	Number of wells repaired or cleansed.	Number of new wells constructed.	Number of wells supplied with chain bucket and *latha*.	Cost of operations in columns 6, 7 and 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.				Rs.
Patna	2	5	......	1,665	5	10	......	2,596
Gaya	2	1	......	653	82	12	......	3,470
Shahabad	13	......	......	1,533	4	......	5	468
Saran	9	4	10	1,046	68	2	10	3,762
Champaran	......	......	......	......	38	......	......	1,235
Muzaffarpur	53	......	......	2,739	130	......	......	4,953
Darbhanga	......	......	......	......	35	......	35	686
Total ...	79	10	10	7,636	362	24	60	17,160

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

292. The communications in the Division, generally, have been maintained in good order throughout the year. Fortunately there was no repetition of the heavy floods which occurred in the northern districts last year, and the roads, which were then so seriously damaged, have now for the most part been repaired, and several of the more important bridges which were washed away have been rebuilt.

293. The total outlay for the year under report on both original and repair works was only Rs. 8,18,576 as compared with Rs. 10,09,562 expended last year.

294. The following table will show the expenditure in each district on both original works and repairs, the budget allotments, and the percentage of expenditure under both heads of works:—

District.	Original works.			Repairs.		
	Budget allotment.	Outlay during the year.	Percentage.	Budget allotment.	Outlay during the year.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Patna ...	36,906	34,076	92 33	64,115	62,221	97·04
Gaya ...	1,51,890	67,978	44·75	83,069	58,951	70·96
Shahabad ...	45,456	44,428	97·74	88,155	80,618	91·45
Saran ...	1,17,330	60,752	51·77	54,078	51,845	95 87
Champaran ...	42,405	38,667	91·20	32,640	29,940	91·72
Muzaffarpur ..	1,07,311	1,00,768	93·90	65,192	61,689	94·62
Darbhanga ...	52,867	45,636	86·32	92,802	81,007	87·29
Total ...	5,54,165	3,92,305	70·79	4,80,051	4,26,271	88·79

The above figures show that, with the exception of Gaya and Saran, the percentage of expenditure on original works varied from 86·52 to 97·74 of the budget grants. When it is considered that the accounts are closed on the 31st March, when a considerable portion of the working season still remains unexpired, this result may be taken as on the whole satisfactory. The lowest percentage is in Gaya, and the failure to work up to the full budget grant is reported to be due, partly to delay in obtaining Government sanction to certain plans and estimates, for which provision was made in the budget, and partly to some of the contractors having failed to work up to time. In Saran, although the percentage is only 51·77 up to the end of March, the original works have all been completed by the present date. Muzaffarpur occupies the first place in the Division for the year, having spent Rs. 1,00,768 out of an allotment of Rs. 1,07,311.

295. The percentage of the outlay on repair works as compared with the budget grants varies from 70·96 to 97·04, and no less than the five of the seven districts in the Division have spent 90 per cent. of their allotments. This result is also satisfactory.

296. The following is a brief summary of the works undertaken by the various District Boards in the Division.

297. *Patna.*—The important girder bridge over the Poonpoon river on the Putwa-Hilsa road was completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 92,968, showing a large saving on the estimate. The metalling of the same road was continued during the year, and up to the present the total expenditure on this estimate has amounted to Rs. 88,954. Two important bridges, commenced in the preceding year over two of the branches of the Punchana river on the 16th and 18th miles of the Bihar-Bakhtiarpur road, were completed during the year of report. A causeway was also constructed across another branch of the

Punchana river, and the first two miles of the Bihar-Ekangerserai road were metalled. With the exception of a bridge which was constructed on the Barh-Sahsorah road, the other works undertaken in this district were not of sufficient importance to deserve separate mention.

298. *Gaya.*—The three important iron girder bridges over the Daroo, Mohurea, and Morhur rivers on the Jahanabad-Arwal road, which were commenced in the year 1893-94, were completed during the year. The estimate for the fourth girder bridge on this road over the Ghanghur nala had to be revised, the waterway allowed in the original estimate being considered insufficient, as the heavy flood of the previous year had widened the stream considerably. The revised estimate has received the sanction of Government, and the work is in progress. When this bridge is completed, there will be only one unbridged stream on this road, viz. the Poonpoon. The East Indian Railway have recently dismantled and rebuilt the Morhur bridge on the Patna-Gaya line, and it is understood that the bridge over the Dharda at Jahanabad will also be reconstructed. If the girders of the latter bridge would be purchased at a reasonable cost, they could be utilised in spanning the Poonpoon, and if this can be carried out, the very important feeder road will be bridged from end to end. The total cost of the three bridges which are already completed is Rs. 37,521. The raising and bridging of the Gaya-Shewganj road is now practically finished. This important line of communication cuts off a considerable distance in the journey from Gaya to Aurangabad and the west of the district. The amount spent up to the end of the year on raising this road was Rs. 31,899, and on culverts Rs. 27,606. A girder bridge of 60 feet span has been constructed over the Sabinala, on the Gaya-Sherghati road, in place of an old native-built bridge which was washed away by heavy floods a few years ago. The cost of this bridge was Rs. 15,888. The raising and bridging of the Nawada-Pakribarawan road was continued during the year, and now approaches completion. An important road in the south of the district, from Aurangabad to Moharajganj, was raised and bridged throughout. The total expenditure on the former of these works up to the present date has amounted to Rs. 20,042 and on the latter Rs. 23,889. The platforms of two large bridges over the Jamuria and Kowali streams on the Gaya-Daudnagar road have been renewed. The old platforms which were of timber and very rotten have been replaced by iron rolled joists. Another important feeder road from Jahanabad to Husalganj was nearly completed during the year. The road from Jahanabad to Bandhuganj was partly raised and bridged at an expense of Rs. 16,240, and the metalling of the Rowsilla and Pretsilla road was commenced. This road is very largely used by the pilgrims who visit Gaya, as Pretsilla is one of the most important shrines in the town. This work was therefore urgently needed, and when completed will be a great boon to the public. The other original works carried out in this district during the year are of minor importance.

299. *Shahabad.*—The budget allotments for both original works and repairs were fully worked up to, with the exception of one work, the raising of the Gurhani-Bhita road, in which instance the contractor failed to complete his work. The allotments for original works were, however, much smaller than usual. This is due to the fact that the gross income during 1894-95 was Rs. 1,25,930 less than in the previous year. The actual cash balance on 1st April 1893 was Rs. 1,40,194. Out of this amount the District Board contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Arrah water-works, which reduced the opening balance on the 1st of April 1894 to Rs. 24,600 only. Another cause which led to less money being available for original works was the very heavy expenditure on repair works, which is due to the large mileage of metalled roads in this district. Among the important original works which were completed during the year, the following deserve to be mentioned:—

The first four miles of the Sasaram-Arrah road were metalled, and the improvements on the Kailwar-Baheara road were continued. This latter road connects the East Indian Railway and the head works of the Arrah water-works. It is being raised and metalled throughout, so as to provide means of communication at all times of the year. An important bridge over the Gurhani river was renewed, and the construction of the Bharauni bridge and the raising of its

approaches were completed. The works in connection with the improvement of the Kailwar-Arrah road were also finished. Two dip bridges, which are constructed so as to allow very heavy floods to pass over them, were built on the Bundtoli-Bulbatra road and the Arrah-Salempur road. A bridge was also constructed over the Sonadia nala on the last-mentioned road, and an inspection bungalow was erected at Berhampore on the Kailwar-Buxar road. This bungalow was urgently required, as it is the only inspection bungalow between Kailwar and Buxar, a distance of about 60 miles.

300. *Saran.*—The budget grant for original works in this district was Rs. 1,17,330, being the highest in the Division with the exception of Gaya. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,752 up to the 31st of March, and the works have been practically all completed since that date. This is a very marked improvement on last year's work. Amongst the more important items, the following may be mentioned:—

Three miles of the Chapra-Sonepur road, three miles of the Khira-Ramkola road, and two miles of the Sitalpur-Makair roads were metalled. Brick side-drains were constructed along the sides of the road running through the Amnour bazar. This is a great improvement, as this portion of the road was practically impassable during the rains. The "liks" or side tracks of the Chapra-Rewaghat road were raised and improved from the third to seventh miles. An important bridge was constructed over the Gandak river on the road from Siwan to Basantpur. The raising and bridging of the Andar-Nurhan road was commenced, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 10,125. Work was started on the improvements of the Mirganj-Thaway road. This is an important road, as it connects the two subdivisions of Gopalganj and Siwan. The part now being raised and metalled was liable to be flooded during the rains. Three roads was demarcated, namely, the Siwan-Siswan, Siwan-Dharauli, and Siwan-Nugwa roads. An important bridge was commenced at Mushruk, on the Chapra-Sutterghat road, to replace an old decayed wooden bridge which existed formerly. The new masonry bridge has been completed since the 31st of March. Some 13 minor culverts were constructed in different parts of the district.

301. *Champaran.*—Champaran is by far the poorest district in the Division so far as road cess collections are concerned, and the District Board was able to budget only Rs. 42,405, of which Rs. 38,667 were expended during the year. The result is satisfactory. The money spent in Champaran was principally for small bridges on different roads in the district, and for renewing 13 culverts which were in a ruinous condition on the Bettiah-Bulther road. Materials were collected and well curbs prepared for a double 20 feet span arch bridge on the second mile. The Motihari-Mohsi road was improved, and 10 culverts of various sizes were built on the Shikarpur-Ramnagar road. Several culverts were also constructed on the Ramnagar-Bagaha road, and an iron bridge of 25 feet span was built on the Lagunoha-Bagaha road. A bridge over the Imirti river on the Motihari-Dhaka road was partially destroyed in last year's floods, and three additional spans of 25 feet each have now been added to it. Materials were collected for the construction of culverts on the Turkowlia-Sengaon road. An important bund called the Ticaha bund, which protects a large area of country from being flooded in the rains, was completed during the year. A causeway some 480 feet long, with a double 2′ 6″ arch culvert in the centre, was commenced on the Dacca-Padmohan road, but owing to the lateness of last year's rainy season it could not be carried to completion by the 31st March. Five culverts were constructed on the Lowria-Shikarpur road, and several minor culverts and pipe-drains were built in different parts of the district. Nearly all the works budgeted for were completed by the end of the official year, but a few bills were not ready and therefore could not be paid.

302. *Muzaffarpur.*—Muzaffarpur shows the highest expenditure of all the districts in the Division for the past year, so far as original works are concerned. A great quantity of important work was carried out, and the following deserve separate notice:—

A portion of the Korlahia ghat road was raised above high flood level and metalled during the year. On the Gopinathpur road two bridges were constructed, giving an additional 70 lineal feet of waterway, the formation of the

road was improved, and the limits of the District Board lands were permanently demarcated. Four masonry bridges, affording 150 lineal feet of waterway, were commenced on the Sursand road, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 7,216. Two large masonry viaducts, giving 345 feet of waterway, which were commenced the year before on the Sheohar road, were completed during the year, and two more, aggregating 270 running feet of waterway, were commenced. The expenditure against these works was Rs. 15,535. Five minor culverts were constructed on the Sereya road, and the road was otherwise improved. On the Arizpur road a masonry bridge of 9 spans of 15 feet was built over the Noon river, costing Rs. 12,384, and a similar bridge was commenced over the Dhanoha-Nasi on the Jeintpur road. At the end of the official year the masonry was completed up to the springing of the arches. Forty-eight minor culverts were con structed in various parts of the district, and 22 timber-topped bridges were arched over. Some sandy portions of the Karlahiaghat, Pusa, Deorea, and Sahibganj roads were metalled, and materials were collected for metalling a portion of the Rewaghat road. The progress made in this district during the year is particularly creditable to the District Engineer, Mr. Disney. The work is reported by the Inspector of Local Works, to be as good in quality as it is in quantity.

303. *Darbhanga.*—The greater part of the work in this district consisted of repairing the damages caused by the unprecedented floods of the preceding season. Additions and alterations were carried out to the Dhoi iron bridge of 6 spans of 36 feet each on the Darbhanga-Bohcara road at a cost of Rs. 22,760. This bridge has been partly destroyed by the floods above referred to. Another bridge, which was seriously damaged on the Madhubani-Banipati road, has been replaced by an iron bridge of 6 spans of 30 feet. A masonry bridge of 5 spans of 20 feet has been constructed over the Jamuria river of the Samastipur-Hursingpur road in place of an old rickety timber bridge. Besides the above works, seven new culverts were constructed during the year on different roads in the district, and three culverts, which remained unfinished at the end of the previous year, were also completed. A sum of Rs. 6,254 was spent in surveying the district roads and roadside lands in anticipation of the cadastral survey. This is an important matter, and has been attended to, I believe, in all the four northern districts. An inspection bungalow was constructed at Samastipur, and materials for another (to be built at Roserah) were collected. The large sum of Rs. 37,099 had to be spent in repairing flood damages. As reported last year, these damages were very heavy, and it will take the Board, which is still heavily in debt to Government, some years before it will be able to restore all its roads to a satisfactory condition.

The Collector of Darbhanga in his report remarks:—I consider the state of the roads to be on the whole excellent. Coming from a Bengal district, they strike one as being very good. I drove over all the Samastipur subdivision, part of it in a carriage and pair, and all over the Madhubani and part of the Sadar, and met with no difficulty. There are places where floods have damaged the roads, but they are the only bad parts.

Provincial road.

304. The section of the Grand Trunk Road, extending from Bhuluachutty to Baroon in the Gaya district, was, under the instructions of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, handed over by the District Board of Gaya to the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle. The only Provincial road, therefore, which is now maintained by a local authority is the road from Dinapore Cantonment to the Dinapore Railway station at Khagoul This road is maintained by the District Board of Patna, there being an annual Government grant of Rs. 5,000 Last year the expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,377, and the unexpended balance will be added to the grant for the current year.

Village roads.

305. The total amount spent in the Division on village roads was Rs 63,602 as compared with Rs. 79,899 expended in the previous year. The following statement shows the amount spent in each district of the Division during the year. As usual, Saran stands highest on the list, and the expenditure was lowest in Champaran. In all districts, with the exception of Champaran (where the

work is done by the District Engineer), these repairs are carried out by the Local Boards in whose areas the village roads lie:—

District.	Total length.	Outlay.	Rate per mile.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	
Patna	586	8,628	14·7	
Gaya	563	4,787	8·5	
Shahabad	1,433	12,950	9·2	
Saran	1,680	17,796	10·6	
Champaran	318	2,277	7 1	
Muzaffarpur	496¾	7,526	15·1	
Darbhanga	703	9,638	13 7	
Total ...	5,784¾	63,602	10·9	

Most of these roads are unbridged surface tracks, and I have laid it down as a principle that, except in special cases, the cost of the repairs should not be more on the average than Rs. 10 per mile. This limit, however, has been slightly exceeded in Saran and heavily exceeded in Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga. In Muzaffarpur the rate per mile is practically the same as that of the previous year. In Patna and Darbhanga the rates of the previous year were Rs. 27·17 and Rs. 18 per mile respectively, so that a considerable reduction has been effected in these two districts. The attention of the District Boards concerned will be again drawn to this matter, with a view, if possible, to limit the average expenditure to Rs. 10 a mile in future. In special cases, as, for instance, where any bridging is required, larger allotments can be made if due reasons are shown. A sum of Rs. 6,198 was spent by the District Board of Gaya on the improvement and maintenance of Government estate roads. The amount was paid to the District Board by Government as a special khas mahal grant.

Tree-planting.

306. The total amount spent in tree-planting in the entire Division during the year was Rs. 7,340, and it was distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Patna	725
Gaya	1,888
Shahabad	3,207
Saran	1,432
Champaran	88
Muzaffarpur	Nil.
Darbhanga	Nil.

In three of the districts, namely, Patna, Gaya, and Champaran, no new trees were planted during the year, but the amounts spent were incurred on the maintenance of existing trees. In Shahabad the new trees which have been planted are reported to be "mostly timber wood," by which it is understood that trees which will hereafter give valuable timber have been preferred to other varieties and to fruit trees.

In Saran, on the other hand, most of the trees planted during the year are reported to be mango trees. Of the amount spent in Saran, Rs. 478 represent the cost of establishment. The result of the tree-planting in recent years in Shahabad has been very satisfactory, and this is due to the personal interest taken by the District Engineer, Mr. Edwards, in this branch of his work.

307. The following statements show (1) the length of metalled and unmetalled roads, whether maintained by District Boards, Local Boards or Municipalities, and (2) the allotments and expenditure incurred on works in the several districts of the Patna Division during the past two years:—

Statement showing the lengths of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District Boards, Local Boards, and the Municipalities during the year 1894-95.

Roads.	PATNA.				GAYA.				SHAHABAD.				SARAN.				CHAMPARAN.				MUZAFFARPUR.				DARBHANGA.			
	By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.			
	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Metalled roads ...	101·7	......	60·7	152·4	137	...	43·4	180·4	173·6	......	21·6	194·2	11·0	......	5·0	16·1	7·7	...	6	13·7	39·2	......	37·3	76·5	47·9	......	13·2	61·1
Unmetalled roads	473	581·7	60·3	1,115·	708	618	28·8	1,354·8	211·2	1,461·1	20·9	1,693·2	1,038·0	1,680	75·7	2,793·7	1,351·8	...	19·0	1,370·8	1,083·7	496·7	27·6	1,608·0	1,065·8	703·6	36·3	1,805·7
Total ...	574·7	581·7	111	1,267·4	845	618	72·2	1,535·2	383·8	1,461·1	42·5	1,887·4	1,049·0	1,680	80·7	2,809·8	1,359·5	...	25·0	1,384·5	1,122·9	496·7	64·9	1,684·5	1,113·7	703·6	49·5	1,866·8

Statement showing the allotments and the expenditure incurred on works in the several districts in the Patna Division during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

District.		Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Total expenditure.	Total allotment.	Percentage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Patna	1893-94 ...	65,004	70,211	26 351	419	......	1,61,985	1,80,069	89·5
	1894-95 ...	31,076	62,221	29,4 3	1,000	......	1,26,750	1,31,487	96·4
Gaya	1893-94 ...	1,52,175	83,870	34 519	......	......	2,70,564	3,45,318	78·5
	1894-95 ...	67,978	58,951	33,813	1,004	......	1,61,830	......	......
Shahabad...	1893-94 ...	61,011	90,085	23,803	......	1,00,000	1,74,899	2,89,203	93·4
					Mis. P. I.				
	1894-95 ...	44,428	90,618	25,807	3,055	5,152	1,59,060	1,70,911	93·1
Saran	1893-94 ...	24,790	82,580	24,133	......	......	1,31,503	1,90,049	68·9
	1894-95 ...	60,762	51,845	30,139	404	......	1,43,140	2,02,691	70 6
Champaran	1893-94 ...	4[illegible],256	27,332	14,967	......	......	80,575	83,4[illegible]8	96·5
	1894-95 ...	38,067	30,665	17,558	937	1,235	88,462	96,152	92·5
Muzaffarpur	1893-94 ...	1,23,699	93,488	......	......	......	2,17,187	2,31,109	93·9
	1894-95 ...	1,00,766	61,889	25 078	1,017	4,953	1 93,705	2,04,793	94·5
Darbhanga	1893-94 ...	13,976	1,33,005	32,091	1,408	......	1,80,598	1,90,782	94 6
	1894-95 ...	45,636	81,007	30,956	2 608	697	1,60,804	1,80,492	89·1

Test relief works.

308. It was not found necessary to open any test relief works during the past year.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

309. The Lodging-house Act is in force only in Gaya. The receipts of the year, including an opening balance of Rs. 2,2.2, amounted to Rs. 14,968 against Rs. 10,831 in the preceding year, which included an opening balance of Rs. 694. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 12,484 against Rs. 8,609, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,484. Rupees 2,500 was contributed to the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital and Rs. 1,221 to the Cholera Hospital, and Rs. 5,705 was spent on sanitary improvements.

310. The number of licenses taken out for the accommodation of 15,636 pilgrims was 320 against 421 in the previous year for 13,212 pilgrims. It will be observed that, although the number of pilgrims shows an increase, the number of licenses taken out is smaller than in the preceding year. This is because the rule is now fully enforced whereby no lodging-house is licensed unless fees are paid for the full number of pilgrims it can accommodate.

311. There were 35 prosecutions for breaches of the Act against 23 in the preceding year. All these were against persons who were found accommodating pilgrims without any license. The fines amounted to Rs. 1,191 against Rs. 113 in the previous year.

312. All the lodging-houses were inspected by the overseer and most of them by the Health Officer himself, who found them in good order. Strict supervision was exercised in the matter of lodging-house drains, privies, &c., the number of notices issued in this regard being 996 against 727 in the previous year.

313. The number of pilgrims admitted into the cholera hospital was 52, of whom 42 died. The Health Officer reports that the ratio of mortality is apt to be very high amongst these people, as they are not in a condition to resist disease, being reduced by hardship, fasting, fatigue and the excitement of their peculiar methods of worship. Altogether only 77 deaths are said to have occurred amongst pilgrims from all causes against 282 in the previous year. I confess I distrust these figures, having regard to the unusually unhealthy character of the year, and I am asking the Magistrate to make a further enquiry into the matter.

oth 314. This Act is in force in all the districts of the Division, and appears to

Serais and Puraos Act XII of 7. have been properly worked in Patna, Shahabad, and

repor Muzaffarpur.

the co XXVI.—EDUCATION.

Shaha 315. The total number of schools in the Division rose during the year taken l 6,265 to 6,560, and the pupils from 160,527 to 169,749, showing an 307se of 295 schools and 9,222 pupils. The increase occurred principally unmetalleary schools.

Municipal3. In Patna there was an increase of 33 schools and 1,451 pupils. The the several occurred principally in primary schools. There was an increase of three mber of high schools, due to the opening of three unaided schools at

Patna, Dinapore, and Bihar. Lower Primary schools show a gain of 29 schools and 1,361 pupils The increase is due to the re-appearance of schools which had disappeared in the preceding year, owing to failure to earn rewards. The Female schools increased by four, but the number of pupils decreased by 99. The falling off is attributed to the exclusion from the register of the names of such girls as declined to appear at the school examinations. There was a decrease of four special schools, due to the abolition of guru-training classes attached to Middle Vernacular schools, under paragraph 26 of the Government Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction for 1893-94.

317. In Gaya there was an increase of 75 schools and 1,766 pupils. The increase was practically confined to Lower Primary schools, and is due to the opening of new schools in backward parts of the district on the stipendiary system. The number of special schools decreased from four to three, owing to the closing of the madrassa in the Tikari Municipality.

318. In Shahabad there has been a gain of 52 schools and of 864 pupils in public institutions. The gain was highest in the Lower Primary schools for boys. The reason of the increase in this class of schools is that a good many indigenous schools conformed to the departmental lower A or B standard. The number of special schools decreased by two and the pupils by 79, the reason being that two high class Sanskrit schools that were returned among this class have this year been returned as private schools under instructions from the Director of Public Instruction. Among the existing five special schools are two madrassas at Arrah and one at Sasaram, one technical school at Dumraon, and the Railway Coolie school at Buxar. Five new girls' schools were opened, of which three with 54 pupils are in the Board's area, and two with 47 pupils in the municipal areas. Prizes and rewards in the shape of ornaments, clothes and books, &c., were distributed among the girls who were successful at the departmental examinations. Five new Lower Primary schools were opened on the Rohtas plateau during the year. There are now altogether six schools on the plateau for the use of the hill population. There are only 87 pupils at these six schools, but the Magistrate hopes that with time and patience the schools may become popular and be more largely attended. The District Board have succeeded in converting three of the Board's Middle Vernacular schools into grant-in-aid schools, and the savings thus effected have been applied to primary education. The rules for advance payments of rewards to backward schools under the reward system have been introduced. Some progress has also been made in inducing zamindars and mahajans to contribute towards the support of Middle and Primary schools in their neighbourhood.

319. In Saran there has been a net gain of six schools and 749 pupils. The increase was in primary schools. The Chapra zilla school, which is a self-supporting institution, is one of the best managed zilla schools, and stood first in Bihar at the last Entrance Examination. Female schools show an increase of five schools, but a decrease of 23 pupils. There are two special schools—(1) Sir Rivers Thompson's Gautam Pathsala at Godna in the Revelganj Municipality, teaching Sanskrit logic, and (2) Bharatishary Sanskrit Tol at Chapra, supported by private enterprise. The former receives a special grant of Rs 40 a month from Government.

320. In Champaran there was an increase of 44 schools and 1,212 pupils, principally under Lower Primary schools. The Moghya Dome school at Chowturwa was attended by 13 pupils. It received a stipend of Rs. 3 a month. The Magistrate says the progress was not satisfactory. I have separately reported on this matter in my report to Government on the Moghya Dome settlements.

321. In Muzaffarpur there has been a net gain of 109 schools and 2,264 pupils. High English schools have declined by one owing to the abolition of the Tirhut academy in Sitamarhi. This is not a matter of regret. There was no real necessity for an English school of this class in an out-of-the-way place like Sitamarhi, and the effect of keeping it up could only be to keep boys away from the much better institutions of the same kind at the district head-quarters. It was peculiarly a case where, if the parents of boys wished for a small special school for high English education, they should be required to pay all expenses themselves. There was, however, a large increase in Lower Primary schools.

322. In Darbhanga the number of schools rose from 828 to 830 and the pupils from 22,431 to 23,557, the increase being chiefly in Primary schools.

There is one special school in the district, that is, the Madhubani Sanskrit School, aided by the department. It prepares boys for the title examination of Calcutta and Bihar Sanskrit Sanjivan examinations. Female education has made some improvement, there being 31 girls' schools with 446 pupils against 27 schools with 414 pupils in the previous year.

323. The percentage of boys of school-going age attending schools for the Division has increased from 13·9 to 14·7. Patna stands first in this respect, the percentage being 30·6, or nearly double that of Gaya, which stands second.

324. The cost per head of pupil for the Division was Rs. 4-1 against Rs. 3-15-1 in the preceding year. It ranged from Rs. 25-9-11 in Patna to Rs. 17-2-5 in Gaya for high schools, from Rs. 12-0-5 in Darbhanga to Rs. 7-3-4 in Shahabad for Middle schools, from Rs. 2-12-5 in Gaya to Rs. 1-12 in Darbhanga for Primary schools, and from Rs. 96 9-1 in Patna to Rs. 7-9-4 in Saran for special schools.

325. The following table gives the number of Female schools and the pupils attending them in the several districts of the Division :—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Patna ...	102	1,643	106	1,544
Gaya ...	12	311	14	321
Shahabad ...	10	296	13	292
Saran ...	97	1,495	102	1,472
Champaran ...	2	77	3	91
Muzaffarpur ...	10	247	12	266
Darbhanga ...	27	414	31	446
Total ...	260	4,483	281	4,432

The number of girls at school decreased from 1,643 to 1,544 in Patna (owing to the cause stated in paragraph 316 above), and in a less measure in Shahabad and Saran, while it increased in all other districts. There are also 2,587 girls reading in boys' schools.

326. On the whole, judging from numbers, it cannot, I fear, be said that female education is making much progress in Bihar. Two Bengali girls appeared at the last Upper Primary scholarship examination from the Bankipore girls' school, and both passed, one in the first and the other in the second division. The former gained a scholarship of Rs. 3 a month, tenable for two years. One girl from Kutumba in Aurangabad subdivision passed the Lower Primary scholarship examination.

327. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number is shown in the following table for the last two years:—

District.	Percentage of Muhammadans to total population.	Percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total number of pupils.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Patna	11·36	17·2	17·08
Gaya	10·6	16·2	17 4
Shahabad	7·1	11·2	11 9
Saran	11·8	13·6	14·0
Champaran	12·0	15·9	17·01
Muzaffarpur	11·7	16·0	16·8
Darbhanga	14·3	18·8	16·1

It will be seen from the above that the proportion of Muhammadan pupils has slightly increased in four and fallen off in three of the districts; also that in all of the districts a larger percentage of Muhammadan boys go to school than of non-Muhammadans.

328. With a view to encourage Muhammadan education in the district of Patna, 21 stipendiary maktabs on Rs. 2 a month each have been established at places where they were urgently needed. The majority of the Muhammadan boys reading in middle schools in the same district are permitted to read free; and in the Lower Primary scholarship examination, when a Hindu and a Muhammadan boy earn the same marks, the scholarship is awarded to the latter. This seems scarcely fair, and I have suggested to the Magistrate that in such a case the pecuniary circumstances of the two boys should decide the question. The Magistrate of Gaya remarks:—"Muhammadans number only 10·6 per cent. of the population of the district, so that they are really attending school in far higher proportion than Hindus are." The Magistrate of Saran writes:—"The percentage of Muhammadan population to the total population in the district being 11·8, it is satisfactory to find 14 Muhammadan pupils to every 100 pupils under education. The percentage is highest in the high school and indigenous schools (21), 17 in middle English, 10 in middle vernacular, 8 in upper primary, and 11 in lower primary schools." In Champaran the total number of Muhammadan pupils in the high schools was 36 against 28 of the preceding year In the middle English there were 73 against 84, in the middle vernacular there were 18 against 15, in the upper primary schools there were 70 against 82, and in the lower primary schools there were 2,303 against 1,970 of the preceding year. In Muzaffarpur there has been a total increase of 509 Muhammadan pupils. The increase occurs in all classes of schools except high English and upper primary. In Darbhanga the number of Muhammadan pupils has increased from 4,225 to 4,865.

329. Besides the above, there were 3,552 private institutions and 32,203 pupils attending them, as noted below:—

District.	Number of private institutions.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3
Patna ...	621	5,269
Gaya ...	461	4,519
Shahabad ...	324	2,739
Saran ...	340	3,298
Champaran ...	504	4,200
Muzaffarpur ...	876	6,157
Darbhanga ...	626	6,021
Total ...	3,552	32,203

These are indigenous patshalas and maktabs which do not conform to the rules of the Department.

330. There has been a decrease in the number of special schools from 30 to 22. Patna shows a decrease of four, which is due to the abolition of guru-training classes attached to middle vernacular schools. Gaya shows a decrease of one, due to the closing of the madrassa in Tikari Municipality; and Shahabad shows a decrease of three, due to the exclusion of two high class Sanskrit schools from this class, they being treated as private schools, as already noticed above, and to the abolition of a guru training class attached to a middle school.

331. In the Bihar Industrial School there were 32 students in the Apprentice department and 37 in the Artisan department on the 31st March 1895. Thirty students of the Apprentice department get stipends from the District Boards in the Bihar Circle varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each. All the artisans get stipends at the rate of Rs. 3 per month from the school funds, except two who are paid at the same rate from money given by private persons.

332. The total expenditure incurred on this school during the year was as follows:—

Serial No.	Items of expenditure.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs. A. P.
1	Establishment ...	2,720 7 2
2	Stipends ...	1,123 10 7
3	Tools, plant and materials	2,595 15 3
4	Contingencies ...	375 4 1
	Total ...	6,815 5 1

333. The school was inspected twice during the year by the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering College. Following the advice of this gentleman, the General Committee of the Bihar Industrial School have recommended the amalgamation of the school with the Survey class attached to the Patna College. The Principal of the Patna College has assented to the scheme in the main, and the proposal is now before Government for orders.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

334. The subjoined abstract shows the number of dispensaries and hospitals in each district during the year 1894, their income, and the average number of patients treated:—

District.	Number of dispensaries.	Income from— Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Subscription.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	Ratio per cent. of out-door patients to total population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Patna ...	11	676	6,411	22,077	1,118	30,282	34·72	89·62	6·29
Gaya ...	8	761	8,545	7,665	3,486	20,457	13·30	73·52	2·3
Shahabad ...	8	2,699	2,826	7,705	6,660	21,390	9·18	97·91	3·7
Saran ...	10	520	3,874	9,071	9,905	23,370	19·17	104·07	5·91
Champaran ...	5	2,965	1 500	4,183	13,896	22,544	20·31	19·75	3·6
Muzaffarpur	4	98	4,000	1,514	3,887	9,499	11·33	80·69	1·9
Darbhanga ...	8	8,873	2,673	3,724	17,858	33,128	9·80	85·71	4·1
Total ...	54	16,592	29,829	55,939	56,810	1,60,670	16·83	78·75	3·9

During the year under review there were 54 dispensaries against 52 in the preceding year. The increase is owing to the opening of two new dispensaries, viz., at Sherghatty in Gaya and at Samastipur in Darbhanga.

There is a large increase in the total income of the dispensaries from Rs. 1,29,810 in 1893 to Rs. 1,60,670 in 1894. Municipal grants show a material increase in all districts, except Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga, and District Board grants in all, except Gaya and Saran. It will be observed that in several districts where the latter grants were formerly very inadequate, the District Boards are now coming to a sense of their duty in this respect. There was a falling off in voluntary subscriptions in the first four districts, but this was more than made up for by the large increase from Rs. 4,472 to Rs. 13,896 in Champaran, the difference representing the grant of nearly Rs. 9,000 by the Bettiah Raj for the support of the Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah. Similarly of the large item of Rs. 17,858 under the same head against Darbhanga, over Rs. 13,000

represent the costs incurred by the Maharaja on account of the Municipal and Dufferin Hospitals supported by him at Darbhanga. Otherwise it must, I fear, be accepted as a regrettable fact that there is a growing tendency among the general public to tie up their purse-strings and to leave the support of dispensaries more and more to the different local funds. The large increase from Rs. 654 to Rs. 8,873 in the Government grant to Darbhanga is due to a subsidy of over Rs. 7,000 for the construction of a new dispensary at Samastipur.

335. The total number of in and out patients treated in each district during the past two years are shown below :—

District.	Total number treated.					
	In-patients.		Out-patients.		Total.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	3,254	3,399	90,254	111,393	93,508	114,792
Gaya ..	1,843	1,827	40,810	50,499	42,653	52,326
Shahabad ...	1,411	1,407	81,704	77,976	83,115	79,383
Saran ...	995	1,100	129,263	145,932	130,258	147,032
Champaran ...	1,327	1,677	62,981	67,909	64,308	69,586
Muzaffarpur ...	962	932	49,193	54,112	50,155	55,044
Darbhanga ...	1,332	1,368	112,542	116,185	113,874	117,553
Total ...	11,124	11,710	566,747	624,006	577,871	635,716

The total number of patients treated in all the 54 dispensaries during the year was 635,716 against 577,871 in the previous year, showing an increase of 57,845. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Shahabad, where there was a slight decrease. The general increase is no doubt in a great measure due to the unusual unhealthiness of the past year. In the case of Shahabad, however, the result does not answer to this theory, for it was the most unhealthy of all the districts.

336. In Patna there was an increase of both in and out patients, which is attributed (1) to necessity of medical assistance by spread of disease, and (2) to greater appreciation by the people of the English method of treatment.

337. In Gaya there was a slight decrease of in-patients, but a large increase of out-patients. The increase is attributed to the great prevalence of malarial fever during the year, and also to the increasing popularity of the European method of treatment. The female ward of the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital continued under the charge of the lady doctor of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Miss Perry was on leave to Europe from the 15th March 1894 to the end of the year. Mrs. Scott was appointed in her place, and joined on the 8th April 1894. In the interval the Assistant Surgeon looked after the female department. The attendance in this department has steadily grown since it was organised. The total number of patients treated in it was 4,710 in 1892, 5,284 in 1893, and 5,767 in 1894. The number of in-patients was the same in 1894 as in the previous year, namely, 408. The annual income of the Gaya branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund amounts to Rs. 3,820, of which Rs. 1,200 is a contribution from the District Board and Rs. 600 from the Tikari Raj. The remaining sum is the interest on Rs. 57,700 invested in Government securities. The balance at the credit of the Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 65,558 against Rs. 72,047 at the close of the preceding year. A zanana hospital has now been built, the entrance stone of which was laid by Lady Elliott on the 28th November 1894, and the main building was opened by Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin on the 30th March 1895. On the occasion of the opening of the hospital, the Raja of Maksudpur made a munificent contribution of a quarter of a lakh of

rupees to the Fund. At the same time Rajkumari Rattan Kuer, representing the 7 annas branch of the Tikari family, promised an annual contribution of Rs. 1,200, which, with an equal contribution from the 9 annas branch (now represented by the Court of Wards) and other sources of income, will practically secure to the hospital a regular endowment.

338. In Shahabad there was a decrease of 4 and 3,728 persons in the number of in and out patients respectively. It took place at all the dispensaries, except Dumraon and Sasaram, and is noticeable especially in fever cases. The decrease is difficult to explain, as the year was a most unhealthy one, and the sickness and mortality from fever and cholera were considerable. Mr. Marindin thinks that the fever was of such a virulent type that fewer persons who were attacked were able to come as out-patients to the dispensary for treatment than in ordinary years.

The Arrah dispensary is well managed and the Assistant Sugeon is attentive to his duties. The dispensary at Dumraon is entirely maintained by the Maharaja of Dumraon. The Assistant Surgeon, Babu Bepin Behary Gupta, is very popular. The institution is in a satisfactory state.

339. In Saran the increase in the number of patients is due to the very large amount of sickness prevalent in the district during the year. There were ten dispensaries in this district during the year, of which three are supported by the Maharaja of Hatwa. The principal diseases treated were malarial fever, diseases of the skin, rheumatic affections, goitre and worms. On the whole the working of the dispensaries in this district is satisfactory, and they are much appreciated by the people.

340. In Champaran the increase of in and out patients is also attributed to the unusual unhealthiness of the year. The Dufferin Hospital at Bettiah, which is supported by the Raj, continued its useful work under the able management of Miss Jane Marsh. There was an increase from 6,802 to 6,896 in the number of out-door patients, and a very satisfactory increase from 293 to 538 in the in-door attendance. I regard this latter, as a rule, as a reliable index of good management. The four outlying dispensaries mentioned in last year's report as having been founded by the Bettiah Raj have, it seems, not yet been completed. The Collector reports that they are to be opened during the present year.

341. In Muzaffarpur there was a small decrease of in-patients but a large increase of out-patients. Besides the four dispensaries under Government supervision, there are two other private dispensaries, viz. Nanpur and Parihar. The former is maintained by the Chaudhry of Nanpur, and the latter by the Maharaja of Darbhanga. A third has lately been opened at Baghi by Babu Gujraj Shahi, zamindar of that place. It is a well constructed dispensary and it has been endowed with funds by the founder.

342. In Darbhanga all the dispensaries except Laheria Serai and Tajpur receive both in-door and out-door patients. The dispensary of Samastipur was opened in September last, and it was in working order. Besides the above, there are five private dispensaries in this district supported by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, and are under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon.

343. The very useful medical work among women which is being carried on in the Patna City by Miss Grace Mackinnon was unfortunately interrupted by that lady having broken down from overwork at the beginning of the year, as mentioned in my last report. Miss Mackinnon was for this reason absent on leave from April to October. For part of this time Miss Gray carried on the work, but for two months the two dispensaries under the Association had to be closed. The number of in-door patients treated during the year was 28, out-door patients 3,902 with 14,477 attendances, major operations 26, minor operations 104, besides a large number of visits to private patients at their own houses. Hitherto the want of accommodation both for hospital cases and for the dispensary has been the great difficulty. I am glad to say, however, that the new building referred to in paragraph 385 of my last report, which has been named "The Duchess of Teck Hospital," has been nearly completed at a cost of Rs. 64,000, and will, it is hoped, be ready for use in a month. The hospital consists of the following buildings, viz. (I) administration block, containing out-patients and consulting rooms, compounders' room, store room, operating theatre and ward attached; (II) separate ward block, containing four

private wards on the cottage hospital system; (III) nurses' and matrons' quarters; (IV) lady doctor's house, containing one private ward and consulting room. There will be about 50 beds in all for in-patients. The site is an excellent one. large and airy, on a plot of high ground three-fourths of a mile to the west of the Opium Factory, not far from the bank of the river. The foundation stone was laid, as mentioned in my last report, by Sir A. P. MacDonnell on the 29th July 1893; and the building was visited by Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin on the 3rd April last during Her Excellency's stay at Bankipore.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

344. The Bar Library at Bankipore had 72 members at the close of the year against 66 on the 31st March of the previous year. The reserve fund remained the same as in the previous year, viz., Rs. 1,000 in Government promissory notes. The cash balance on the 31st March 1895 was Rs. 1,291 against Rs. 973 on the 31st March 1894. The *Calcutta Gazette* and the Bengal Administration Report are supplied free by Government.

345. The Oriental Library received in the course of the year a considerable addition of English books and Arabic and Persian manuscripts from the late Secretary, Maulvi Khoda Baksh Khan Bahadur. A very handsome annual grant of Rs 600 has, I am informed, been promised by His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

346. The Halliday Public Library at Gaya continues to be a useful institution. Almost all the European residents of the town and a good many native gentlemen are members. It has a funded capital of Rs. 12,000 in Government securities. A sum of Rs. 239 was received as interest during the year. The total income of the year, including an opening balance of Rs. 268, amounted to Rs. 914. A sum of Rs. 363 was spent on the purchase of 147 new books and Rs. 425 on other charges. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 125. The total number of books in the library now is 2,038. The Bar Library at Gaya had 45 members during the year. The donations and subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,244. The cash balance on 31st March 1895 was Rs. 119. A sum of Rs. 837 was spent on the purchase of books and Rs. 275 on other charges.

347. The Bar Library at Arrah is reported to be an useful institution. It has 27 members.

348. The endowment Madrassa Library at Sasaram contains 453 Arabic, 215 Persian, 108 Urdu, and 138 English books.

349. The public library at Chapra is not in a prosperous condition. The house meant to be used as receptacle for the books is let to a private tenant, the subscriptions being too small to meet the necessary expenditure. The number of subscribers at the close of the year was 21 against 24 in the previous year. The subscriptions are not regularly paid. The opening balance, including the sale-proceeds of Government securities, was Rs. 2,225. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 989 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,891, including repairs to the building. The closing balance was Rs. 323.

350. There is no public library in Champaran, Muzaffarpur or Darbhanga.

351. The district and subdivisional libraries are generally in good order.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

352. The only museum in the Division is the Economic Museum at Bhojpur, established by the Maharaja of Dumraon in commemoration of the Jubilee year 1887. It continued to be maintained in fairly good order. The museum contains selected specimens of grain grown in India, of agricultural implements and tools, and of numerous economic products such as fibres, dyes and spices. This museum was one of the features at the agricultural exhibition which took place at Barahpur in February 1895.

353. There is a small building constructed by the Public Works Department near the Mahabodhi temple at Bodh Gaya, in which some Budhist remains are deposited. They have been arrayed so far as the Collector has been able to do. Mr. Macpherson recommends the addition of an iron railing round the building. This seems desirable, as it is unenclosed and the exhibits are practically unprotected.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Municipalities.

354. *Patna.*—The Patna Municipal Committee consists of 30 members, 20 of whom were elected by the rate-payers and 10 appointed by Government. The number of meetings held during the year was 16, of which 12 were general and 4 special. The average attendance of Commissioners at each meeting was 13·6.

355. I regret to have to say that the affairs of this important municipality are in a far from satisfactory state. On recently looking into them in connection with the proposal to raise funds for a water-supply scheme, I found that although the total income of the municipality from all sources may be taken approximately at Rs. 1,55,000 per annum, while the ordinary recurring expenditure comes to about Rs. 1,46,000, showing an annual surplus of Rs. 9,000, yet for the next 29 years the Municipal Commissioners, over and above their recurring annual expenditure, will have to pay an annual sum of Rs. 19,420 to Government in order to pay off the loan of Rs. 3,18,000 which they borrowed two years ago for the drainage scheme noticed in paragraph 269 of this report. In effect, therefore, they are at present annually over Rs. 10,000 to the bad, or, in other words, are bankrupt.

356. Under considerable pressure from the late District Magistrate and myself, the Municipal Commissioners were induced in August 1893 to appoint a salaried assessor. This officer has since then done excellent work, having by a careful revision of the house-tax in 6 of the 15 thanas raised the demand from Rs. 34,937 to Rs. 43,845, or by about 25 per cent. But I regret to say that the Municipal Commissioners, with a few praiseworthy exceptions, have seriously retarded the good effect of this measure by their long continued failure to dispose of a large number of objections against the revised assessment. And I also find that in a number of cases where they have interfered with the assessor's findings, they have passed summary orders without recording any reasons for upsetting his assessment. In fact, both the inaction as well as the action taken are of such a kind as to tend to bring the scheme of Local Self-Government as worked in this municipality into serious disrepute. I have myself more than once addressed the Municipal Commissioners through the Magistrate on this subject, but hitherto with but very little effect. Unfortunately the late Magistrate during the latter part of his tenure of office was unable, from serious ill-health, to keep a controlling hand over the Municipal Commissioners in this matter, or to check the general state of disorder into which the administration has in other respects fallen. The Officiating Magistrate, Mr. Inglis, has, however, taken the whole subject in hand with characteristic vigour, and I trust that the Municipal Commissioners will now be stimulated to a proper sense of their duties. A thorough and early reconstitution of the administration, especially in regard to matters of finance, is especially desirable in view of the pressing want of municipal water-works, not only for drinking purposes, but more particularly as a means for flushing the new drains, any hope of which is quite out of the question so long as the existing state of chaos in the collection and other departments continues. One other measure which I have lately pressed upon the notice of the Municipal Commissioners is the advisability of making immediate use of the proviso to sections 85 (*b*) and 97A of the revised Act to raise the rate of tax from 7½ to 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings. This measure would save them from present bankruptcy, besides assisting them to make provision, whether it be in the shape of a loan or of an accumulating fund for municipal water-works. I have pointed out to them that there is no reason why they should not at once, without further discussion, pass a resolution to the effect suggested.

357. The Magistrate reports that the attempt to close the well privies with which the city is honeycombed, as noticed in former report, is being continued. Mr. Inglis, however, on this point remarks:—

"A large number of well-privies have been suppressed, and endeavour is being made to close the remaining ones which are of considerable number. The only obstacle which presents itself in removing these privies is the action of the Civil Court, which not unfrequently, on a suit brought by the owner of such privy, declare, on some technical ground, the order of the municipality null and void."

358. The Barh Municipal Committee consists of nine members, six of whom are elected by the rate-payers and three appointed by Government. The number of meetings held during the year was 13, of which 11 were general and 2 special. The average attendance of members at each meeting was only 3·9. The income from all sources was Rs. 5,445. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,408.

359. The Bihar Municipal Committee consists of 12 members, of whom 8 were elected and 4 appointed. The numbr of meetings held was 21, of which 16 were general and 5 special. The receipts amounted to Rs. 14,485, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,083.

360. The Municipal Commissioners of Bihar have lately accepted mine and the Magistrate's advice, and have appointed a salaried assessor who appears to be doing his duty. I am glad to say that considerable vitality appears now to be being instilled into the Municipal Commissioners by the energy of their present Chairman, Maulvi Syed Aminuddin Ahmed.

361. The Dinapore Municipal Committee consists of 18 members, of whom 12 were elected and 6 appointed. The number of meetings held was 28, of which 14 were general and the remainder special. The receipts amounted to Rs. 12,916, and the expenditure to Rs. 15,434, the excess being due to the repairing and remetalling of a main road.

362. *Gaya.*—There are three municipalities in this district, viz., Gaya, Tikari, and Daudnagar. The Magistrate of the district is Chairman of the first, Babu Deoki Nandan, a pleader, of the second, and the Assistant Engineer, Irrigation Department, of the third.

363. The following figures give the number of meetings held and the average attendance:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members, including Chairman.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Gaya ...	25	11	56·3
Tikari ...	12	28	42·5
Daudnagar ...	11	24	48·1

364. The net receipts (excluding the opening balance) and the expenditure of each municipality as compared with the preceding year are shown below:—

MUNICIPALITY.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gaya ...	65,641	68,875	67,525	68,567
Tikari ...	6,967	6,949	6,582	8,651
Daudnagar ...	3,373	4,214	3,380	4,217

The increase of income in the Gaya Municipality is due to the proper taxation of places where certain offensive or dangerous trades are carried on, to larger receipts from fines, and to a donation of Rs. 1,500 by Babu Drigpal Lal, of Hasua, for a moribund ward in the Pilgrim hospital. The increase in

expenditure is chiefly on account of a drainage survey of the town, and completing the experiments for a supply of water from the bed of the river Phalgu, which has been already noticed in paragraph 270 of this report. The Magistrate reports that the Municipal Commissioners have, on the whole, shown a laudable desire to do their duty to the public and to give effect to the municipal policy of Government so far as their funds permit.

In Tikari the large increase in expenditure is chiefly owing to the construction of a municipal office and to the excavation of a tank.

365. *Shahabad.*—There are six municipalities in this district The following statement shows the number of members, the number of meetings, and the percentage of attendance:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of Commissioners.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage.
1	2	3	4
Arrah ...	18	25	40·3
Jagdispur ...	9	7	77·7
Buxar ...	13	14	57·6
Dumraon ...	9	16	53·3
Sasaram ...	22	25	50·0
Bhabhua ...	9	11	40·0

The highest percentage of attendance was 77·7 in Jagdispur and the lowest in Arrah (40·3) and Bhabhua (40·0). The decrease in the percentage of attendance at Arrah from 50 to 40·3 is, as remarked by the Magistrate, unsatisfactory. The total receipts during the year, including the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 1,77,011, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,73,581, against Rs. 74,996 and Rs. 71,093 respectively in the preceding year. The large increase in receipts occurs only in Arrah, which is due to the loan received from Government for meeting in part the cost of Arrah water-works. The increase in expenditure is observable in all municipalities, except Bhabhua, which shows a falling off.

366. The Arrah water-works, opened in April 1894, supply filtered Sone water to the people of the town. The water has come gradually into favour, and its use is now general wherever it is laid on. The result of the scheme has been already noticed in paragraph 273 of this report. In the Buxar Municipality a large pucka well was completed during the year.

367. The Magistrate remarks:—"The Municipal Commissioners of Arrah, except the Vice-Chairman, pay very little attention to their business, and most of them find even attendance upon committee meetings too severe a demand upon their time and energies."

368. *Saran.*—The following statement shows the number of members, of meetings held, and the percentage of attendance:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Chapra ...	18	19	59·6
Revelganj ...	12	18	77
Siwan ...	9	15	75·5

369. The receipts, including the balance of the previous year, the expenditure and the balance at the close of the year, were as follows:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chapra ...	36 259	36,178	81
Revelganj ...	9,806	9,100	706
Siwan ...	11,406	9,634	1,772

370. The Magistrate makes the following remarks:—

"The Chapra Municipality, owing to mismanagement, is both financially and administratively in a very bad state and is practically bankrupt. Under the system of management now followed, I fail to see that any reasonable chances of improvement exist. The Siwan and Revelganj Municipalities offer a very pleasant contrast, both being excellently managed; the latter, however, is suffering from a diminishing income due to the gradual decrease of the town's trade."

371. At my inspection of the Chapra Municipality in December last, I found its financial affairs in a very deplorable state, so much so that both the late and the present Chairmen had been obliged to make considerable advances from their own pockets to help the Municipal Commissioners to pay their way. Notwithstanding this, the Municipality was still heavily in debt, and a number of bills and salaries were for several months in arrears. I immediately drew the attention of the Municipal Commissioners to this matter in an official letter addressed to them through the Magistrate, at the same time pointing out to them that the town was much under-assessed and that their only hope of salvation was a proper re-assessment by a salaried assessor whom I pressed them to immediately appoint. I advised them, at the same time, to discard the very inadequate revision which had lately been made by the Municipal Commissioners themselves, but had not then been brought into force. I regret to say that the reply to this was a resolution rejecting my advice and confirming the very imperfect so-called revision that I had warned them against accepting. The obvious result was immediate bankruptcy, to save themselves from which the Commissioners adopted the expediency of striking out from their budget for the current year the usual allotment of Rs. 1,304 for street watering, reducing the grant for "lighting" from Rs. 3,2?2 to Rs. 1,119, and generally starving the administration. They also proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 8,000 to meet their debts—a loan which, as matters stood, they could not possibly pay off and at the same time provide for the most ordinary municipal requirements. Under the circumstances, I found myself under the necessity of reporting the case to Government for action under the revised section 111A of the Bengal Municipal Act. The necessary order has since been passed, and the Municipal Commissioners have been called upon to show cause or to carry out the order.

372. Several cases have also lately been reported by the District Magistrate of failure on the part of the Chapra Municipal Commissioners to perform their statutory duties. He has been directed, if he finds it necessary, to report the matters for action under section 64 of the Act.

373. *Champaran.*—There are two municipalities in this district—Motihari and Bettiah. The number of members, of meetings held, and the percentage of attendance, are given below:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Motihari ...	13	17	57·9
Bettiah ...	13	14	50

Both municipalities worked satisfactorily during the year.

374. The levels of the town of Motihari have been taken; but the Magistrate fears that the interest on a loan for the purpose of an efficacious system of drainage would be more than the municipality could afford.

375. I am inclined to think that the Magistrate's decision in this matter is correct, and with reference to the general question of municipal drainage schemes I venture to express the opinion that there seems a danger at present of such undertakings being too hastily engaged in. I refer to schemes for drainage by means of *masonry* drains. No doubt if all offensive matter can be effectually and quickly carried off by pucka roadside drains, a drainage scheme of the kind is very desirable. But it should first be certain that there are (1) a sufficient fall, and (2) proper means of flushing. Otherwise I look upon a system of pucka drains, whether open or covered in, as anything but an unmixed blessing. Large open kutcha drains have at least the great advantage of the liquid portion of the filth they contain being absorbed and deodorised by contact with the surrounding earth. The dry layer of dirt which results is comparatively innocuous, and can easily be carted away and fresh earth substituted at no great expense. But with a system of pucka drains the filth does not dry or have a chance of becoming deodorised and assimilated with the surrounding earth, and a scheme of the kind may, and often does, result (in the case of municipalities in the plains, where there is no fall and no good means of flushing) in the last state being very much worse than the first.

376. The Bayley sarai has not prospered, and the Magistrate thinks it a pity it was ever erected. Efforts are, however, being made to make it more popular.

377. The construction of the female ward in the charitable dispensary at Motihari, referred to in paragraph 417 of last year's report, has not yet been taken in hand. The Magistrate does not say why.

378. *Muzaffarpur.*—There are four municipalities in this district. The following table shows the number of members, of meetings held, and the average attendance at each meeting:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Muzaffarpur ...	19	12	44·4
Hajipur ...	13	12	40·7
Lalganj ...	11	19	38·1
Sitamarhi ...	12	15	45·7

379. The Magistrate says:—"Many matters of importance were discussed by the Municipal Commissioners of Muzaffarpur. Some of the Commissioners take considerable interest in the affairs of the town, but this is not the case with all." The Muzaffarpur drainage scheme has been nearly completed. A scheme for flushing the drains with river water has been prepared and an engine and pump purchased. A revision of the municipal tax has been made by the Municipal Commissioners during the year. I regret to say that they rejected the District Magistrate's proposal to appoint a salaried assessor for the purpose.

380. In the Hajipur subdivision there are two municipalities, namely, Hajipur and Lalganj. The Subdivisional Officer is the Chairman of both. Maulvi Jawad Hossein, the Vice-Chairman of the Hajipur Municipality, is said to take much interest in municipal matters. As regards the Lalganj Municipality, it is reported by the Subdivisional Officer that the Vice-Chairman, Babu Rash Bihari Ray, who is a Bengali, does not get on well with the other Municipal Commissioners. But the Magistrate remarks that at Lalganj there is no other suitable man available for the office of Vice-Chairman. The result, as Mr. Hare states, is that "nothing seems ever to be done unless it is looked after by the Subdivisional Officer," of the truth of which he proceeds to give an instance. The result is to be regretted, as Babu Rash Bihary Ray is an energetic and enlightened gentleman and might be of much use to the town if it were not for these dissensions.

381. The Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi is the Chairman of the Sitamarhi Municipality. The Vice-Chairman, Babu Ambica Prosad, has rendered him good assistance. The amount embezzled by the late tax-daroga Baldeo Sahai (see paragraph 410 of last year's report) has been realised and credited to the municipal funds.

382. *Darbhanga.*—There are three municipalities in this district, viz. Darbhanga, Madhubani, and Roserah.

383. The following table shows the number of members, of meetings held, and the percentage of attendance at each meeting:—

Name of Municipality.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Darbhanga ...	22	10	27·2
Madhubani ...	16	13	50·5
Roserah ...	14	23	56·7

384. The Magistrate writes:—

"As regards both the number of meetings and the attendance of the Commissioners, Darbhanga represents the worst feature. Collections, too, are in a lamentable state. Bills have sometimes to be held over for paucity of funds, while Madhubani closes the year with an outstanding balance of Rs. 31 only and Roserah with nil."

385. The unsatisfactory administration of the Darbhanga Municipality has been noticed in the reports of the last two years. I am glad, however, to say that the Municipal Commissioners have lately consented to appoint a salaried assessor for a general revision which is much needed. I may mention in this connection that I have recommended the Municipal Commissioners to apply for Government sanction to the levying of a rate on the annual value of holdings under clause (*b*) of section 85 of the Act, instead of, as at present, a tax upon persons under clause (*a*).

386. There has been a deal of discussion lately between my office and the Municipality on the subject of the introduction of Part IX of the Act,

which I suggested should be extended, as a tentative measure, to Ward IV, the most populous part of the town. The Municipal Commissioners have, however, expressed their decided opposition to the measure owing, it is pleaded, to the impoverished state of the inhabitants. I have now pointed out to them that there is no reason why the cleansing of latrines in a systematic manner should be more expensive than the present irregular system, excepting on the supposition that the work is not now properly performed.

387. *District and Local Boards.*—The statement below shows the attendance of members of the District Boards of this Division during the past year:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Patna ...	25	12	51·6
Gaya ...	21	20	45·7
Shahabad ...	25	10	41·6
Saran ...	31	15	44·5
Champaran ...	16	13	34·18
Muzaffarpur ...	19	13	37·6
Darbhanga ...	25	17	46·

388. *Patna.*—The allotments made to the several Local Boards of this district, and the amount expended by them, are shown below:—

LOCAL BOARD.	Grant for village roads.	Expenditure on village roads.	Grant for sanitation and medical aid.	Expenditure on sanitation and medical aid.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sadar	5,000	4,992	2,150	2,021
Dinapore	3,000	823	1,400	1,387
Bihar	2,500	2,343	700	712
Barh	4,000	470	1,100	324

The Local Boards of Dinapore and Barh do not appear to have paid sufficient attention to the repairs of village roads. Dinapore spent only Rs. 823 out of Rs. 3,000 allotted, and Barh only Rs. 470 out of Rs. 4,000. There is also a saving in Barh under the head "Medical and Sanitation," which one would not have expected in such a notoriously unhealthy year.

389. *Gaya.*—The number of meetings and the average attendance in the case of the District Board were up to the standard of the previous year. There was an improvement in both respects in the case of Local Boards, except that of Jahanabad, where a falling off is apparent. All the Local Boards have official Chairmen, except the Sadar Local Board, the Chairman of which, Babu Durga Sanker Bhattacharjee, takes a prominent part in the public affairs of the district.

390. The following figures show the amount spent by each Local Board on the construction and up-keep of village roads:—

NAME.		1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Sadar	...	8,800	4,299
Nawada	...	3,723	3,218
Jahanabad	...	1,919	2,851
Aurangabad	...	2,080	1,769
Total	...	16,522	12,137

391. The Local Boards have also under them the management of pounds and ferries and the disbursement of money passed by the District Board for dispensaries and middle schools Altogether they did a substantial amount of work during the year.

Mr. Macpherson writes:—

"The District Board, as I have said in previous years, forms a useful consultative body, and I have found it, during the last couple of years or so, taking considerable interest in matters of executive detail. Several of the members have done valuable work of this class in the various sub-committees on which they serve; and the Vice Chairman, Mr. A. Halim, has continued to devote a great deal of attention to his executive duties. The Local Boards are, however, of little use either as consultative or executive bodies, as they practically leave the work to their Chairman and in a less degree the Vice-Chairman. The Sadar Local Board has, however, since its reconstitution during the year under report, proved itself a more useful consultative body than before.

392. *Shahabad.*—The Magistrate states that the general working of the District Board continued to be satisfactory and harmonious as a consultative body. The members on the whole take interest in the affairs of the Board and are willing to give support to the executive in whose hands they are content to leave the direct management. During the year under review ten meetings were held, the average attendance of members having been 10·4 against 10·8 in the preceding year.

393. The following statement shows the grants allotted to the Local Boards for expenditure on their roads and the sums spent:—

NAME OF LOCAL BOARD.		Amount of allotment.	Amount spent.
1		2	3
		Rs.	Rs.
Arrah	...	4,000	3,862
Buxar	...	4,000	3,859
Bhabhua	...	4,000	3,805
Sasaram	...	5,000	4,933

394. A Sanitary Inspector on a salary of Rs. 40 a month was employed during the year under the Arrah Local Board. Arrangements have been made for another Sanitary Inspector for the whole district on a salary of Rs. 50 a month.

395. Raja Raj Rajeswari Pershad Singh of Surujpura resigned the Vice-Chairmanship of the Sasaram Local Board during the year, as he could not afford time to attend to the duties of the post. The largest number of meetings was held by the Arrah Local Board, and the members of this Board continue to show interest in their work. The number of meetings held by the Sasaram Board was only 8. The Chairman says that there was no more work for the members to discuss, but the Magistrate remarks that the Chairman might probably have found more work for them if he had chosen. The Local Boards continued to have charge of fourth and fifth class roads, primary education, sanitation and pounds.

396. The Magistrate inspected the Local Boards' offices at Buxar, Sasaram, and Bhabhua during the year, and found them generally in good order. The

only non-official Chairman is Babu Chaturbhuj Saha, Chairman of the Arrah Local Board, who, the Magistrate reports, devotes much attention to his duties.

397. *Saran.*—There were altogether 15 meetings held by the District Board, of which two fell through owing to want of a quorum. On an average 13·8 members attended, or 44·5 per cent., against 48·65 in the preceding year. Mr. Slack reports that the standing committees for finance, education and public works did much good work.

398. The number of meetings held by the three Local Boards at Chapra, Siwan, and Gopalganj were 10, 13, and 5 respectively, as against 11, 10, and 6 in the previous year; but of the above 3 fell through at Chapra and as many as 6 at Siwan for want of a quorum. The paucity of meetings at Gopalganj is partly explained by the fact that for three months the Board was without either a Chairman or Vice-Chairman. The work, however, the Magistrate says, did not in any way suffer by this interregnum, as the Subdivisional Officer carried it on with, I presume, the consent of the members. Compared with the previous year there is a falling off in average attendance, except at Gopalganj. The Magistrate says that on the whole the working of the District and Local Boards was satisfactory. Looking at defaults by the Local Boards of Chapra and especially of Siwan, this is a kind-hearted view.

399. *Champaran.*—There is no Local Board in this district. Thirteen ordinary meetings were held by the District Board during the year, in three of which there was no quorum. The members generally took interest in discussing questions of general policy, and no interference was attempted by them in executive matters. Strictly speaking, the whole of the work during the year was, the Magistrate writes, done by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Deputy Inspector of Schools under the orders of the Chairman.

400. *Muzaffarpur*—During the year 22 meetings were convened by the District Board. Of these 13 were held and 9 had to be adjourned for want of a quorum, mainly due to the death of two of the most active European members and apathy of certain native members in attending the meetings. The Magistrate, who is Chairman, reports, however, that he prevented any hurtful delay by, in each case of failure, holding the adjourned meeting within a week from the date of the adjournment. The average attendance at each meeting was 7·15 against 6·9 of the preceding year. The Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, and Sitamarhi Local Boards convened 9, 7, and 5 meetings respectively during the year, of which 3, 3, and 2 respectively had to be adjourned.

401. No new power was given to any of the Local Boards during the year under report. They continued to administer the grants for village roads and to control the working of cattle pounds.

402. *Darbhanga.*—Seventeen meetings were held by the District Board, in two of which there was no quorum. Out of the 17, 6 were special meetings. The average attendance at each meeting was 11·5 against 11·7 of the preceding year. The attendance of the official members was satisfactory.

403. The three Local Boards at Darbhanga, Samastipur, and Madhubani held 9, 8, and 11 meetings respectively during the year. The attendance at these was fair. The Local Boards are in charge of the village roads and the pounds in their jurisdiction. They have also certain powers with regard to the administration of primary education and general supervision over the works of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. There are about 700 miles of village roads. A sum of Rs. 12,776 was allotted for their repairs, and the money was made over to the Local Boards for expenditure. Almost the whole of this sum was expended. Each of the Local Boards has got a sub-overseer under them to look after road works. The Magistrate writes:—"The Boards, both District and Local, are useful adjuncts to the administration of this district. I have some doubt, however, whether the amalgamation of the Sadar Local Board with the District Board would not be both an economical and useful measure. The area of roads under the Local Board is small, and could be worked without any increase to the District Board staff." I am inclined to agree with Mr. Tute on this matter, provided the measure is assented to by both of the Boards concerned.

404. It is not easy to give one's opinion in a condensed form, and without writing an essay, on the progress and success, or otherwise, of the system of Local Self-Government in this country. Putting the matter as shortly as I can,

my own opinion is that the experiment has to a certain extent been a success, though not in the way hoped for by its originators. Experience of the working of the system brings into relief the fact that although the different local bodies are, as a rule, extremely useful as consultative bodies and in strengthening the hands of the executive, yet, with a few notable exceptions, they are not fit, and probably never will be fit, to be left to manage their affairs themselves. I have often been struck with the contrast presented between the reports on the working of the District Boards and those on the working of the Municipal Committees. Take, for instance, the accounts of the working of each class of these two bodies in the preceding paragraphs of this report. It will be seen that while the District Boards are generally described as having worked well, the reverse is the case with several of the more important municipalities. The reason of this is to be found in the difference in the class of work required from each body. The District Boards have nothing to do with making assessments and collections; they are not responsible, beyond merely assenting to proposals and voting funds, for the execution of projects or the proper carrying out of other administrative details. Practically the whole responsibility, both as regards provision of funds and carrying out the work, devolves upon the Magistrate-Collector, the District Engineer, and (in a minor degree) the Deputy*Inspector of Schools, and their respective staffs, the functions of the Board being in effect only of a consultative character. But with municipalities the case is different. The Municipal Commissioners have to make, or at least to supervise the making of, assessments and collections, and to carry out the whole of the executive work themselves. And in all these *active* duties, whether from *inertia*, dislike to increase taxation, an instinctive shrinking from responsibility, or want of proper appreciation of the rules of sanitation, or from all these failings combined, if left to themselves, they almost invariably fall short of the standard of excellence one would wish to see them attain. It is a regrettable fact, but no less true, that in one municipality after another, any important reform, however patent its need, is, as a rule, only introduced in consequence of direct official pressure. And not only so, but the ordinary administration of each municipality, if not constantly looked into and brought into line by the officers of Government, is almost certain in a short time to fall into a state of *laisser-aller* and disorder.

405. Though I thus feel forced to admit that whatever hopes the founders of the scheme had of their *alumni* ever being able to walk alone have not been realised, yet I think that the scheme has certainly succeeded in being of use, although not in the way anticipated. The District Boards have certainly been an undoubted success in the role of advisers and upholders of the executive; and the system itself is a guarantee that everything is done *coram publico;* it ensures good counsels (or at least discussion) and publicity. That the members do not individually take part in the active work, or only to a very small degree, does not matter. The object is to get the work done, and it is done; and the Board see that it is done; and their usefulness is thus complete. In the case of municipalities also I consider that the system has in a way worked beneficially, notwithstanding the general failure of the municipal bodies to turn out good work, except under pressure. The fact is that the Magistrate instead of being the responsible head of a more or less inefficient body has now become its censor. There are many matters which an overworked officer, if he has to see to them himself, may be forced to let slide; but he will not be content to allow another person to do so. Whatever his own personal failings, he has no compunction in keeping others up to their work. Add to this that Government of late years has particularly insisted upon the Magistrate performing his duties as censor in a very thorough manner. The result is that shortcomings in municipal administration are now much more freely brought to light and criticised, and reform insisted on than formerly was the case when the Magistrate was himself the person chiefly responsible, and there was practically no one to find fault with him.

406. On the whole, however, I doubt very much whether, under the present system, we shall ever, in municipal matters, get beyond a certain limited point; and I am afraid that we have about reached it. Signs are not wanting of an unwillingness among municipal bodies to bestir themselves actively or to listen to advice, and I fear that the feeling is growing. And if this goes on it may

be found in time that the legislation of the last 12 years has weakened the hands of Government to an extent inconsistent with the public interests.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

407. The following table shows the employment of Muhammadans in both the grades of Government service (viz. with salary of above Rs. 100 and of Rs. 100 and under) and the percentage for each district:—

District.	Number of gazetted officers.		Number of Muhammadans holding gazetted appointments				Ministerial officers.			Menials.			Percentage of Muhammadans to entire population.	Percentage of gazetted appointments held by Muhammadans to total number of employments		Percentage of all employments
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rs. 100 and under.	Above Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and under.		Total number.	Muhammadans.		Total number.	Muhammadans.			Above Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and under.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Patna ...	28	2	6	4	2	2	313	74	74	411	170	189	11·36	14·2	100	3
Gaya ...	27	2	4	6	...	...	197	25	26	240	117	121	10·6	22·2	Nil	3
Shahabad ...	21	...	7	2	...	...	231	43	51	372	146	160	7·1	9·5	...	3
Saran ...	22	1	5	4	...	...	232	47	53	364	145	136	12·2	18·1	Nil	3
Champaran ...	10	..	2	1	...	...	102	15	16	208	56	56	12·0	10·	...	2
Muzaffarpur ...	29	2	7	7	...	...	239	46	48	359	140	123	11·7	24·1	Nil	2
Darbhanga ...	18	2	1	3	1	2	212	52	43	257	86	94	14·3	16·6	100	2
Total ...	165	9	32	27	3	4	1,520	302	311	2,220	860	850	11·43	17·4	44·4	2

The percentage of Muhammadans to entire population in this Division is 11·43, while the percentage of gazetted appointments of above Rs. 100 held by them is 17·4. Of nine gazetted appointments of Rs. 100 and under, Muhammadans hold four. In Champaran alone the percentage of appointments held by the Muhammadans in the grades of above Rs. 100 was less than the percentage of their population. In all others it was higher.

408. Mr. Slack writes:—

"In filling up a vacancy I personally always see to what side the local proportion between the Hindus and Musalmans leans. If it is on the side of the latter, then the selection is made irrespective of religion; if on the former, then the best Musalman, should he be intellectually capable of doing the work, is chosen."

409. I am not prepared to entirely subscribe to the latter part of Mr. Slack's rule. Qualifications being equal, it would be right, in the case supposed, to select the Muhammadan competitor. But if the Hindu were undoubtedly the better qualified man of the two, he should be preferred.

XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPH.

410. The working of these offices continues to be satisfactory. The Magistrate of Darbhanga, however, reports that there were a few instances in which the mail bags with all the letters contained in them were miscarried. He also remarks that the reduction of Samastipur post office from a head office to a sub-office has led to considerable inconvenience. Bearing letters are now delivered a day later than they used to be. Depositors also cannot now withdraw money from the Savings Bank with the same facility as before. As there is a large population in the place, of which the Europeans form a considerable portion, the matter should, the Magistrate thinks, be reconsidered.

411. The following statement shows the number of inland money-order transactions during the year, exclusive of rent and revenue money-orders:—

Name of District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Patna ...	63,278	11,63,479	95,608	15,81,978	65,039	14,57,646	99,976	16,78,022
Gaya ...	55,416	9,88,466	104,843	15,60,198	58,516	10,58,783	98,501	13,68,161
Shahabad ...	40,848	7,86,954	101,795	20,19,056	37,557	7,90,857	103,952	21,76,069
Saran ...	35,507	6,38,593	125,259	19,09,956	40,424	6,00,842	148,324	22,98,723
Champaran ...	42,755	7,24,448	12,544	1,91,075	46,286	7,74,039	17,395	2,78,071
Muzaffarpur ...	49,420	7,21,609	77,541	11,52,707	49,752	8,59,519	41,423	7,42,846
Darbhanga ...	46,025	7,51,348	41,932	6,91,870	53,880	8,43,556	98,020	8,92,163
Total ...	333,249	57,74,987	559,612	91,66,846	352,054	64,75,842	6,07,581	94,34,064

The steady increase in the transactions, both as regards issues and payments, is a proof of the public appreciation of the post office as a means for remitting money.

412. The following statement shows the Post Office Savings Bank transactions in the last two years:—

Name of District.	Deposits.						Withdrawals.						Total number of accounts open on 31st March.		Total amounts in deposit on 31st March.	
	Number of accounts opened during—		Number of deposits made during—		Amount deposited.		Number of withdrawals.		Amount withdrawn during—		Number of accounts closed.					
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs.	Rs.			Rs	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	1,195	1,470	8,241	7,703	2,80,446	2,89,134	5,547	6,235	2,56,281	3,17,358	613	799	5,133	5,498	6,58,951	11,92,673
Gaya ...	508	451	5,157	4,749	1,48,756	1,48,8 8	2,813	3,149	1,30,070	1,73,641	200	241	2,588	2,894	3,60,684	3,37,199
Shahabad ...	1,082	745	6,009	5,245	2,03,598	1,70,068	3,602	3,904	1,74,067	1,99,564	325	359	3,661	3,935	4,95,033	4,78,294
Saran ...	530	464	4,350	3,898	1,27,626	1,32,870	2,126	2,441	1,07,497	1,26,988	205	222	2,172	658	2,95,488	85,856
Champaran ...	231	390	2,287	2,141	50,358	57,113	842	946	29,071	42,579	84	200	2,073	1,971	49,764	72,728
Muzaffarpur ...	374	311	4,224	3,764	1,20,539	1,08,507	2,122	2,088	1,09,534	87,800	190	189	2,058	2,060	5,63,874	5,61,932
Darbhanga ...	341	398	3,761	3,617	1,04,330	1,18,536	1,527	1,838	73,542	1,00,878	189	120	1,608	1,807	1,97,020	1,71,864
Total ...	4,261	4,278	34,119	31,170	10,50,084	10,25,105	18,579	20,604	8,80,062	10,48,808	1,806	2,130	19,298	18,123	26,20,823	29,00,548

It will be seen that although the number of accounts opened during the year was slightly larger than in the preceding year, there was a decrease both in the number and the amount of deposits. This is probably owing to the reduction of the limit of the amount which can be annually deposited by each depositor from Rs. 500 to Rs. 200, and of the maximum limit from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 2,000. At the same time the number and amount of withdrawals increased and so did the number of accounts closed. Fewer accounts remained open on the 31st March 1894 than on the last day of the previous year. The total amount in deposit, however, on the last day of the year under report considerably exceeded that on the corresponding day of the previous year, which may be accepted as a mark of the appreciation and confidence of the public.

413. A new railway telegraph office has been opened at Tehta on the Patna-Gaya railway, and an office is expected shortly to be opened at Aurangabad. The Magistrate of Gaya says that a telegraph office at Sherghati and the extension of the telegraph lines down the Eastern Sone Canal to Daudnagar and Arwal and from Nawada to Bihar are much needed. The telegraph office which was opened at Roserah in Darbhanga from the 1st January last has already proved to be self-supporting. The line may, the Magistrate says, with advantage be extended to Mohiuddinagar, Tajpur, and Pusa. He also suggests that the status of the office at Laheriaserai may with advantage be raised from third to second class, so that the public may utilise it the whole of the day instead of only during the limited hours now fixed.

414. No mail robbery took place during the year. Two postmen in Muzaffarpur were prosecuted for forging the signatures of a number of payees

of money-orders, and they were tried and convicted and sentenced to undergo different terms of imprisonment.

415. The system of revenue and rent money-orders has been dealt with in section XVII.

XXXIII.—(*a*) ZAMINDARI DÁK.

416. There was no change in the management of the zamindari dák, which continued under the Postal Department subject to the control of the District Magistrate. The cess is now realised by the Collector, the latest dates of payment in Bihar being fixed by the new tauzi rules as the 29th May and 13th December. The object of the rule was that the demand should fall due 30 days before the first and third land revenue kists; but as the dates for these kists are fixed in Bihar according to the Fasli year, the first of them falls on the 7th June, so that the 6th May should have been the date for the corresponding dák cess kist. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue.

417. The cess has been fixed at the following rates for five years from 1st January 1893:—

		Rs.	A.	P.	
Patna	...	0	8	0	per Rs. 1,000 of Government revenue.
Gaya	...	1	2	0	" " " "
Shahabad	...	0	12	0	" " " "
Saran	...	1	4	0	" " " "
Champaran	...	1	9	0	" " " "
Muzaffarpur	...	0	12	0	" " " "
Darbhanga	...	1	2	0	" " " "

The rate in Shahabad has lately been reduced from 12 annas to 10 annas.

418. The subjoined statement shows the income and expenditure of the dák fund in the several districts during the year under report:—

DISTRICT.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance in hand.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna	11,369	8,893	6,909	13,3[illegible]3
Gaya	14,036	16,087	15,515	14,608
Shahabad	11,548	13,283	10,671	14,160
Saran	12,016	16,701	11,060	17,657
Champaran	8,686	9,628	7,663	10,651
Muzaffarpur	9,463	8,278	9,582	8,159
Darbhanga	6,256	8,119	8,013	6,362
Total ...	73,374*	80,989	69,413	84,950
Total for 1893-94 ...	53,913	84,233	64,840	73,306

* This does not tally with the closing balance of the previous year, as there was some mistake in the Muzaffarpur figures [illegible].

419. The general working of the Department has been satisfactory.

(b).—FAIRS.

420. The most important fair in this Division is the Sonepur fair in Saran. It lasted for fifteen days from the 6th to 20th November 1894. Owing to prolongation of the rains and the unusual unhealthiness of the year, the number of people who attended the fair was fewer than ordinarily The sanitary conservancy arrangements were carried out under the supervision of the Magis rate, the District Engineer, the District Superintendent of Police, and the Civil Surgeon. Sixty public latrines were constructed as against 40 in the previous year, and permits for 198 private ones as against 239 in 1893 were issued. A hospital shed, with a native doctor and a compounder in charge, was constructed at a suitable site, and a set of palki-bearers with a *duli* was kept in readiness to convey cholera patients to a shed specially constructed for their treatment at a convenient distance from the fair. In all. 368 cases of sickness were treated, the prevailing causes being diarrhœa, dysentery, fever, and bronchitis. The number of cholera cases was 17. This disease appears to have been imported from the Hajipur subdivision, where it was prevalent. The disease fortunately did not become epidemic. The affected persons were at once removed to the cholera camp, and the localities where the cases occurred disinfected. The arrangements made for conservancy and a good water-supply by pumps from wells did much to prevent the spread of the disease. Considering the unfavourable conditions under which the fair was held—ground damp and drainage bad—the health of the people at Sonepur this year was, the Civil Surgeon considers, remarkably good. The receipts from various sources amounted to Rs. 1,572 and the expenditure to Rs 3,632, the balance being met from the Government grant of Rs. 3,000 allowed under the head "Fairs" to the Saran district. The District Board, on the recommendation of the Horse Show Committee, however, decided to discontinue the award of prizes to owners of horse stock, for the reason that Bihar is not a horse-breeding country, and they propose in future to grant prizes for cattle instead. An application for the continuance of a portion of the grant of Rs. 400 contributed to the Horse Show Fund by the Government of India and its diversion to the above purpose is under consideration by Government. There are three other principal fairs in this district, namely, the Silhowri, Melhwar, and Thaway fairs, the gatherings at which were estimated at 80,000, 60,000, and 50,000, respectively. Suitable sanitary and conservancy arrangements were made at each. There were four cases of cholera at the last-named fair, of which two proved fatal. There was no outbreak of disease at the other two.

421. In Patna, with the exception of the Rajgir fair, which is triennial, there is no fair deserving special mention.

422. In Gaya the principal fairs are the Bisua and Kartik Purnima held at Salempur, close to Gaya, in April and November, Deokund Baisakhi, and Phaguni mêlas in April and February, and the Raliganj Bisua mêla held also in April. The attendance at all was about the same as usual. The usual sanitary arrangements were made and no disease broke out in epidemic form in any of the gatherings. No agents of the Gowrakshini Sabha were reported to have preached against kine-killing at any of the fairs as in the previous year.

423. The most important fair in Shahabad is held at Barahpur near Raghunathpur in the Buxar subdivision. It was as usual held twice, once in April and again in February. It is essentially a cattle fair, but horse-dealers also attend. The usual arrangements were carried out in a very efficient manner by Mr. Oldham, the Subdivisional Officer, and Mr. Munro, District Superintendent of Police. There was no sign of any public feeling on the Gowrakshini question. One of the noticeable features of the February fair was the agricultural exhibition which was held in conjunction with it. The idea was Mr. Oldham's, and all the arrangements were successfully carried out by him with the assistance of a local committee. The District Board subscribed Rs. 400 and the Agricultural Department Rs. 250, and other subscriptions were received from some of the zamindars. Mr. Basu was deputed by the Director of Agriculture to give his assistance. Prizes were given for exhibits of field and garden produce and live-stock. The Magistrate reports that the exhibition was a decided success and attracted a large and orderly concourse of sight seers.

No outbreak of disease occurred at either of these large fairs. There are three fairs held at Buxar. They are called the Khichri, Amawas, and Satuan fairs respectively. They are essentially bathing festivals and are usually attended by from two to four thousand people. The principal articles of merchandise exposed for sale in these fairs were piece-goods, brassware, earthenware, and a variety of country manufacture. At the Bhalooni fair in the Sasaram subdivision there was a gathering of 80,000 people. The usual sanitary arrangements were made at the expense of the Maharaja of Dumraon, to whom the village belongs. I believe that there were no cases of cholera at any of the above fairs.

424. In Champaran, as mentioned in last year's report, the chief fairs are Bettiah, Tribeni, and Areraj mêlas. The Bettiah mêla is held about the time of the Durga Puja. The attendance was smaller than the average owing to the inclemency of the weather due to the lateness of the rains. The Tribeni mêla is held at Tribeni on the Gandak on the boundary between Champaran and Nepal. It is held twice in the year. The Areraj mêla is also held twice. The attendance was as usual.

425 The only fair of importance in the Muzaffarpur district is the Sitamarhi fair held during the Ram Navami festival in the month of Cheyt. The Magistrate estimates that over 100,000 persons came to the fair, and about sixty or seventy thousand bullocks. It is widely known as a cattle fair. The sanitary arrangements were effectively made by the local zamindars under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Egerton, and the Municipal Commissioners. The fair passed off successfully without any outbreak of disease.

426. There are no fairs of any importance in Darbhanga.

(c) POUNDS.

427. The number of pounds and the receipts for the last two years are given in the subjoined statement for the several districts :—

Name of District.	Number of pounds.	Receipts.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Patna ...	44	6,025	5,234
Gaya ...	73	12,172	12,096
Shahabad ...	36	7,717	6,933
Saran ...	50	4,160	4,702
Champaran ..	85	14,036	12.839
Muzaffarpur ...	167	4,118	3,754
Darbhanga ...	90	6,992	5,292
Total ...	545	55,220	50,850

It will be observed that the falling off in receipts is general.

428. In Champaran most of the pounds were under the khas management of the District Board during the past year. The falling off in receipts there is attributed by the Magistrate to the dishonesty of the pound muharrirs, and the

farming system has been introduced from the beginning of the present year. It already obtains in all the other districts. The Magistrate of Gaya explains the falling off in receipts to be due to smaller sales of impounded cattle. The Magistrate of Shahabad attributes it to the teaching of the Gowrakshini movement. The other Magistrates merely say that the bids obtained at the auction sales were less than at the previous settlement. This is patent enough, and is the point that should have been explained. It is very probable that the Gowrakshini movement may, as Mr. Marindin suggests, have affected the pound receipts, but I should have expected the effect to have been less felt at the settlement for 1894-95 than at those for 1893-94. Possibly the more favourable seasons of 1893-94, as compared with those of the two preceding years, and the consequent better provision of fodder, led to a smaller use of the pounds, and made the undertaking for the time a less paying one than previously. This to my mind is a more likely explanation than that the Gowrakshini movement is still inducing the cultivators to sink their private interests in an increasing degree.

429 The new forms of accounts were introduced, generally, during the year. It is said that the pound keepers find the forms somewhat complicated, but they will no doubt get used to them in time.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

430. The two most important institutions under this head in the Division are the Indigo Planters' Association and the Bihar Landholders' Association, of which Sir W. B. Hudson and the Maharaja of Darbhanga are the respective Presidents. Both Assocations were frequently consulted during the year on public questions, such as the maintenance of the record of rights, &c.

431. The Congress movement still shows but little vitality in Bihar. It has, I understand, but few adherents among Biharis, although the Bengali community continue to support it with some show of energy.

432. The only social institution in the Patna City is the Bihar Hetaish Library, regarding which the Magistrate of Patna remarks as follows:—

"A fair number of educated men of the city belong to this institution, which is purely a reading club taking in the most important English and vernacular dailies and periodicals. The premises of this Society are situated in the chawk and are small and ill-lighted. During the rains last year a committee was formed with a view to build premises for a library and club on the Mangle's tank. The necessary site has been obtained from the Municipal Commissioners, and all that is now wanting is the necessary funds. Subscriptions to the amount of above three thousand rupees have been collected. Such an institution would be an immense boon to the city, and I hope to be able to carry the proposal through."

433. The Victoria Jubilee Club is supported by the large native society of Bankipore. The club takes in several daily papers and periodicals, and possesses a good billiard table and tennis courts.

434. Regarding the Anjuman-Islamia and the Anjuman-i-Momini Associations at Gaya, the Collector reports as follows:—

"The Anjuman-i-Islamia, representing the Sunni community, was reorganised during the year under a Bengali Muhammadan pleader of the local bar, Maulvi Fazalul Bari, and appears to have devoted its attention principally to the Armenian atrocities, the anti-kine-killing agitation, the Shia Alam question, and the employment of Muhammadans in the public service.

"The other Muhammadan Association, the Aujuman-i-Momini, representing the Shia interests, gave unremitting attention to the Shia Alam question, and was instrumental in getting a memorial on the subject presented to the Government of India."

435. Regarding the branch of the Kayasth Sabha at the same place, Mr. Macpherson remarks—

"The Kayasth Sabha has been reorganised during the year with an energetic pleader of the local bar as Secretary, and has held more frequent meetings than before to consider social questions affecting the welfare of the writer caste in Bihar, foremost among them being the curtailment of marriage expenses. The interests of this pushing class of the Bihar community have been seriously affected by the decision of the Kayasth Conference held at Benares during the

year, not to re-admit into caste Mr. Sachitananda Sinha, who has qualified in England as a barrister."

436. The only new association founded during the year, and the only one of its kind in the Division, is the Rate-payers' Association at Arrah. Mr. Marindin thus describes its origin:—

"There was some agitation in the town of Arrah among the rate payers last February against the imposition of the water-rate, and a Rate-payers' Association was formed to protest against the tax. A certain amount of intimidation was practised against persons who continued to use the pipe water, but this was promptly suppressed and the agitation subsided."

437. Mr. Marindin also notices the fact that the annual Muhammadan Education Conference was held at Arrah in February last. A number of maulvis and gentlemen from Dinapore, Chapra, Muzaffarpur, Ghazipur, Benares, Lucknow, the Punjab and other more distant places took part in it.

Gowrakshini Sabha.

438. This movement has during the past year lost much of its former vitality, and especially of its influence for mischief as an agitating medium. Many of its principal members have withdrawn their assistance, though the Marwari and shop-keeping class continue to support it. I give the following extracts from the District Officers' reports:—

Patna.—"The Gowrakshini Sabha of the place is principally kept up by the Marwaris, who pay a tithe in the shape of a percentage on all their transactions. The Society maintains a "goshallah" for old and diseased cattle, but disorder and want of method are said to be its leading characteristics."

Gaya.—"The Gaya Gowrakshini Sabha continues to be carried on by the trading class in the town of Gaya, but seems to confine its operations to furthering the humane objects with which it was ostensibly started. The more influential members of the community have withdrawn active co-operation in the movement, since the mischievous results of its teaching in the hands of ignorant and irresponsible agents led to its being regarded with suspicion by the authorities."

Muzaffarpur.—"There is a Gowrakshini Sabha at Sitamarhi and at Hajipur and Lalganj. These institutions still continue to exist, but have not shown any particular activity in the year under report."

Darbhanga.—"The Gowrakshini movement, as far as any political significance is concerned, has died out. The sabhas that exist confine their operations in a half-hearted way to the legitimate objects of their existence, the preservation of sick and old cattle."

STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PUBLIC PRESS.

Anti-kine-killing agitation.

439. In paragraphs 491 to 500 of last year's report, a full account was given of the anti-kine-killing agitation in Bihar during the year 1893 and the first months of 1894, of the riots in several districts which ensued from it, and of the preventive measures which Government were in consequence obliged to take in the Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad districts. It was also stated that the Bakr-Id festival in June 1894 had passed safely without any riotous scenes, with the exception of one case in the Siwan subdivision of the Saran district, where a mob of Hindus had seized a cow from two Muhammadan passers-by. I have now to add that in that case several of the leaders of the mob were judicially punished by the Subdivisional Officer of Siwan, and an additional police force of one head constable and four constables was quartered on the village concerned for three months by way of a warning. There were also, as mentioned in that report, a few cases, some half a dozen in the whole of the Division, where a disposition was shown by the Hindus to interfere with Muhammadan sacrifices, but all these were settled without any disturbance, either by the Muhammadan consenting to substitute a goat or a sheep for his sacrifice, or to hold it in the house of a friend where it was admitted to be an established custom, or by the Magistrate summarily deciding the case on its merits. I may mention that the most important of these cases, as the one most likely to lead to serious consequences, occurred in the heart of the Patna City, where, on the day before the Bakr-Id (of 1894), a wealthy Hindu bannia obstructed a Muhammadan who

was leading a cow along the street to a neighbouring Muhammadan tolah. Prompt measures were, however, taken by binding down the offender to keep the peace, and by, at the same time, moving a body of military police from Bankipore into the city; confidence was restored, and the incident ended.

440. Following the Bakr-Id of 1894, the high state of tension between the two sects was perceptibly relaxed, and the ensuing Muharram passed without any display of ill-feeling. The same was the case with the two large cattle fairs at Barahpur in the Shahabad district, which in previous years had been the scene of more than one serious disturbance. During the rest of the year, until certain recent events which will be noticed below, peace has everywhere been maintained; and it is a noticeable fact that in the two districts (Gaya and Shahabad) where the outbreaks in 1893 were most prevalent, and the measure of quartering additional police had to be most largely resorted to, the relations of the two parties may be said to have almost quite regained their former friendly live-and-let-live character, as the following extracts from the District Officers' reports will show. Thus Mr. Macpherson, the Magistrate of Gaya, says:—"It is gratifying to be able to record that the movement against kine-killing has not in the slightest degree excited public feeling in a mischievous manner during the year, in spite of the intensity of the agitation on this subject in the early part of the previous year. All the leading members of both the Hindu and the Muhammadan communities have continued to display much good sense and loyal feeling in this matter, which culminated in expressions of genuine mutual tolerance on the occasion of the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in November and of His Excellency the Viceroy in March," and Mr. Marindin, the Magistrate of Shahabad, remarks:—

"The influence of the Gowrakshini Sabhas in the district appeared to have pretty well died out by the commencement of the year. A good deal of anxiety, however, was felt at the time of the large cattle fair at Barahpur in April, and at the Bakr-Id of 1894, and special precautions were taken to be in readiness to supress any disturbance which might arise. No disturbance took place, and there was no sign of ill-feeling at the Barahpur mêla, or at the Bakr-Id, between the Hindus and Muhammadans. The relations between the two races seemed in fact to be entirely amicable, and the Muhammadans were particularly careful not to do anything which would insult the religious prejudices of the Hindus, while the latter raised no objection to the customary sacrifices."

441. The reports from the other districts have also (with the exception referred to above) been, throughout the past year, of the same re-assuring character.

442. At the same time it is not to be supposed that the fanatical feeling which this mischievous agitation excited has yet been everywhere quenched; nor can those who fostered it expect that the desire for retaliation, which they have foolishly aroused in the opposite party, will suddenly die away and be no more felt. The embers still remain, and the position, I fear, will have to be one of anxious watchfulness for some time to come.

443. A week before the end of the year under report a serious outbreak occurred at a village called Mathurapur in the Showhar thanna of Muzaffarpur, on the border of the Champaran district. The village consists of 69 houses of Hindus and 21 of Muhammadans. It appears that the Muhammadans had for many years past an unroofed and unused (?) masjid in the outskirts of the village. This they recently roofed and otherwise improved, and on the 22nd March last they recommenced using the renovated building. The Hindus immediately commenced blowing shells and making other noises to annoy the Muhammadans whenever they assembled for prayers. The Muhammadans, according to the Magistrate's report, bore this in silence, persevering, however, in the use of the mosque. Meanwhile, according to the Hindu story, a report got about that the Muhammadans intended on the occasion of the Id-ul-Fitr (29th March) to sacrifice a calf at the mosque. The Muhammadans deny any such intention, and the District Magistrate, Mr. Hare, has recorded his opinion that this was a made-up story, and that it was the call to prayers, the "Azan," which aroused the anger of the Hindus. Be this as it may, on the 28th March a large crowd of Hindus armed with *lathis*, numbering several hundreds, assembled from the neighbouring villages, and made

a savage attack on the small Muhammadan population, twenty-three of whom were wounded principally from *lathi* blows, several of them severely, having their arms or legs broken (including a woman whose arm was broken). The police sub-inspector, who went to the spot with two constables, was chased away, and on the following day, when he again appeared to hold an enquiry, the mob of Hindus re-assembled and again hunted him from the spot. Finally, the District Superintendent of Police, with a body of police, arrived, and the enquiry was continued. The result of the case was that some 26 of the rioters were convicted and punished by the District Magistrate, and a body of additional police, consisting of 10 constables and 2 officers, have been quartered on the offending villages for 15 months (in order to cover the period of next year's Bakr-Id).

444. But this unfortunately is not all. Within a few miles of Mathurapur, both on the Muzaffarpur and on the Champaran side of the border, are a number of villages containing a strong Muhammadan element of a Pathan source. It became rumoured that these people, in revenge for the treatment of their co-religionists at Mathurapur, had resolved to sacrifice at the coming Bakr-Id more cows than usual, and that the Hindus were determined to prevent them. Every possible precaution was taken by the Magistrate of each district, especially in Champaran, where the danger appeared greatest. The Magistrate, Mr. E. G. Colvin, and District Superintendent, Mr. Tucker, personally visited the disaffected villages during the days immediately preceding the Bakr-Id. After an infructuous attempt to bring the two parties to an amicable agreement, the Magistrate, after due enquiry, summarily decided where sacrifices were or were not to be held; a number of the leaders on both sides were made special constables, or bound down to keep the peace; and bodies of armed police from the district reserve and from the military police detachment at Bankipore were posted in selected central positions. The result was that on the Muzaffarpur side of the border, where the recent lesson of additional police was probably taken more to heart than in the neighbouring district, everything passed off quietly. So also in the villages in Champaran where the precautions I have described were taken. But the fanatical feeling had spread beyond this line of defence, and large crowds of Hindus suddenly appeared in places where no disturbance was anticipated, bent upon attacking the Muhammadans wherever they could find them. Thus a Muhammadan village called Bara Fureed, where it is believed no sacrifice took place, was wantonly attacked by a mob who had been disappointed by finding armed police at another place against which they had originally proceeded; while close to the Dhaka thana and in other directions mobs assembled and were only dispersed by the personal efforts of the District Superintendent of Police or other police officers, and with considerable difficulty. But the worst feature of all was a most inexcusable outrage committed on the large Muhammadan village of Bijai on the 8th June 1895, after the Bakr-Id was over. The alleged cause appears to be that a Hindu, a few days previously, passing through the village, had been abused and assaulted. It seems doubtful if this is true, but in any case it did not warrant the subsequent conduct of the Hindu mob. The entire village was gutted; nearly all the houses, to the number of about 80, were burnt; everything that could be carried away of any value was looted; the men, wherever they could be caught, were mercilessly beaten, and the women stripped of their ornaments. Two indigo-planters, who were present and did all they could to restrain the mob, but in vain, witnessed the whole occurrence.

445. Some 40 odd arrests have been made in this case (which has since been committed to the sessions). Other arrests have been made in the Dhaka and Bara Fureed cases, which are under trial by the District Magistrate. Mr. Colvin has also submitted proposals for quartering additional police in the disturbed tracts, which I have forwarded to Government for orders.

446. It is a matter for profound regret that the period of peace, which the Division has experienced for the last eighteen months (since the Basantpur riot in September 1893), should have been thus suddenly broken into. The only satisfaction, if it may be called so, is that the disturbances so far are local and can be traced to a local cause. There are no signs of their having been fomented, as was the case two years ago, by outside agency. This affords hope that they will spread no further.

The tree-daubing mystery.

447. This curious movement was noticed in paragraph 502 of last year's report, where its characteristics were described. The opinion I then ventured to give of its origin was subsequently accepted by the Government of India, and has not yet, I think, been gainsayed. The most noticeable result of the movement was a series of the most silly alarmist letters, by a number of anonymous writers, that have probably ever appeared in the European press of this country. This movement and the subsequent "tree blazing" which took its place have since spasmodically reappeared for a few days here and there—the work doubtless of superstitious individuals who believe in its efficacy to ward off evil of some sort or other. As remarked by the Magistrate of Muzaffarpur, the good crop of mangoes this year will no doubt be largely ascribed to this measure, and will justify it in the eyes of the common people.

The Cadastral Survey.

448. Regarding the feeling on this subject, the Collector of Muzaffarpur makes the following observations, with which I agree:—

"The survey and record of rights does not excite any strong opposition except from a very few landlords. There are many landlords no doubt who view with alarm any curtailment of the power which the absence of a reliable record gives them. But I think the feeling is growing among the better class of landlords that the record will strengthen their hands in many ways.

"The general discredit into which the landlords' papers had fallen affected the mass of honest landlords most seriously and rendered it impossible in many cases to sue with any chance of success. The raiyats perhaps expect more from the record of rights than it will give them, many of them hoping to secure substantial reductions of rent. But the actual settlement proceedings have passed off very quietly—a sure sign that, whatever their first expectations, they have not been unreasonable in their demands"

449. The Collector of Champaran on the same subject observes as follows:—

"It was found that in one of the villages of the Bettiah Raj the raiyats had in a large number of instances encroached on land which was not originally settled with them, and the result has been an increase of about 14 per cent. in rents in those villages in which application for settlement of rent was made, *i.e.* in about one-third of the whole area cadastrally surveyed in the preceding season. The tenants, whose rates have always been exceptionally low, seemed to recognise the justice of the settlement, and in many cases effected willing compromises with their landlords. The settlement does not seem to have given rise to any ill-feeling between the tenant and landlord, and has no doubt done much to prevent any such feeling arising in the future."

The Budh Gaya Temple case.

450. Considerable interest has lately been aroused among the Hindu and Budhist communities by an attempt which was made in February last by Mr. Dharampala, accompanied by two Budhist priests, to enshrine an image of Budha, said to be of great antiquity, by a celebrated Japanese artist, in the temple. The image, after being placed in the temple, was removed from it by the followers of the Mohunt of Budh Gaya, who are also charged with having disturbed Mr. Dharampala in his performance of worship. The case has formed the subject of a criminal complaint which is still pending decision before the Magistrate of Gaya.

March of reliefs through the northern districts.

451. At the instance of the Magistrate of Saran, the route to be taken by the last of the four regiments which passed through that district during the past cold weather was changed, so as to allow of the men being marched through the centre of the district instead of along its southern edge where the people showed no particular signs of restlessness. The impression created by this measure on the minds of the people was, the Magistrate thinks, conducive to the maintenance of order, and Mr. Slack suggests that in the coming trooping season the regiments detailed to pass through his district should be required to follow the same route. In this I concur.

452. The excitement caused by the march of the reliefs through the northern districts, to which the inhabitants were unaccustomed, is thus described by the Collector of Darbhanga:—

"The movement of troops through the district was also a great element of excitement. When the first relief went through, the villages were deserted by the women. The men came round in crowds to stare at the soldiers, and on one occasion when the soldiers burst into a cheer for some reason, the spectators fled across country in the greatest terror. The men at other camps used this simple device to rid themselves of a staring throng when they were eating their food. The movement of the second relief caused even greater excitement; they were Beluchis, and their advent was regarded with dread. It took all the tact of the European residents and educated native gentlemen to assure the people that they had nothing to fear. The troops were models of good behaviour during their march through the district. I had not a single complaint from any one.

Newspapers.

453. *Patna.*—The two leading papers published at Patna are the *Bihar Herald* and the *Bihar Times*, both weekly papers, in English, with about 500 and 600 subscribers respectively. The tone of both papers is moderate. Another paper published in English is the *Patna Institute Gazette* with 150 subscribers. The vernacular papers are the *Bihar Bandhu*, a monthly Hindi journal with 500 subscribers, and the *Alpunch*, a weekly Urdu paper with some 400 subscribers.

454. *Gaya.*—The only papers published in this district are two weekly ones of a semi-comic character, in Urdu, called the *Gaya Punch* and the Shohrai *Afaq*, the former edited by a Sunni and the latter by a Shiah. The Magistrate says that each has influence in its own circle, and there is nothing, he understands, objectionable in either.

455. *Shahabad.*—The *Bihar Patriot*, started last year by a local pleader, has ceased to exist.

456. There are no local newspapers in any of the other districts, but in all of them there are presses from which pamphlets of various kinds issue, and which take up local printing jobs.

457. The circulation of English and native papers printed elsewhere was noticed in paragraph 510 of last year's report. I have nothing to add to the remarks there made.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

458. As a class the zamindars of Bihar are loyal and willing to co-operate with the authorities in matters of public good and usefulness. The estates of the great landholders are, as a rule, well and systematically managed, and the tenants have but little real cause of complaint. Indeed, in some of the larger estates, such as the Bettiah Raj, they occupy their holdings on remarkably easy terms. But in the small subdivided and co-parcenery properties the case is as a rule very different. In such a property the rent of each field is of importance to the petty and grasping malik, and every possible opportunity is taken to enhance it, whether by fair means or foul, resulting in a state of constant friction and harassment of the raiyats. The only real remedy for this is a survey and record of rights such as is now being made in the northern districts of this Division.

459. In Gaya the Collector, Mr D. J. Macpherson, reports that the only considerable zamindar whose conduct has attracted unfavourable notice is the Raja of Maksudpur, who has in his employ agents who do not hesitate to act very oppressively towards the tenants. Most of the leading zamindars of the district, the Collector adds, are not as a rule wise in the selection of their agents, whose attitude, as well as that of their masters, towards the raiyats is, generally speaking, unsympathetic. There has, however, been no general question of late to lead to any unusual differences. The zamindars of his district are as a body thoroughly loyal to Government, and the visits of His Excellency the Viceroy and of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor during the year called forth enthusiastic demonstrations of this feeling.

460. The premature death of the Maharaja of Dumraon, which occurred in the early part of the year under review, was noticed in paragraph 516 of last year's report. The widowed Maharani and the Dewan Rai Jai Prokash Lall

Bahadur, C.I.E., were appointed joint-executors of the will of the deceased nobleman, under the terms of which the latter has retained the position of Manager which he held during the Maharaja's lifetime. Mr. Marindin, the Collector of Shahabad, remarks as follows:—

"As far as their relations with Government are concerned, the zamindars have shown every disposition to give the authorities loyal support when called upon to do so, and in connection with the arrangements made to maintain peace at the Barahpur fair and at the Bakr-Id the names of Rai Jai Prokash Lall Bahadur, C.I.E., and Raja Raj Rajeswari Prasad Singh, of Surajpura, deserve favourable mention. The Subdivisional Officer of Sasaram also gives the Raja of Surajpura credit for endeavouring to improve the sanitation of his village. The best administered estates in the district are the Jugdispur estates, belonging to Messrs. Thompson, Burrows, and Mylne, which are under the immediate management of Mr. L. H. Mylne and Mr. Ernest Mylne, where everything seems to be conducted in a businesslike and methodical way, and attention is paid to the welfare of the raiyats, who seem thoroughly contented."

461. In Saran the Maharaja of Hutwa's estate continues to be well managed, and care is taken to protect the raiyats when any village is leased out. The Maharaja, as noticed in previous reports, is a liberal supporter of useful public institutions and defrays the entire expenses of three charitable dispensaries and a high school. His example is unfortunately not followed by the other leading resident zamindars of the district. The Collector states that the Chainpur Babus, with the exception of Babu Damoodar Deo Narain Singh, have shown no signs of endeavouring to make up their family disputes which have seriously involved most of them and caused them to become of little account in the district. Rai Mahabir Prosad Sah Bahadur, of Goldenganj, makes but little benevolent use of his means, and is reported to be a grasping and hard landlord. With the exception of the two well-managed estates of the Maharaja of Hutwa and of the Dowager Maharani of Bettiah, and of the properties of the above-mentioned landlords, the land of the district is almost entirely held by hundreds of petty proprietors. The Collector remarks:—"With regard to obtaining private persons public-spirited enough to come forward and carry out works of public utility, the outlook is becoming year by year more and more narrowed."

462. In Champaran the management of the Bettiah estate was conducted with his usual ability by Mr. T. M. Gibbon, C.I.E. He has now been obliged to proceed on leave to Europe owing to ill-health, and his place has been taken by Mr. T. R. Lowis. Towards the end of the year the Shazada of Ramnagar appointed Mr. Broncke as manager of his estate. It is too early yet to say what influence the new manager will have in counteracting the counsels of the young man's evil advisers. The long-standing friction between the Madhubani Babu and his raiyats again showed itself to some extent in connection with the survey proceedings, but it is hoped that the new manager, Pandit Thakur Prosad, may be able to re-establish friendly feeling.

463. In Muzaffarpur the Collector has nothing to say under this head, beyond mentioning that the survey proceedings have been nearly completed in the Hajipur subdivision and have been conducted with singularly little friction, and that the relations between landlord and tenant are on the whole satisfactory.

464. In Darbhanga the Madhubani Babus' affairs are in as unsettled a state as ever, but there has been no serious disturbance arising from them during the year of report. The Collector writes:—"I received the most cordial aid from the Maharaja and all other zamindars through whose property the troops passed last winter. The Maharaja provided all *rassad* free of cost, and every one helped as far as they could to make the passage of the troops comfortable."

The Maharaja's large estate continues under the management of Mr. Henry Bell. The Maharaja's liberality in supporting the large male and female hospitals and dispensaries at the northern end of the town of Darhanga, besides several other dispensaries at villages in the interior, is well known to Government. I have already brought to the favourable notice of Government the munificence of Rai Ganga Prosad Singh Bahadur in making a handsome donation of over Rs. 18,000 to the Darbhanga Municipality for the construction and fitting out of a new dispensary and hospital at Laheria Sarai. The hospital

will supply a want which has hitherto been very much felt at the southern end of the town of Darbhanga, and I hope to see the building shortly commenced on a site which I have recommended should be granted free of cost by Government.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

Emigration to Burma.

465. In paragraph 527 of last year's report a short account was given of the progress of the scheme initiated by Mr. Louis Mylne, of Jagdispur, for the purpose of bringing under cultivation the grant of land made to his father by the Government in Burma, by the transfer to it of families of cultivators from his estate in Shahabad. It was there stated that up to the end of 1893-94 over 100 families, chiefly of the "Koeri" caste, numbering in all some 400 souls, had accepted the terms offered and were settled on the grant. I am now informed by Mr. Mylne of the continued success of the experiment. During the year ending 31st March 1895, 76 families, consisting of 84 adult males, 82 adult females and 129 children, have joined the former settlers from the Jagdispur estate. Of these 76 families, as many as 67 were of the "Koeri" class, the remaining nine families consisting of Chamars, Kandus, Lohars, and Nunnias.

Agricultural Loans Bank.

466. Mr. Mylne has also favoured me with a very interesting account of the working of an agricultural bank which he and his brother have established for the use of the cultivators on their Jagdispur estate. The bank has now been in operation for ten years, and some idea of the extent of its transactious may be formed from the following figures which show the average annual operations for a period of nine years ending 31st May 1893:—

	Rs.
(1) Debit balances outstanding in the hands of borrowers at the end of previous year	91,132
(2) Add amount of current year's advances	1,25,472
(3) Add balance ditto of interest account	12,401
(4) Total due by debtor cultivators	2,29,005
(5) Cash realised during the year	1,20,000
(6) Debit balance carried forward to succeeding year ...	1,09,005

It will be seen that item (5) is about 55 per cent. of item (4), so that about 45 per cent. of the debt has been carried forward, taking one year with another, during the nine years' operations. The realisations varied, Mr. Mylne informs me, year by year, from 45 to 68 per cent. of the aggregate debts due.

467. Advances are made under the personal supervision of Mr. Mylne and his brother, and only after careful consideration of the borrower's separate advance and rent accounts, of his character for steadiness, and the likelihood of his being able within a reasonable time to repay the loan. Enquiries are also made as to the man's other debts, and it is a strict rule that no account is opened with any tenant who has an open running account elsewhere or whose debts are in any way unadjusted. Where this is found to be the case, and the debtor is a good and deserving raiyat, Mr. Mylne not unfrequently settles the mahajan's account and transfers it to his own books, in the hope that the cultivator, with proper encouragement, will in time recover himself; or he allows the raiyat to give a portion of his holding in usufructuary mortgage (*rehan*) to the mahajan, so that at least interest may not continue to accrue against him. Mr. Mylne on this point observes:—

"I consider this a much better plan than repayment in instalments secured by a registered deed; for while in respect of his principal the mahajan is in possession of his security, realising interest from the profits of cultivating the land, there is an ever-present incentive to the cultivator to save and pay off his debt and recover the bit of 'jote' in the mahajan's possession. Whereas, if required to pay by instalments, he almost invariably defaults, incurring what might be called penal rates of interest on such unpaid instalments."

468. The rate of interest charged by the bank is 12 per cent. against the ordinary mahajan's rate of 24 per cent. on cash advances, and 30 per cent. on advances and recoupments in kind. Mr. Mylne states that he has practically succeeded in ousting the mahajan from his estate; or, where this has not been done, in causing him to reduce his rate of interest to that charged by the bank. He seems to doubt, however, whether the ultimate result of this will be for the raiyat's real good, and whether it will not in the end rather encourage the very strong tendency among the cultivators "to look upon their occupancy holdings as a source of infinite credit and a bank to be drawn upon at will."

EXCAVATIONS ON THE SITE OF ASOKA'S CLASSIC CAPITAL OF PATALIPUTRA.

469. During the year of report the excavation of "Upagupta's Hermitage Hill" (Chhotti-Pahari) and of the "Fine Residuary Relic Stupas" (Bara Pahari), the sites of which had previously been identified by Dr. Waddell, was undertaken under the personal supervision of the Collector of Patna, Mr. C. J. O'Donnell. The following description of the work is given by the Officiating Collector, Mr. Inglis:—

"The work was commenced at the end of October 1894, the Sadar kanungo being placed in charge. A trench 12 feet wide was dug directly northwards into the Bara Pahari. When nearing the centre of the hill, this trench was widened, and when the excavation had been carried down to 30 feet the work was stopped. In the course of the excavations nothing of interest was found. The hill is composed of brick rubble. In fact the excavation would almost make one believe that the place had been a vast kiln. Subsequently Mr. O'Donnell decided to deepen the pit and to excavate to 40 feet. An overseer was appointed, and the work of deepening, which also included widening the whole, was commenced in February 1895. It was continued to middle of March without anything of archæological interest being brought to light. The work at Chotti Pahari brought to light a circular wall, apparently that of a watch-tower. The wall is some five feet thick, and is composed of brick tiles rather more than a foot square by an inch and a half to two inches thick. After excavating to twenty feet, tiled flooring of the same material was found. This again further was excavated to four feet, at which depth water prevented any further work, and the excavations at this spot were abandoned.

"Out of one thousand rupees, the amount sanctioned by Government for this work, a sum of Rs. 576 has been expended."

470. Under the orders of Government since received, the excavations will be continued during the ensuing cold weather by the local officers in consultation with Dr. Waddell.

VISIT OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE VICEROY AND LADY ELGIN TO BIHAR.

471. The year was signalised by the first visit ever paid to the district of Gaya by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The following account is taken from the Collector's report:—

"Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Elgin arrived on the 30th of March and stayed at Gaya until the 2nd of April. On arrival, an address of welcome was presented by the Municipal Commissioners, to which His Excellency replied, and on the afternoon of the same day Her Excellency opened the Zonana Hospital of the Lady Dufferin Fund. In the evening the town of Gaya was illuminated, the inhabitants lighting up each his own house; and the outlines of the adjoining hills blazed with bonfires. Next day the Viceroy paid a private visit to the Mahabodhi Temple at Budh Gaya. On the 1st of April, their Excellencies visited the city and were received with interesting ceremonies by the Gayawal priests at the Vishnupad Temple. In the evening there was a reception at which the leading residents of the district presented an address to the Viceroy, who made an important speech in reply. The Countess of Elgin also paid a private visit to the female ward of the Pilgrim Hospital."

472. Leaving Gaya early on the 2nd April, their Excellencies arrived at Bankipore at 10-25 A.M., where, after being met at the station by the principal civil and military officers, they were presented with addresses of welcome at the Chajjubagh House by the Patna Municipal Commissioners and District

Board, and by the Bihar Landholders' Association, to which His Excellency replied. In the afternoon His Excellency visited the Patna Opium Factory, and in the evening a reception of the principal European and native residents was held and a display of fireworks given. On the following day His Excellency visited the Bihar Industrial School, the Patna College, the Oriental Library and the Bankipore Hospital, and Her Excellency paid a visit to the Beveridge (female) ward of the last-mentioned institution and to the "Duchess of Teck's" Zenana Hospital (not yet opened) in the Patna City. Their Excellencies proceeded up-country by special train leaving at 10 P.M. the same evening.

473. Both at Gaya and Bankipore their Excellencies were welcomed with much loyal enthusiasm by the people. They were also attended during their stay at each place by a well turned-out escort of the Bihar Light Horse.

VISITS OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR TO BIHAR.

474. On the 23rd April His Honour Sir Charles Elliott, attended by the Hon'ble Mr. Cotton, paid a visit to Arrah and opened the municipal water-works on the afternoon of the same day. On the following morning the head works on the river Sone were visited, His Honour returning to Calcutta the same afternoon.

475. In the cold weather His Honour made an extended tour from the 17th November until the 3rd December in the Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Saran, and Gaya districts, in the course of which a number of the settlement camps in these districts were visited and various other inspections made. The subdivisions of Siwan and Gopalganj in Saran, Nawada in Gaya, and Bihar in the Patna district, were visited, and a stay of five days was made at Gaya, during which the Budh Gaya Temple, the Vishnupad Temple, and other objects of interest in the vicinity, including the various public offices, were all in turn inspected. His Honour and Lady Elliott, who accompanied him throughout the tour, were everywhere received with the same display of loyal feelings and respect as were later on shown during the visit of their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Elgin.

476. Ample proofs were on all sides forthcoming to show how much these visits by the Heads of both the Supreme and Local Governments were appreciated by all classes of the people. Wrapped up as they are in their own local affairs, they are particularly gratified at the evidence thus afforded of the interest taken by their Rulers in local matters and in the details of district administration.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SALT DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 1st October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 642T.F.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of the Salt Department for the year 1894-95.

The main feature of the year has been the great increase in the importation of salt and in the quantity remaining uncleared at the end of the year, for which provision had to be made in bonded warehouses in Calcutta. The chief administrative change has been the extension of facilities for the removal of salt under bond from the Government warehouses or from shipboard to warehouses appointed or licensed under the Sea Customs Act, or the Inland Bonded Warehouse Act of 1887. With this object the rules on this subject were remodelled so as to allow larger percentage for wastage, and to render more easy the weighment and transport of the salt. Very small use, however, has as yet been made of these facilities, and the amounts bonded under the new rules were insignificant. The Board received during the year an interesting report by Mr. Ashton of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, who was deputed to enquire into the extent of illicit manufacture of salt on the sea-coast of Bengal, excluding Orissa, and this subject, together with various proposals affecting the salt administration, is now under the consideration of Government.

2. The receipts and charges of the Salt Department during each of the last six years are shown by the Board as follows:—

HEADS.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.	Decrease in 1894-95 compared with 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
Import duty on salt	2,25,83,826	2,30,66,657	2,39,34,019	2,40,16,650	2,36,63,962	2,44,41,900	7,77,938	...
Excise ditto	1,98,310	3,21,044	46,437	2,01,678	61,232	96,787	35,555	...
Total ...	2,27,82,136	2,33,87,701	2,39,80,456	2,42,18,328	2,37,25,194	2,45,38,687	8,13,493	...
Provincial—								
Rent of warehouses	90,100	93,545	83,210	53,634	43,085	1,04,351	61,266	..
Miscellaneous	36,969	35,899	(a) 28,893	(a) 46,633	(a)39,408	(a)46,559	7,151	...
Total ...	1,27,069	1,29,444	1,12,103	1,00,267	82,493	1,50,910	68,417	...
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,29,09,205	2,35,17,145	2,40,92,559	2,43,18,595	2,38,07,687	2,46,89,597	8,81,910	...
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
Refunds of customs duty on salt	2,36,190	2,09,364	2,01,109	1,54,442	1,84,658	1,78,267	...	6,391
Total ...	2,56,190	2,29,364	2,21,109	1,74,442	2,04,658	1,98,267	..	6,391
Provincial—								
Salaries, establishments, and contingencies.	46,521	68,258	51,608	1,24,595	26,838	52,226	25,388	...
Refunds other than customs and excise duty.	...	...	5	33	...	72	72	...
Total ...	46,521	68,258	51,613	1,24,628	26,838	52,298	25,460	
Imperial—								
Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,07,294	1,10,406	1,33,003	1,51,553	(b)1,29,277	(b)1,54,024	24,747	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	4,10,005	4,08,118	4,05,725	4,50,623	3,60,773	4,04,589	43,816	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,24,99,200	2,31,09,027	2,36,86,834	2,38,67,972	2,34,46,914*	2,42,85,008	8,38,094	...

* Revised figures received from the Accountant-General, Bengal.

(a) Includes the cost price of salt manufactured under the direct management of Government in Orissa.

(b) Details are given in the statement in paragraph 46 of the Report.

N.B.—There appears to be an error in the Board's figures against the sub-head "Miscellaneous" under Provincial Receipts, as explained by foot-note (a). The "cost price" of salt, or rather the sale-price ex-duty of salt manufactured in Orissa, and also the portion of the other miscellaneous receipts which is realised in Orissa, are Imperial receipts.

3. When compared with the statistics of 1893-94, the figures of the year under review show an increase of Rs. 8,81,910, or 3·7 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 43,816, or 12·1 per cent., in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, has risen by Rs. 8,38,094, or 3·5 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and stands higher than in any of the preceding 10 years. The advance in import duty, which makes up all but a small fraction of the receipts, is attributed by the Board to larger clearances of salt, owing partly to a fall in the price of salt and partly to the reduced clearances of the previous year. The revenue from excise salt shows a slight improvement, owing to the larger sales of salt manufactured at the Government factories in Orissa. The Provincial expenditure on account of salaries, establishments, and contingencies, not including Orissa, amounted to Rs. 52,298 against Rs. 26,838 in the previous year. A portion of this increase (Rs. 11,105) was due to the cost of Mr. Ashton's deputation above referred to. The Lieutenant-Governor protested at the time against this charge being thrown on the Provincial Government, on the ground that it is not in accordance with the principles of the Provincial contract that the Imperial Government should compel the Provincial Government to pay for the services of an Imperial officer deputed to conduct an inquiry intended to raise the Imperial revenues; but his protest was overruled. The rest of the increase, which occurred mainly under the heads of rents, rates and taxes and petty construction and repairs, was due to the increased trade of the year. Temporary storage room was constructed at Sulkea, and sheds were hired from the Port Commissioners at the Kidderpore Docks for the bonding of salt, in consequence of the accommodation available at the permanent golas having proved insufficient. In writing on the question of additional permanent space for bonding, the Board rightly remark that it would not be proper for Government to provide unlimited storage which might lie empty for years, at the expense of the general tax-payer, for the benefit of the salt trade.

The salt trade

4. The fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	189[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1[illegible]
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M[illegible]
Opening Stock — Sea-imported salt in bond ...	11,10,190	6,15,645	8,49,348	11,17,716	18,09,649	24,65,466	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,[illegible]
Opening Stock — Excise salt in bond ...	3,75,835	3,42,833	1,64,735	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	1[illegible]
Opening Stock — Ditto in aurungs ...	55,225	24,431	446	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total ...	15,41,250	9,82,909	10,14,529	11,54,794	20,46,288	25,99,327	25,50,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,7[illegible]
Import and manufacture — Sea-imported ...	89,54,201	1,03,79,688	99,86,076	1,04,80,285	1,00,72,857	97,62,835	90,52,997	93,84,887	1,03,61,986	1,28,[illegible]
Import and manufacture — Locally manufactured ...	4,47,267	66,483	1,03,559	2,44,512	70,293	62,770	8,985	67,202	15,430	2,1[illegible]
Total ...	94,01,468	1,04,46,171	1,00,89,635	1,07,24,797	1,01,43,150	98,25,605	90,61,982	94,52,089	1,03,77,415	1,30,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,09,42,727	1,14,29,080	1,11,04,164	1,18,79,591	1,21,89,438	1,24,24,932	1,16,18,773	1,09,42,253	1,11,16,890	1,41,[illegible]
Clearances — Sea-imported salt from shipboard ...	72,59,945	80,08,464	75,96,855	69,46,307	58,14,763	66,37,471	59,00,244	63,46,425	60,65,233	69,[illegible]
Clearances — Sea-imported salt from bond ...	21,73,034	21,18,239	20,96,782	26,98,118	36,49,804	31,68,602	41,33,501	37,10,170	38,99,085	34,[illegible]
Clearances — Excise salt from bond ...	4,78,740	2,35,657	1,82,860	1,25,516	81,086	1,30,572	18,866	81,329	24,460	[illegible]
Clearances — Imported from Ennore Circle in Madras ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,833	...
Clearances — Passed free of duty ...	......	......	2,000	2,234	2,202	2,331	4,251	3,024	2,051	
Clearances — Removed under section 105 of the Customs Act ...	......	......	......	27,422	......	......	......	......	......	...
Clearances — In transit under bond ...	......	400	......	1,500	5,000	15,700	......	......	......	...
Clearances — Confiscated salt sold ...	......	......	3,179	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total ...	99,11,728	1,03,63,760	98,81,676	98,01,092	95,32,854	98,54,676	1,00,56,862	1,01,41,948	99,93,712	1,04,[illegible]
Wastage or destroyed ...	65,264	50,791	47,166	32,211	37,257	36,793	69,119	59,930	46,522	[illegible]
Quantity on which duty was paid, but not removed from gola ...	100	......	25	......	......	2,028	......	......	......	...
Quantity re-entered in gola ...	17,074	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total ...	82,438	50,791	47,191	32,211	37,257	39,421	69,119	59,930	46,522	[illegible]
Add or deduct to adjust errors ...	34,348	......	+20,503	......	......	−25,956	+2,628	+900	......	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	99,59,818	1,04,14,551	99,49,370	98,33,300	95,90,111	98,68,141	1,01,28,609	1,02,02,778	1,00,40,234	1,05,[illegible]
Closing stock — Sea-imported salt in bond ...	6,15,645	8,49,348	11,17,716	18,09,649	24,65,466	24,97,492	14,52,226	7,19,316	10,66,459	34,[illegible]
Closing stock — Excise salt in bond ...	3,42,833	1,64,735	37,078	1,46,639	1,33,861	59,299	37,938	20,159	10,197	1,[illegible]
Closing stock — Ditto aurungs ...	24,431	446	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Total ...	9,82,909	10,14,529	11,54,794	20,46,288	25,99,327	25,50,791	14,90,164	7,39,475	10,76,656	36,[illegible]

This statement brings out very clearly the leading features of the salt trade for the last ten years. It shows side by side the progressive increase in the quantity of salt imported, and the rapid decline, broken by occasional fluctuations, in the manufacture of local salt. The absence of entries under the head Excise salt in aurungs after the year 1887-88 marks the disappearance of *panga* salt made by boiling, which at one time furnished the entire supply of salt for Bengal, and which lingered on under difficulties as a local industry in Orissa until the last licenses were cancelled a few years ago. The stock of salt in the golas at the close of the year was over 36 lakhs of maunds, far exceeding the closing stock of any of the preceding nine years. In addition to this stock there were 7,02,189 maunds afloat in the port of Calcutta ready to be sold direct to purchasers.

Imports.

5. The combined imports into Calcutta and Chittagong show a net increase of 25,05,074 maunds, or 24·1 per cent. over those of the previous year; but Chittagong had again a decrease of 83,776 maunds. This is attributed partly to the large stock brought forward from the previous year, and partly to the fact that the space available for salt in ships visiting Chittagong for the purpose of the export trade in rice and jute was to some extent taken up for the import of railway material at rates of freight higher than salt could afford to pay.

The following statement shows the different countries and places from which shipments of salt were made:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1892-93.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1893-94.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I. United Kingdom ...	59,40,724	65,01,081	75,03,440	63·3	62·8	58·3
II. { Hamburg ...	9,38,100	7,46,700	17,53,698 }	9·8	7·8	13·6
II. { Trieste ...	......	53,370	......			
III. { Adelaide ...	......	126	...... }	......	·1	......
III. { Rio de Janeiro ...	......	14,807	......			
IV. { Ras Rawayah ...	1,50,572	4,71,250	8,67,829			
IV. { Muscat and other States ...	7,27,481	4,39,317	4,35,864			
IV. { Aden ...	9,99,718	13,50,651	11,38,547 }	20·5	24·0	22·6
IV. { Hanjam ...	......		2,76,151			
IV. { Langa ...	......	2,27,589	1,76,617			
V. Madras ...	73,040	47,355	22,750	·7	·4	·2
VI. Bombay ...	5,43,683	5,05,524	6,88,972	5·7	4·9	5·4
Total ...	93,83,308	1,03,58,803	1,28,63,877	100·0	100·0	100·0

The increase in imports into Calcutta was mainly contributed by the United Kingdom, Hamburg, Ras Rawayah, Hanjam, and Bombay. The trade in salt from Turkish Arabian ports in the Red Sea has developed greatly of late years, and an officer in the service of the Turkish Government visited India lately with the object of extending it further. The consignments from Aden were reduced by heavy rains, which destroyed a large quantity of the salt at that port. The imports from Madras show a falling off, but the salt trade between that port and Calcutta has always been most uncertain.

Clearance of salt.

6. Including Bombay and Madras salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 69,40,855 maunds of salt cleared from ship-board, against 60,65,233 maunds cleared in the previous year, while the clearances from bond fell from 38,99,085 maunds to 34,81,646 maunds. Four hundred maunds of salt were cleared during the year for the first time from each of the newly established bonded warehouses at Khulna and Balasore. On the whole the total clearances of all kinds, including those of excise salt, rose from 99,93,712 maunds to 1,04,62,366 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

7. Deducting from the above clearances the net exports from Bengal amounting to 7,07,717 maunds, and adding 27,175 maunds, being the quantity of salt made in saltpetre manufactories, the balance of salt left for consumption in Bengal during 1894-95

was 97,81,824 maunds, against 95,27,355 maunds in the preceding year. The rate of consumption per head, after allowing for a rather excessive yearly rate of increase (10·45 per mille in the population since last census, is shown as 5 seers 2 chittacks against 4 seers 15 chittacks in 1893-94. The consumption of the saliferous tracts, excluding Orissa, calculated on the same rate of increase, amounted to 5 seers 2 chittacks against 4 seers 15 chittacks in 1893-94. The lowest rates were in Midnapore, 4 seers 6 chittacks, Howrah and the 24-Parganas, 4 seers 13 chittacks. In the other parts of the tract the rate of consumption equalled or exceeded that of the rest of the Province. The accuracy of these figures, based on the records afforded by rowannas, has been discussed in a separate correspondence with the Government of India, and it is believed that they possess a fair degree of accuracy, but cannot be implicitly relied on. The Board attribute this increase to the comparative cheapness of salt during the year, the abundant harvest, and the vigilance of the police. The average rate of consumption per head in Orissa was 9·16 lbs. against 10·54 lbs. in the previous year. The decrease of 1·38 lb. is partly accounted for by the fact that a quantity of Ganjam salt imported into Cuttack used to be forwarded thence to Sambalpur; this source of supply has now been replaced by Bombay salt since that place was connected with the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the other hand it is known that the population of the Tributary Mahals, which is included in that of Orissa, is partly supplied from Midnapore, so that salt imported from that quarter and not credited to Orissa may be set against salt exported from Orissa but credited to it.

Prices.

8. The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year, the decrease being due to abundant supplies. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta fell from Rs. 77-12-11 to Rs. 60-10-6, being a decrease of Rs. 17-2-5, or nearly 2 annas 9 pie per maund. The average wholesale price for the whole Province, including duty, at the nine chief wholesale marts of Bengal (Appendix B) fell from Rs. 3-11-6 to 3-9-1 per maund, or 2 annas 5 pies per maund. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal Appendix A) fell from Rs. 3-14-3 per maund to Rs. 3-12-19—a decline of only 1 anna and 5 pies per maund, so that the retail dealers got the benefit of only about one half of the reduction in the price to the first-hand purchaser.

Inter-provincial trade.

9. The total imports from Madras and the Upper Provinces of duty paid salt fell from 5,52,228 maunds to 4,29,120 maunds during the year, the decrease being due to the lower prices of foreign salt. For the same reason the exports from Bengal to Assam, Northern India, and Foreign States beyond the northern border, rose from 10,45,7o7 maunds to 11,36,837 maunds, giving an excess over the imports of 7,07,717 maunds, against 4,93,539 maunds in 1893-94.

Working of the Salt Laws and Rules.

10. The total number of cases in which contraband salt was confiscated, including those in the Orissa district, rose from 1,071 to 1,096 during the past year, and the quantity confiscated from 285 maunds to 295 maunds. In Midnapore the cases were 227 against 175, but the quantities seized were in all cases extremely small, amounting only to 7½ maunds in 1894-95 against 6 maunds in 1893-94. In Orissa the quantities were larger, 205 maunds, but they consisted exclusively of salt-earth and brine, and the average seizure, which amounted to 15 seers, is equivalent therefore to only about 4 seers of manufactured salt. The number of cases instituted in the courts was 967, chiefly for illicit manufacture and possession, against 1,005 in 1893-94, and 988 persons were convicted. The rewards disbursed amounted to Rs. 6,061. The whole question of illicit manufacture in the saliferous tracts of Bengal outside Orissa is now under consideration in connection with Mr. Ashton's report.

Salt in Orissa.

11. As usual, the Board devote a separate part of their report to the administration of the Salt Department in Orissa. The following table shows the consumption of salt during the last five years, and its rate per head of the population, an allowance

being made for a yearly increase of 10·45 per mille upon the figures of the census of 1891:—

Year.	Locally manufactured.	Sold from local manufactories.	Imported from Calcutta.	Imported from Ganjam.	Total consumption.	Rate per head.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1890-91 ...	61,765	1 30,572	2,84,033	3,11,257	7,25,862	10·42
1891-92 ...	8,554	18,866	2,51,971	4,43,071	7,13,908	10·12
1892-93 ...	52,962	81,329	2,76,408	3,37,423	6,95,160	9·75
1893-94 ...	15,422	24,460	2,85,934	4,48,913	7,59,317	10·54
1894-95 ...	2,10,628	38,715	2,75,764	3,51,714	6,66,193	9·16

For the first time since 1890, the Madras Administration has been successful in making salt in the Government factory on the Chilka Lake, owing to the dryness of the season, which lasted till well into June 1894; of this quantity, 38,715 maunds were sold during the year, and the rest remained in stock. But here their success ended. The attempt to increase the consumption of licit salt was a greater failure than ever. The rate consumed per head reached the lowest figure attained in the last five years, and indeed the lowest figure on record, being far smaller than was ever registered in any year when Orissa was in the charge of the Bengal Board of Revenue. And this was accomplished as the result of entertaining an establishment which (including manufacturing expenses) cost Rs. 1,54,023. The total sale of salt, 6,66,193 maunds, was less than in any year since the Madras Salt Department has been in charge, with the exception of 1888-89. Were it not, therefore, for the raising of the duty on salt from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund, the Government would obtain less revenue than it did when the preventive work was in the hands of the police. These facts go to bear out the indictment preferred against the Madras management in last year's Resolution. The whole question of retransferring to Bengal the administration of the Orissa Salt Department, with the exception of the manufacture of Government salt on the Chilka Lake, will be referred for the consideration of Government of India.

12. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to the Board for their careful supervision of the department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

FIRST FORECAST OF THE BHADOI CROPS IN BENGAL 1895.

The following is published for general information.

Rev. Dept., C. E. Buckland,
The 8th October 1895. *Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

First forecast of the bhadoi *crops in Bengal,* 1895 (*based on returns forwarded in the middle of September* 1895).

Explanatory.—The classification of crops adopted in the present forecast is the same as that followed in the final report on the *bhadoi* crops in Bengal 1894, except that *bhadoi til* has been shown under a separate heading, in order that complete returns for oilseeds may be available for the Provincial returns of Agricultural Statistics published by this Department. The crops included in the appended returns are (1) *bhadoi* food crops with separate figures for *bhadoi*

The rainfall in April was well distributed and generally above the normal.

In the early part of the month of May the rainfall was abundant. During the last half of May, heavy rain fell in East Bengal, but in other districts the fall was less than the average. For the whole month of May, East Bengal and the greater part of North Bengal and North Bihar received more than the normal fall, while West Bengal, Central Bengal, South Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, received less than the normal fall. In June, the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In West and Central Bengal and parts of Bihar, the rainfall was short, but Chota Nagpur received more than the normal fall, and Orissa double the normal fall.

In July, throughout Central and Western Bengal, in South Bihar, except Shahabad, and in Orissa, the rainfall was deficient; while in North Bengal and in North Bihar the rainfall was in excess. In August, the rainfall in Bihar and Orissa was normal or a little above the normal, while in Bengal and in Chota Nagpur, it was less than the normal.

In the first week of September, the rainfall was much below the normal in all districts of these Provinces, especially in East and North Bengal. In the second week of September, heavy rain fell in East and North Bengal; elsewhere the rainfall was short of the normal. There was general rain during the third week of September, the falls being heaviest in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and South-West Bengal.

Floods are reported to have done some injury to the *bhodoi* crops in Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Pabna, Dacca and Mymensingh.

3. *Area cultivated.*—The total area cultivated with *bhadoi* crops during the season under review, as shown in the appended returns, amounts to 15,678,600 acres against 15,920,100 acres estimated to have been cultivated with *bhadoi* crops in 1894. The decrease in area is nominal and requires no explanation. The areas occupied by *bhadoi* food crops during the season under report was about 77 per cent. of the total *bhadoi* area, *bhadoi* paddy representing about 45 per cent. of the whole area.

4. *Character of the crop.*—From the appended statement, it will appear that taking all the *bhadoi* crops together, one only out of the 45 districts of these Provinces, viz., Tippera returns a 17-anna crop; 8 districts* return an average crop of 16 annas; 25 districts return crops varying from 12 to less than 16 annas, and 11 districts† show crops under 12 annas. On comparing these figures with the estimates of outturn of the crop of 1893, as shown in column 8 of the appended returns, it will be seen that 20 districts report a better crop this year, 3 districts report equal crops, and 22 districts report worse crops. The general outturn of the *bhadoi* crops of the current year according to present estimates may therefore be expected to be the same as that of last year, or 15 annas for these Provinces as a whole.

* Rangpur, Pabna, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Angul and Khondmals and Hazaribagh.

† Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Chittagong and Puri.

A separate estimate of the jute crop has been published. The indigo crop, so far as regards outturn of plant, has been very good in Bihar and fair in Bengal. The season is reported, however, to have been bad for manufacture in Bihar; and the outturn of indigo has probably been less than that of last year.

N. N. Banerjei,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

(Countersigned.)

First Forecast of the Bhadoi Crops in Bengal, 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	1,726,080	1,382,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	173,700	172,700	165,700	13¼	10¼	In the Sadar subdivision, owing to insufficient rainfall, the prospects of *bhadoi* crops are not good. In the Kalna Subdivision, for want of rain the outturn will be less than last year's. Owing to deficient and late rainfall, all the lands in the Katwa subdivision could not be sown. A portion of cultivated and was affected totally by scanty rains, and so the plants did not develop. In the Raniganj subdivision, the late rainfall affected the paddy and the non-food crops to some extent, and hence the outturn is expected to be less in almost all cases.	The Collector returns [illegible] acres in column 3, against 1,283,800 acres returned by him last year.
			Indian corn (maize)...	3,000	3,000	3,000	14	14		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,100	7,700	6,900	13¾	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	700	600	600	14	12		
			Bhadoi til ...	2,800	2,800	2,800	10	10		
			Indigo	6,000	5,800	5,800	12	[illegible]		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	19,200	18,800	18,800	12	9½		
			Total ...	213,500	211,400	203,700	13¼	10¼		
Birbhum ...	1,121,920	885,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	150,000	150,000	130,000	16	10	Owing to deficient and untimely rainfall, there has been a decrease in the area under cultivation, and consequently the outturn will be affected. If sufficient rain falls now to keep the crops growing, it will hardly exceed 10 annas. otherwise it will be below 10 annas. Indian corn grows better in year of deficient rainfall. The decrease in the area under *bhadoi* rice is also due to the extension of cultivation of the *aman* or winter rice.	Last year, the area in column 3 was returned as 900,000 acres.
			Indian corn (maize) ..	3,000	3,000	1,500		15		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,500	1,500	1,200		10		
			Other non-food-crops including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,500	2,500	2,000		10		
			Total ...	157,000	157,000	134,700	16	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Bankura ...	1,677,440	642,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	26,700	21,900	14,800	16 (Bhadoi paddy to Other food-crops)	10	The figures shown in columns 5 and 6 differ considerably from those reported last year. It is reported that in the previous years the Police made an incorrect estimate of the acreage under each specified *bhadoi* crop. This year approximately correct figures have been obtained.	
			Bajra	900	800	600		12 (Bajra to Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses)		
			Mandua	1,200	1,000	1,000				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	4,900	4,300	2,600				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	9,800	7,600	8,300				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	800	800	300		14		
			Bhadoi til	2,100	1,700	1,600	10	13	The cultivation of all the crops except that of indigo could not reach the normal owing to the scanty and unequal distribution of the rainfall of the year.	
			Indigo	2,200	2,200	2,200	16	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	5,600	3,700	3,600	16	13		
			Total ...	54,200	44,000	35,000	15¼	12¾		
Midnapore ...	8,292,800	2,111,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	119,700	110,200	99,700	11	10	The normal area has been reduced from 343,500 to 342,700 acres, the latter being considered to be the correct figure by latest calculation. Owing to insufficient rainfall, the area brought under cultivation has been less than the normal area as well as the area cultivated last year, and on the whole the outturn is likely to be the same as that of last year. (Of 11,600 acres shown under *bhadoi* til, 1,500 acres were shown last year under head "other bhadoi cereals" and 10 000 acres under "other non-food."	
			Bajra	7,000	6,000	6,000	14	12		
			Mandua	3,200	1,800	1,800	14	14		
			Indian corn (maize)...	22,000	21,000	22,000	14	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	53,000	46,960	49,000	10	10¾		

			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	27,600	23,500	22,500	11	10¾		
			Bhadoi til	11,500	11,500	10,500	9	13½		
			Indigo	50,700	40,600	45,200	14	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	48,000	33,200	35,.00	11	11½		
			Total ...	342,700	294,700	291,900	12	12		
Hooghly ...	1,096,080	762,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	85,500	49,700	30,700	11	8	... ...	From the Census Report of 1891 it appears that the area of the district is 1,087,340 acres. The area in column 3 as shown last year was 100 acres more than that now returned by the Collector.
			Indian corn (maize) ...	100	100	100	10	5½		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,100	2,500	2,000	10	8		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,800	1,900	1,200	13	11		
			Bhadoi til	1,200	300	300	11	9½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	38,400	24,000	27,800	12	12		
			Total ...	131,800	78,500	62,100	11½	9		
24-Parganas ...	1,344,640	1,223,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	108,700	107,200	99,900	13	11	The decrease in the area cultivated with *bhadoi* paddy this year is due to scanty rainfall during the sowing season. Fair rainfall has increased the area cultivated with *bhadoi* cereals and pulses as well as the estimated outturn. The decrease in the area under other *bhadoi* food-crops is due to want of rainfall during the sowing time, but a fair amount of rainfall after the growth of plants has increased the estimated outturn. This year's outturn under other *bhadoi* non-food-crops is expected to be worse than that of last year owing to want of rain during the sowing as well as during the reaping time.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,000	700	900	10	11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,900	4,600	3,600	8½	9½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	42,000	35,400	35,300	13	12½		
			Total ...	158,600	147,900	139,600	13	11		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Name of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crops* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Nadia	1,788,160	1,303,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	260,600	260,600	239,300	14	9	Want of sufficient and seasonable rainfall accounts for the decrease in the area under, as also in the outturn of the *bhadoi* crop this year.	
			Indian corn (maize)	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	49,200	49,200	45,000	14	11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,500	20,500	18,500	14	12		
			Bhadoi til	6,800	6,800	6,800	13	11		
			Indigo ...	52,100	52,100	51,800	14	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	47,000	47,000	46,500	14	12		
			Total ...	437,200	437,200	408,900	13½	11		
Murshidabad...	1,372,160	985,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	232,900	251,400	212,300	10	9	The decrease in area in comparison with the last year's and the normal area is due to want of sufficient rain during the sowing season.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,373,440 acres.
			Indian corn (maize)	300	200	300	10	8		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,000	1,900	1,900	12	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,700	9,600	7,700	11	11		
			Bhadoi til	3,300	3,200	3,200	12	12		
			Indigo	59,200	58,800	51,300	10	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	31,700	22,500	24,900	10	11		
			Total ...	362,100	347,600	301,300	10	10		

Jessore ...	1,672,000	1,116,800	*Bhadoi* paddy	314,500	314,100	314,300	18	10	The falling off in the outturn of all the crops, except indigo, this year is due to sufficient rainfall.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,800	8,500	8,400	12	10		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,900	16,800	16,700	16	10	The decrease in area may be attributed to inadequate rainfall.	
			Bhadoi til	5,900	5,600	5,600	16	10		
			Indigo	17,800	16,800	17,300	12	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	43,600	34,900	35,400	16	12	The increase in area is due to high price obtained for fibres.	
			Total ...	409,500	396,700	398,200	16	10		
Khulna ...	3,103,942	870,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	56,400	52,600	51,500	17	(*a*)13	(*a*) The decrease in area as compared with that of last year occurs in the Satkhira sub-division only. Both decrease in area and outturn is expected owing to the want of timely rains. (*b*) The decrease in outturn is attributable to a like cause. (*c*) The increase in area over that of last year occurs in the Satkhira sub-division only. The outturn in Satkhira is expected to be good, but in the Sadar and Bagerhat sub-divisions it is expected to be bad, and hence also the total outturn.	In the Census Report of 1891, the area of the district has been shown as 1,389,280 acres.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,200	3,200	3,100	16	10		
			Bhadoi til	3,200	3,200	3,200	16	(*b*)12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	26,600	21,600	25,400	15	(*c*)12		
			Total ...	89,400	80,600	83,200	16	12		
Rajshahi ...	1,639,952	1,065,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	105,500	104,800	100,700	15½	11½	The decrease in area this year as compared with the normal and last year's areas is due to want of sufficient rainfall. The outturn also cannot be expected to be more than 14 annas in consequence.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,491,200 acres.
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,600	1,600	600	13	12		
			Indigo	9,000	9,000	8,000	14	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	111,900	109,500	80,500	15½	13½		
			Total ...	228,000	224,900	190,000	15	13½		

District.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area (*this year*) under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
							Annas.	Annas.		
Dinajpur ..	2,634,880	1,745,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	128,000	128,000	128,000	9	16	The area under "other food-crops," "*bhadoi til*" and "other non-food-crops" was not included in last year's return whereas it has been shown in this, hence the increase. The increase in the outturn of these crops is due to the timely rainfall of the year.	From the Census Report of 189 , it appears that the area of the districts is 2,635,520 acres.
			Jowar ...	7,000	7,000	7,000	18	15		
			Marua	7,000	7,000	7,000	10	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	100	100	100	10	10		
			Bhadoi til	100	100	100	10	10		
			Indigo	100	100	100	12	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	99,600	99,500	99,600	12	18		
			Total ...	241,900	241,800	241,900	11	13½		
Jalpaiguri ...	1,895,680	1,004,900	*Bhadoi* paddy	186,800	186,100	187,600	13	12	The increase in area shown in column 3 is due to increase of cultivation in the Duars. Heavy rains and floods are attributed as causes of bad outturn on the average in this year.	
			Indian corn (maize)...	2,000	2,000	2,000	10	10		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,400	4,400	4,300	11	11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	5,200	5,200	5,100	12	11		
			Bhadoi til	100	100	100	8	8		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	85,900	86,100	86,300	13	11		
			Total ...	284,400	283,900	285,400	12	11		

Darjeeling ...	744,960	189,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	32,300	32,500	32,500	13	14	Better outturn attributed to sufficient and well distributed rain.	
			Mandua	7,700	5,300	5,300	14	14		
			Indian corn (maize)	17,700	22,200	22,200	14	14		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	4,500	4,500	4,500	14	13	Potatoes suffered from excessive rain at the time of planting.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecast.	15,300	15,300	15,300	12	15	Better outturn attributed to sufficient and well distributed rain.	
			Total ...	77,500	79,800	79,800	13	14		
Rangpur ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	275,400	285,100	275,400	15	16	Rainfall on the whole satisfactory: an average outturn is expected.	
			Indian corn (maize)...	100	100	100	16	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	91,000	91,000	91,000	12	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	23,700	23,700	23,700	12	16		
			Indigo	7,700	6,600	7,000	14	14		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	286,300	295,300	286,300	14	16		
			Total ...	684,200	701,800	683,500	14	16		
Bogra ...	937,343	421,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	140,000	105,000	105,000	8	10	Insufficient rainfall at the time of ploughing and sowing and sudden floods in early July damaged the crop to a gerat extent.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 929,280 acres.
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	76,000	100,000	100,000	14	13	Want of sufficient rain in June and sudden floods in early July have damaged the crop to some extent.	
			Total ...	216,000	205,000	205,000	11	11½		
Pabna	1,176,960	382,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	125,200	124,000	123,000	11	15	There would have been a bumper crop, but the rivers rose rather too suddenly in July and some of the paddy on the low lands was submerged.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	102,000	10[illegible],800	108,700	10	16	The crop is an average one. Last year's crop was probably considerably under estimated.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	212,800	203,100	175,500	14	17	Seasonable rainfall accounts for the better outturn. The decrease in area is due to the fact that the area under hemp cultivation has not been shown as it is a winter crop. The cultivation of indigo is nominal.	
			Total ..	440,000	435,900	407,200	11½	16		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Dacca	1,780,480	997,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	174,900	165,500	165,600	15½	12	Owing partly to the scanty rainfall in May and June and partly to the sudden rise of the rivers, the outturn was less than last year's.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	1,000	300	300	9	9		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	50,300	43,300	43,300	12	11½	The normal area has been ascertained to be 50,300 and not 62,700 as shown last year.	
			Bhadoi til ...	300	200	200	10	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	219,300	211,200	178,300	13	14	Owing to favourable weather the outturn was better than in last year.	
			Total ..	445,800	420,500	387,600	14¼	12		
Mymensingh ...	4,052,480	2,465,700	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	360,400	353,600	353,600	15	14	Owing to the sudden rise of the river the crops on low lands were slightly damaged. Hence the outturn is expected to be less than that of last year.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	58,900	58,900	58,900				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	41,500	36,500	36,500				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	572,300	560,600	560,600				
			Total ...	1,033,100	1,009,600	1,009,600	15	14		

Faridpur ...	1,460,480	1,013,900	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	345,000	249,400	306,500	16	14	The increase in area in columns 2, 3, 5 and 7 is due to transfer of 15 square miles of char lands from Dacca to this district. The outturn of *bhadoi* crops in Madarinur which abounds in low tracts has been bumper, but in Sadar and Goalundo it is below the average. Hence the estimate for the entire district has been made at 14 annas. The *bhadoi* paddy suffered to a certain extent owing to insufficient rainfall during the growing season.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	100	100	100	16	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	500	500	500	16	16	
			Indigo	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	86,300	85,300	86,300	16	14	
			Total ...	432,900	336,300	394,400	16	15	
Backergunge...	2,335,360	1,343,200	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	283,500	283,500	283,500	14	12¾	Owing to scanty rainfall in some parts of the district, this year's outturn is expected to be worse than that of last year.
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,400	6,400	6,400	12	11	
			Total ...	289,900	289,900	289,900	13¼	12¼	
Tippera ...	1,694,240	1,167,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	241,100	302,000	256,700	20	17	The decrease in the area under heads *bhadoi* paddy and cereals and pulses is due to the fact that there were bumper rice crops last year, and that there is plenty of rice in stock, and therefore lands under these crops last year have this year been sown with jute. Besides, the cultivators last year were in b d circumstances owing to the scarcity of the previous year, and hence they sowed all available lands with rice and cereals.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	300	13,500	4,900	15	14	The decrease in area under head *bhadoi til* is trifling and does not call for remarks. The decrease in the outturn is due to want of timely rainfall.
			Bhadoi til ...	3,000	3,000	2,900	18	14	The increase in the area under head other non-food-crops, is due to the increase of area cultivated under jute crops as stated above.
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	92,200	226,300	247,600		18	
			Total ...	336,600	544,800	512,100	19	17	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Noakhali .	1,052,800	818,900	*Bhadoi* paddy ..	206,600	206,600	202,600	18	14½	In the Sadar subdivision, owing to insufficient rainfall, the outturn of *bhadoi* paddy is estimated to be less than that of last year and owing to good rainfall during the month of May (time of growing) the outturn of *bhadoi* pulses and jute is expected to be better. In the Fenny subdivision for want of rain at the time of sowing and some time after, the whole approximate normal area under the *bhadoi* crops could not be sown, hence the difference between this and last year's return.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,600	2,600	2,600	8	8		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,500	9,500	9,500	13	14		
			Total ...	218,700	218,700	214,700	17½	14½		
Chittagong ...	1,594,841	506,600	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	92,200	78,000	76,000	15	10	The decrease in area and outturn is due to want of timely rainfall this year.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,640,320 acres.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	3,000	2,500	2,000	10	8		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	17,900	16,800	16,000	10	10		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,900	11,200	11,100	10	12		
			Total ...	126,000	108,500	105,100	13	10		

Patna	1,330,560	993,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	10,100	10,100	10,100	10¼	16	There is very slight difference in the area sown this year as compared with the last. The outturn is expected to be better owing to favourable rains for the *bhadoi* crops.	In the Census Report of 1891, the area of the district has been shown as 1,328,640 acres.
			Jowar	10,400	10,100	10,400		16		
			Mandua	89,100	89,000	89,100		15		
			Indian corn (maize) ..	109,000	108,700	108,600	9½	15		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,300	4,300	4,300		15		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	10,400	10,300	10,300	10¼	15		
			Indigo	300	300	300		12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	6,500	5,900	6,500		15		
			Total ..	240,100	238,700	239,600	10¼	15		
Gaya	3,015,650	2,207,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	19,800	19,800	19,800	9	14	The weather has, on the whole, been favourable to the *bhadoi* crops, and on the whole the anticipated outturn is not much less than the average. The area sown is about normal.	
			Jowar	19,500	19,500	19,500	9	15		
			Mandua	77,000	77,000	77,000	9	15		
			Indian corn (maize) ..	63,100	63,100	63,100	9½	15		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	30,400	30,400	30,400	9	15		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,300	3,300	3,300	16	16		
			Bhadoi til	1,700	1,700	1,700	10	14		
			Indigo	100	100	100	10	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	400	400	400	16	16		
			Total ...	215,300	215,300	215,300	9½	15		
Shahabad ...	2,793,600	1,712,400	*Bhadoi* paddy	62,900	78,200	58,700	12½	12	Owing to scanty rain at the beginning of the sowing season, a 12-anna crop is expected in the Sadar sub-division. Favourable rain in the Buxar sub-division has done good to the crops. In the Bhabhua sub-division, the outturn will be 8 annas owing to scanty rain. Favourable rainfall at sowing time is expected to keep up the outturn of 12 annas in the Sasaram sub-division, as in the previous year. The outturn of the district as a whole has not reached a good average on account of scanty rain at sowing time.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 2,800,000 acres.
			Jowar ... ... / Bajra ... ... / Mandua	72,400	40,200	67,700				
			Indian corn (maize)	43,300	40,100	40,700				
			Other cereals and pulses.	18,300	15,700	16,200				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,100	19,800	18,900				
			Indigo	500	500	500				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,300	27,900	27,400				
			Total	246,500	221,800	230,000	12½	12		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas	Annas.		
Saran ...	1,678,085	1,382,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,100	40,100	40,100	14¼	16	This year's outturn will be better owing to favourable rainfall.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,697,920 acres.
			Jowar	30,000	27,300	30,000				
			Bajra ...	36,000	44,900	36,000				
			Mandua ...	81,400	101,300	81,400				
			Indian corn (maize) ..	253,500	253,500	253,500				
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	64,800	21,100	64,800				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,700	19,700	19,700				
			Indigo	51,000	51,000	51,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	46,000	73,100	46,000				
			Total	622,500	641,900	622,500	14¼	16		
Champaran ...	2,259,840	1,482,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	442,000	442,000	442,000	14	16	Owing to timely rainfall, the *bhadoi* paddy was sown as widely as last year and is expected to yield a better outturn.	
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	1,000	15	16		
			Indian corn (maize)...	169,000	169,000	169,000	17	16	Excessive rainfall during August retarded the growth of Indian corn to a certain extent and the Indigo "Khunti" crop has suffered for the same reason.	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	4,000	4,000	4,000	16	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	28,900	28,900	28,900	16	16		
			Bhadoi til	3,000	3,000	3,000	16	16		
			Indigo	54,000	54,000	54,000	19	14		

			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	4,100	4,100	4,100	16	15	
			Total ...	706,000	706,000	706,000	15½	16	
Muzaffarpur ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	120,000	120,000	120,000	13	16	The weather was more favourable and rainfall more evenly distributed and opportune than in the previous year and hence a full crop is expected. In the final report on the *bhadoi* crops of 1894, the areas under *bhadoi* cereals and pulses were shown as 12,000 acres which represented only *bhadoi* pulses. In this return, both *bhadoi* pulses and cereals have been shown.
			Jowar	7,000	7,000	7,000			
			Mandua	32,000	32,000	32,000			
			Indian corn (maize) ...	110,000	110,000	110,000			
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	168,000	168,000	168,000			
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	97,000	97,000	97,000			
			Indigo	137,000	137,000	137,000			
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	25,000	25,000	25,000			
			Total ...	696,000	696,000	696,000	13	16	
Darbhanga ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	86,100	63,100	62,100	10	12	Owing to insufficient rainfall at the time of sowing, the area sown this year is in some cases less than that of last year.
			Mandua	248,800	230,000	232,400	16	16	
			Indian corn (maize)	141,700	143,900	143,700	18	16	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	22,300	18,300	18,300	12	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	20,000	23,900	25,000	12	12	
			Indigo	97,300	93,500	94,300	18	16	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	29,300	23,350	23,400	14	14	
			Total ...	654,500	596,000	589,200	15	14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each *specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each *specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each *specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Monghyr ...	2,509,440	1,582,800	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	113,600	109,200	109,000	10¾	14¾	The rainfall has all along been favourable and the outturn is expected to be a fair one. Last year, the crops suffered very much from the Ganges floods.	
			Jowar	41,200	41,200	41,200	10	16		
			Mandua	50,500	42,900	43,100	11½	15¼		
			Indian corn (maize)	402,200	397,400	397,200	9	15¼		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	25,800	23,000	23,100	9	14¾		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	19,300	19,100	19,100	10	15¼		
			Bhadoi til	400	400	400	12	16		
			Indigo	12,000	12,000	12,000	11¾	15½		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	24,600	22,600	22,200	10¾	14¾		
			Total ...	689,600	667,400	667,200	10½	[illegible]		
Bhagalpur ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	317,000	316,700	316,700	16	16	As there were no floods this year, and the rainfall up to date is well distributed, the prospect of maize sown on dearah lands is decidedly better this year. Marua and indigo suffered to some extent for want of rain in the beginning of the season.	
			Jowar	22,000	22,000	22,000	16	14		
			Mandua	123,100	123,100	123,100	18	15		
			Indian corn (maize)	242,600	242,600	212,600	14	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	43,700	43,700	43,700	16	15		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	2,000	2,000	2,000	16	14		

			Indigo	13,000	13,000	13,000	15	14	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	40,000	40,000	40,000	16	16	
			Total ...	803,400	803,100	803,100	15½	15	
Purnea ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	549,400	545,200	559,400	16	16	The rainfall was scanty at the beginning, but afterwards sufficient, hence an average outturn is expected.
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	1,000	16	16	The increase in area under the heading *bhadoi* paddy is in the Kishanganj subdivision, and is due to the fact that fallow lands of last year have been brought under cultivation this year.
			Indian corn (maize) ...	3,500	4,000	4,000	16	16	The figures under the last heading, non-food crops, were wrongly compiled last year. They have been corrected this year.
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	2,500	3,500	3,500	16	16	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.* vegetables).	20,500	19,100	19,100	16	16	
			Bhadoi til	300	300	300	16	16	
			Indigo	37,100	46,000	46,000	16	17	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	62,200	75,000	75,500	16	15	
			Total ...	676,500	694,100	708,800	16	16	
Malda ...	1,216,000	311,500	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	12,000	12,000	12,000	14	12	The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops is not expected to be more than 12 annas, owing to insufficient rainfall.
			Jowar	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	12	
			Bajra	4,000	4,000	4,000	12	12	
			Indian corn (maize)	20,000	20,000	20,000	12	12	
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	90,000	90,000	90,000	12	12	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	5,000	5,000	5,000	16	12	
			Bhadoi til	3,800	3,800	3,800	12	12	
			Indigo	20,000	20,000	20,000	12	12	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	35,500	35,500	35,500	16	12	
			Total ..	191,300	191,300	191,300	13	12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Sonthal Parganas.	3,500,160	1,827,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	64,700	64,500	54,100	15	13	The distribution of rain was favourable for the *bhadoi* crops generally. The outturn will be about the same as last year.	The area now shown in column 3 is 100 acres more than that returned by the Deputy Commissioner last year.
			Jowar	6,000	6,000	6,000	12	16		
			Bajra	8,800	8,800	8,800	14	15		
			Mandua	16,700	15,800	15,100	13	14		
			Indian corn (maize)	196,800	196,600	196,800	14	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	37,000	36,800	35,000	12	11		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,900	1,900	1,900	12	14		
			Bhadoi til	4,300	4,300	4,300	16	16		
			Indigo	5,700	5,700	5,700	11	11		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	20,800	20,400	20,300	11	11		
			Total ...	362,700	360,800	348,000	13	14		
Cuttack ...	2,325,120	1,161,208	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	163,500	133,000	118,200	9	12	The outturn this year is expected to be better than last year's on account of timely rainfall. The area sown this year is less than in the last year on account of scanty rainfall at the time of sowing.	
			Mandua	15,100	14,100	12,500	10	12		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,300	5,200	4,200	11	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	3,000	3,800	3,700	11	10		

District			Crop						Remarks	
			Bhadoi til	1,000	800	800	9	12	Increase in Banki, 6,[illegible] acres used to be shown under *bhadoi* crops, but [illegible] the Sub-Deputy Collector reports that 3,000 a[illegible] [illegible]res are under *bhadoi* crops, and 3,400 acres u[illegible] [illegible]der the dalua crop. Therefore 3,000 acres instea[illegible] [illegible] of 6,400 acres for that estate have been inc[illegible] [illegible]luded in this return.	
			Indigo	200	200	200	12	12		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	12,000	7,900	8,100	11	13		
			Total ...	203,100	165,000	147,700	10	12		
Balasore ...	1,322,240	837,100	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	89,600	87,900	87,900	13	15		
			Other cereals and pulses.	1,500	800	800	13	14	The increase in outturn is due to seasonable rains.	
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	500	500	14	16		
			Bhadoi til	2,100	2,000	2,000	11	16	The increase in area and outturn as compared with those of the previous year is due to seasonable rain.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	4,600	3,100	3,600	11	12		
			Total ...	93,800	94,300	94,800	12¾	15		
Angul and Khondmals.	1,097,900	585,900	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	14,000	13,500	14,000	12	16	There has been regular and favourable rainfall this year from June, and the average outturn of all crops is estimated at 16 annas Khondmal figures reproduced from last forecast.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,075,840 acres. The Deputy Commissioner has altered the area in column 3 from 346, 300 acres returned last year to 585,900 acres without explanation of the change in figures.
			Mandua	1,000	1,000	1,000	12	16		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	8,000	8,000	8,000	12	16		
			Other *bhadoi* cereals and pulses.	8,200	8,200	8,200	12	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,000	1,000	1,000	10	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	30,100	30,100	30,100	12	16		
			Total ...	62,300	61,800	62,300	12	16		
Puri	1,582,720	812,300	*Bhadoi* paddy ...	86,700	86,100	82,800	14	12	The increase in columns 3 and 5 is due to the inclusion of the area in the Ekragat estate of the Puri temple which by a mistake was excluded from previous returns. The decrease in columns 6 and 9 is due to late and continuous heavy rains at the sowing season. In column 5 under non-food crops, the area under jute was omitted in last year's return.	
			Mandua ... ... and pulses.	40,300	23,000	21,800	11	6		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,300	1,000	1,000	8	8		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	13,600	13,600	12,400	11	8		
			Total ...	141,900	123,700	118,000	12¼	10		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Approximate area *last year* under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Estimated area *this year* under each specified *bhadoi* crop in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Hazaribagh ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	43,300	43,300	43,300	16	16	Owing to favourable and well distributed rainfall, an average outturn (16 annas) is expected in respect of each of the crops shown in this forecast.	
			Marua ...	105,100	105,100	105,100	11	16		
			Indian corn (maize)	217,200	217,200	217,200	7	16		
			Other cereals and pulses.	131,300	131,300	131,300	8	16		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	1,200	1,200	1,200	14	16		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	75,100	75,100	75,100	12	16		
			Total ...	573,200	573,200	573,200	12	16		
Lohardaga ...	4,569,600	2,888,300	*Bhadoi* paddy	842,900	842,900	842,900	12	13	The slight increase in the outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	
			Bajra	8,000	8,000	8,000				
			Marua	9,000	9,000	9,000				
			Indian corn (maize) .	8,000	8,000	8,000				
			Other cereals and pulses.	89,000	89,000	89,000				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	221,500	221,500	221,500				
			Total ...	1,178,400	1,178,400	1,178,400	12	13		

Palamau ...	3,139,200	768,000	*Bhadoi* paddy	40,000	22,700	28,000	16	16	Increase in area sown and in the outturn is due to timely rainfall.	
			Bajra	2,000	400	600	2	8		
			Mandua	35,000	9,300	20,000	5	12		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	93,000	13,900	19,000	2	14		
			Other cereals and pulses.	29,000	11,400	14,000	6	12		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	12,000	1,100	500	6	12		
			Bhadoi til	9,500	5,500	6,000	14	15		
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	45,000	3,900	4,500	5	12		
			Total ...	265,500	68,200	92,600	7	13		
Manbhum ...	2,654,080	955,500	*Bhadoi* paddy	4,000	4,000	4,000	12	16	The increase in the outturn this year is due to seasonable rainfall from the beginning.	
			Bajra	10,000	10,000	10,000	8	16		
			Mandua	12,000	12,000	12,000	8	16		
			Indian corn (maize) ...	22,000	22,000	22,000	8	16		
			Other cereals and pulses.	22,400	22,400	22,400	8	16		
			Indigo*	2,800	2,800	......	10	......	* Indigo was not cultivated this year.	
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	67,500	67,500	67,500	6	12		
			Total ...	140,700	140,700	137,900	8	14		
Singhbhum ...	2,454,720	1,182,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	65,300	64,200	65,300	14	15	The increase in this year's area and outturn is due to seasonable rainfall.	In the Census Report of 1891, the area of the district has been shown as 2,401,920 acres.
			Jowar	6,000	4,000	5,000				
			Bajra	1,300	1,300	1,300				
			Mandua	62,700	61,000	62,700				
			Indian corn (maize) ...	11,800	11,300	11,700				
			Other cereals and pulses.	10,700	10,700	10,700				
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	18,700	17,300	18,700				
			Bhadoi til	7,800	6,300	6,800				
			Other non-food-crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	9,700	9,300	9,700				
			Total ...	194,000	185,400	191,900	14	15		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Total area of district in acres.	Total area in district estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Names of *bhadoi* crops.	Approximate normal area *under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Approximate area *last year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres.	Estimated area *(this year under each specified bhadoi crop* in acres	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
All Bengal ...	95,306,583	57,103,100	*Bhadoi* paddy	7,432,600	7,213,000	7,045,100	15¾	13		
			Jowar ..	150,100	155,100	149,100	} 9¾	15		
			Bajra	78,000	84,100	75,300		15		
			Mandua	1,002,300	1,002,900	1,012,100		15		
			Indian corn (maize)	2,168,800	2,185,800	2,089,900	13	15		
			Other cereals and pulses.	1,113,000	1,039,300	1,071,400	13	14¼		
			Other food-crops (*e.g.*, vegetables).	633,700	596,700	558,000	13	14		
			Bhadoi til	74,200	66,600	66,400	14	13¾		
			Indigo	636,800	620,100	624,400	17	15		
			Other non-food crops, including jute and cotton, as shown in the special forecasts.	2,994,100	3,047,500	2,957,000	16	15		* Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
			Total ..	16,373,600	15,920,100	15,678,600	15*	15*		

N.B. Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 7th October, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·22. Weather close. Rain still wanted generally, and condition of *aman* rice not good Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·79, Contai 5·01. Tamluk 2·69, Ghatal 1·00. Weather getting cooler. Prospects of *aman* rice favourable in Sadar and Contai. More rain wanted in Tamluk and Ghatal. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17	per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·95. Weather stormy. Prospects of *aman* fair and improved by the late rain. A considerable area of paddy land in the Diamond Harbour subdivision remains unplanted. Harvesting of *aus* completed and that of jute going on. Ploughing for sowing *rabi* crops going on in the Barasat subdivision. No cattle-disease. Fodder and wat.r sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	13	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	17	8	

Murshidabad. - Rainfall 0·46. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *kalai* going on. Jute still being harvested Transplantation of *aman* finished. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna 7·40, Bagerhat 9·50, Satkhira 9·58. Weather hot and cloudy; cyclonic on the night of 1st October. Transplantation of *aman* over. Harvesting of *aus* completed, and that of jute still going on in some places. No damage is reported to have been done to the standing crops by the cyclonic weather. The rain has done immense good to them. Fodder and water plentiful. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice :—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	16 to 21	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	22	2	
Satkhira	15	0	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall 1·89. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall 2·98. Weather seasonable. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute still going on. Sugarcane doing well. Prospects generally favourable. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease still prevailing in certain parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rivers falling. Jute harvest in Sadar completed, but in Sirajganj not yet completed. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Prospects of *aman* rice good. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall 3·58. Cyclone in this district on the 2nd instant. Some damage to huts and trees. *Aman* also somewhat damaged where it was in ear, but this only in parts of the district. Common rice sells at 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 7·40. Weather warm. Cyclone on the 2nd instant. Little damage to crops. Transplantation of *aman* nearly finished. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·96. Prospects of paddy favourable. *Sathi* rice being harvested. Lands being prepared for *rabi* cultivation. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 20 or 21 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Paddy suffering on high lands, but otherwise fairly good. Rain urgently required within few days. *Rabi* preparations begun. Price of common rice risen to 14 seers per rupee, above average.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Motihari 0·78, *Bhadoi* being harvested; 14 annas outturn expected. Prospects of *aghani* good.

Darbhanga.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·18, Samastipur 0·34, Madhubani 0·59. *Bhadoi* harvest nearly over. Prospects of rice very favourable. Fields being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Prices stationary. Fodder plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Banka 1·03, Madhipura 0·29, Supaul 0·18. Weather bright and cool at night; days still hot. Reaping of *bhadoi* crops continues. Prospects of crops continue to be favourable. Coarse rice selling at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Purnea.—Rainfall 0·12. *Bhadoi* paddy and jute all cut. *Aghani* paddy is doing well, but rain is badly wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 22 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 1·58. Weather seasonable. *Beali* being harvested. *Sarad* doing well. Sowing of *rabi* in progress. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	21	0	per rupee.
Kendrapara	...	...	...	26	4	
Jajpur	...	...	...	22	10	
Banki	...	...	...	25	0	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·38, Giridi 0·17. Prospects of rice crop generally fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at Sadar 13 to 16 seers per rupee and Giridi 14 seers.

General Summary.—There was general rain during the week except in parts of Bihar. In the eastern and central districts the rain was heavy, being accompanied by a cyclone. The cyclone is reported to have done but slight damage to the crops, and the rainfall was generally beneficial. Reports of the winter rice crop continue generally favourable except in parts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In Gaya and in Purnea districts, where there has been little or no rain for the last two weeks, more rain is needed. The *bhadoi* harvest is almost complete, and the preparation of lands for the *rabi* sowings is in progress. Cattle-disease is still prevalent in parts of the Nilphamari subdivision of Rangpur. The price of common rice is on the whole stationary, but in Gaya it is reported to have risen from 17 to 14 seers per rupee.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 8th October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the Inte[rior] by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June, 1895.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	TOBA[CCO] Unmanufactured.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Burdwan	55,296	59,923	92,748	1,652	979	...	95,379	...	27,615	1,248	...	...	...	12	...	5	206	
Birbhum	59,812	625	60,203	...	678	...	60,881	149	5,600	480	...	...	36	112	...	...	55	
Midnapore	1,08,969	11,199	1,15,968	270	1,105	72	1,17,415	2	18,050	15,797	...	...	839	209	...	1,440	...	
Hooghly	67,635	18,801	79,380	14,388	5,717	568	1,00,054	2,333	540,338	4,409	2,930	...	360	2	38	14,556	12,105	
24-Parganas ...	1,33,758	35,309	1,55,826	...	735	6	1,56,567	3,868	600,340	398	...	...	2,541	...	4,823	18,833	3,445	
Nadia	4,832	906	5,308	40,830	75,092	731	1,22,951	10,665	11,738	30,688	676	...	1,386	175	120	1,852	2,000	
Murshidabad ...	6,572	8	6,577	22,184	10,120	519	39,400	1,316	480	14,636	...	...	...	722	1	7	...	
Jessore	14,526	13,020	22,664	274	31,966	...	54,904	3,583	9,030	5,092	350	...	306	...	1,077	10,653	1,790	
Khulna	27,943	9,400	33,818	...	600	...	34,418	2,946	245	161	683	...	393	...	525	5,076	3	
Rajshahi	982	...	982	894	859	...	2,235	3,515	5,495	1,347	...	...	13	658	...	...	...	
Dinajpur	19,834	...	19,834	...	...	...	19,834	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	
Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,589	153,720	...	...	28,748	...	...	...	...	606	
Darjeeling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,100	...	...	0,438	...	118	...	...	...	
Rangpur	730	...	720	...	...	...	720	9,894	9,800	...	...	...	1,093	...	...	...	25,52[illegible]	
Bogra	20,747	...	20,747	...	5	...	20,752	786	280	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Pabna	...	...	...	897	...	...	897	1,23,401	401,715	993	947	...	88	...	...	135	93[illegible]	
Kuch Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	...	...	...	...	...	
Dacca	2,219	...	2,210	...	...	620	2,839	1,39,1[illegible]	3,[illegible]55	930	1,181	15	5,947	...	...	...	...	
Mymensingh ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	3,158	805	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Faridpur	15,102	375	15,336	1 338	15,123	...	31,79	18,9[illegible]3	7,105	4,870	5,407	190	858	...	...	...	...	
Backergunge ...	1,83,797	975	1,84 406	...	212	...	1,84,618	1,750	...	735	...	...	170	...	...	30	...	
Tippera	8,301	...	8,301	...	...	...	8,301	119	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Noakhali	24,533	950	25,127	...	...	...	25,127	...	...	181	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	
Chittagong ...	108	...	108	...	...	...	108	...	2,100	...	...	474	4,590	...	...	...	...	
Total of Bengal ...	7,55,688	1,51,491	8,50,370	82,227	1,44,091	2,511	10,79,199	3,28,263	1,918,756	82,035	12,176	38,971	19,168	2,008	6,584	52,604	46,881	
BIHAR.																		
Patna	29	...	29	3,608	27,046	26[illegible]674	50,717	...	1,940	98,354	1,561	...	87	...	...	1,050	846	
Gaya	...	675	422	...	...	...	422	...	560	18,574	...	...	...	...	...	302	68	
Shahabad	...	...	...	746	15,037	...	15,783	21	665	16,495	364	...	28	...	...	3,379	...	
Saran	...	...	...	...	2,274	...	2,274	...	1,155	24,799	1,303	...	...	...	...	280	...	
Champaran ...	...	684	427	...	1,474	...	1,901	...	...	31,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
Muzaffarpur ...	29	...	29	...	9,133	13	9,175	...	1,295	36,085	...	...	...	...	...	...	165	
Darbhanga ...	9	...	9	3,060	9,389	...	12,458	...	70	88,122	...	...	...	...	...	1,478	1,180	
Monghyr	335	...	335	33,747	20,867	347	55,296	...	315	39,993	953	...	84	...	...	...	43	
Bhagalpur ...	40	...	40	39,757	7,575	13,223	60,595	...	1,155	37,860	1,522	...	...	...	...	...	91	
Purnea	13	...	13	4,504	23,836	86	28,490	8,894	17,955	8,288	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	10,823	
Malda	577	...	577	2,575	256	...	3,408	...	...	4,768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Sonthal Parganas	2	...	2	38,785	15,447	...	54,234	...	1,750	14,714	761		2	66	...	68	...	
Total of Bihar ...	1,034	1,359	1,883	1,26,302	1,32,334	34,243	2,94,762	8,915	26,869	4,19,375	7,677	...	199	66	...	6,566	13,249	
ORISSA.																		
Balasore	53,742	1,217	54,503	802	10,516	...	65,821	84	9,297	875	33	...	...	31	...	...	264	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																		
Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	692	59	751	...	525	1,078	...	158	4	...	...	...	...	
Manbhum ...	232	...	232	...	...	...	232	...	1,610	...	...	804	...	...	...	...	...	
Singhbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	210	1,007	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Chota Nagpur.	232	...	232	...	692	59	983	...	2,315	2,085	...	962	4	...	...	...	...	
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,10,696	1,54,067	9,06,988	2,09,331	2,87,633	36,813	14,40,765	3,37,262	1,957,258	5,04,370	19,886	39,933	19,371	2,105	6,584	59,170	60,391	3
OTHER PROVINCES.																		
Assam ...	417	...	417	...	...	...	417	500	1,610	3,022	28,075	81,242	666	21	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	40	...	40	4,42,687	86,145	597	5,29,469	...	545	3,54,565	15,978	651	14,023	...	86	5,550	317	
Panjab	3	...	3	46,691	63,842	5,110	1,15,646	25	...	683	1,43,429	1,437	8,206	...	...	...	...	
Central Provinces	...	...	...	558	142	...	700	...	105	29,803	1,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India.	...	...	...	...	5,301	...	5,301	...	...	...	40,273	...	5,530	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,842	...	...	1,680	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	17,773		27	...	18	
Madras	25	...	25	...	817	...	842	185	...	...	890	...	2,639	...	18,32[illegible]	...	79	
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burma	4	...	4	...	7,824	...	7,828	...	600	...	...	...	5,575	...	...	...	...	
Other places ...	313	...	313	...	75	...	388	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	84,969	47,067	2,390	
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1895	8,11,498	1,54,067	9,07,790	6,09,290	4,51,779	42,520	21,01,379	3,37,972	1,9[illegible]0,0[illegible]8	8,95,285	2,49,204	1,23,266	1,05,612	2,126	1,09,991	1,11,787	63,398	4,
Grand Total of Imports in June ... 1894	8,18,805	2,77,565	9,92,283	2,78,985	3,80,152	24,092	10,84,512	2,23,801	844,136	9,78,556	3,27,149	1,16,159	61;154	1,345	21,113	99,615	58,314	4.

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June, 1895, was as follows :—

EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—	Rice.	Paddy.	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	
To Indian ports, viz.—																		
Bombay	64,468	30	64,496	...	60	...	64,546	...	1,165,119	...	...	1,223	464	15	844	...	...	
Madras	110	...	110	...	27,273	1,884	29,217	...	171,460	...	...	15	...	96	50	...	...	
Other ports in Madras ...	60,241	20,240	72,891	...	1,220	...	74,111	...	217,616	...	...	4	...	16	69	...	...	
Burma	3,799	...	3,700	5,842	10,724	442	20,807	33	658,868	...	20	97	295	4	293	456	12,137	[illegible]
Other Indian ports	8	...	8	663	1,898	...	2,569	...	21,720	...	...	3	...	13	1,738	355	3,428	
Pondicherry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,500	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	1,28,626	20,270	1,41,294	6,505	41,175	2,276	1,91,250	33	2,289,163	...	20	1,344	759	144	3,096	811	15,865	[illegible]
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom	80,459	...	80,459	2,90,069	67,195	...	4,37,723	35,517	2,322,250	3,00,258	3	81,019	2,013	218	...	...	...	
Other Foreign ports	4,16,433	577	4,16,794	2,52,423	26,065	24,587	7,19,869	53,331	9,769,190	3,32,801	3,416	2,679	42,005	1,258	313	...	1,925	
Total of Foreign trade	4,96,892	577	4,97,253	5,42,492	93,260	24,587	11,57,592	88,848	12,091,440	6,33,059	3,419	83,698	44,048	1,476	343	...	1,925	
Grand Total of Exports in June, ... 1895	6,25,518	20,847	6,38,547	5,48,097	1,34,435	26,863	13,48,842	88,881	14,380,603	6,33,059	3,439	85,042	44,807	1,620	3,439	811	17,790	[illegible]
Grand Total of Exports in June, ... 1894	7,35,506	439	7,36,782	1,61,314	1,55,268	14,313	10,66,878	2,82,006	20,122,901	11,67,434	57,439	84,898	20,003	861	13,934	439	17,673	[illegible]

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of June, 1895.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains.					Fibrous Products.		Oilseeds.		Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar.		Tobacco.	
	Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Linseed.	Mustard seed.				Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8*	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	4,65,106	88,805	75,459	1,01,212	2,791	64,458	1,148,491	37,322	18,316	1,300	4,326	284	1,036	30,900	12,339	371
,, river steamers ..	20,049	482	8,614	7,822	......	1,77,233	1,610	74,931	23,567	79,942	3,253	412	1	278	814	9
,, rail { E. I. Railway	1,11,882	57,129	6,02,886	2,60,527	39,729	12,860	63,895	7,42,907	2,04,950	3,056	59,565	623	86	12,116	2,203	649
,, rail { E. B. S. Railway.	77,732	58	11,945	63,128	.. ...	81,881	715,015	39,028	3,448	38,404	6,122	776	1,077	6,585	39,414	......
,, road	82,394	7,526	... ..	296	......	1,271	10,700	222	......	......	1,629	......	4,470	14,841	5,695	2,201
,, sea	53,435	67	386	18,744	......	269	5,307	875	923	474	30,717	31	1,03,321	47,067	2,933	771
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1895 ..	8,11,496	1,54,067	6,99,290	4,51,779	42,520	3,37,972	1,930,098	8,95,285	2,49,204	1,23,266	1,05,612	2,126	1,09,991	1,11,787	63,398	4,001
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1894 ..	8,18,805	2,77,565	2,78,985	3,89,152	24,092	2,23,801	844,136	9,78,556	3,27,149	1,16,159	61,154	1,345	21,113	.99,615	58,314	4,464

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of June, 1895.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	2,10,157	533	521	2,049	40,306	8,088	116,595
Birbhum ...	1,03,682	615	18	1,000	23,330	2,304	63,455
Midnapore ...	2,92,691	.. ...	3,328	... .	52,555	1,880	1,435
Hooghly ...	1,29,509	9,000	674	85	3,711	4,112	38,052
24-Parganas ...	1,56,752	2,279	239	......	10,267	65,893	11,783
Nadia ...	2,02,597	......	1,170	276	20,984	5,216	44,872
Murshidabad ...	90,603	104	85	76	13,017	716	19,105
Jessore ...	61,570	. . .	1,065	... ..	13,504	4,274	3,655
Khulna ...	66,672	......	137	6	4,669	2,144	10,290
Rajshahi ...	1,45,008	... ..	60	384	13,298	3,015	8,575
Dinajpur ...	61,344	. ...	.. ...	181	7,881	1,8 8	11,095
Jalpaiguri ...	65,040	...	. ...	275	12,409	3,342	8,155
Darjeeling ...	40,512	.... .	.. ..	178	7,391	2,382	2,205
Rangpur ...	3,05,010	. . ..	41	259	15,705	4,431	1,785
Bogra ...	89,136	......	......	101	4,202	1,534	14,525
Pabna ...	1,36,608	.. ...	213	160	12,710	19,673	2,260
Kuch Behar ...	31,552	... .	......	103	... .	7	140
Dacca ...	6,28,628	......	1,887	10	51,557	22,369	8,783
Mymensingh ...	1,70,444	.....	136	28	12,795	2,065	... ..
Faridpur ...	83,184	. ...	610	485	31,502	4,107	16,520
Backergunge ...	1,33,728	... .	1,802	... ..	46,954	23,384	20,965
Tippera ...	24,072	... ..	268	...	8,325	239	3,955
Noakhali ...	47,136	......	352	.....	6,700	475	770
Chittagong ...	76,228	......	81	58	175	.. ...	1,000
Total of Bengal ...	33,53,713	12,591	12,683	5,714	4,13,997	1,83,730	411,477
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	1,47,276	1,845	796	1,909	27,605	7,362	211,340
Gaya ...	70,960	......	18	2,381	28,223	1,442	21,385
Shahabad ...	2,79,708	246	...	1,527	33,350	257	20,195
Saran ...	2,53,152	82	97	418	25,521	2,084	30,695
Champaran ...	1,68,532	123	.....	136	21,487	3,511	26,145
Muzaffarpur ...	1,46,716	... ..	......	96	26,663	3,061	56,140
Darbhanga ...	2,57,376	410	9	958	40,616	3,809	70,945
Monghyr ..	70,800	...	82	1,334	22,837	7,024	70,910
Bhagalpur ...	1,25,856	123	96	1,056	29,102	2,930	92,725
Purnea ...	2,93,769	... ..	. ...	898	27,157	3,246	26,560
Malda ...	44,592	... .	30	41	1,400	69	1,123
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,19,656	697	139	1,321	20,722	7,281	67,130
Total of Bihar ...	19,84,444	3,526	1,267	12,075	3,04,683	42,076	696,293
ORISSA.							
Cuttack ...	......	50	......	... ..	9,150	......	1,000
Balasore ...	28,900	......	1,345	3,445	21,342	687	20,220
Total of Orissa ...	28,900	50	1,345	3,445	30,492	687	21,220

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	11,780	......	6	547	10,037	516	455
Manbhum	48,960	......	177	1,482	37,781	2,368	8,330
Singhbhum	8,832	.....	29	138	5,567	212	2,380
Total of Chota Nagpur ...	69,572	......	212	2,167	53,385	3,096	11,165
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	54,36,629	16,167	15,507	23,401	8,02,557	2,29,589	1,139,155
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	6,49,918	......	706	......	40,601	12,017	3,500
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14,90,532	2,275	2,873	1,537	46,272	44,816	566,230
Panjab	8,64,188	1,763	382	141	......	3,713	1,556,100
Central Provinces	71,556	......	219	681	......	12,669	72,905
Rajputana and Central India	39,044	328	97	......	......	1,338	34,545
Berar	2,352	41	......	......	......	......	3,955
Nizam's Territory	1,776	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bombay	3,553	410	......	50	......	......	1,165,119
Madras	34,353	110	94	326	......	116	389,016
Pondicherry	... ..	......	... ..	......	.. ...	......	2,000
Burma	1,45,326	......	729	947	......	223	558,808
Mysore	......	82	......	......	......	......	......
Sind	......	... ..	... ..	......	......	......	152,500
Other places	14,665	1,887	1,423	8,259	......	16	12,091,440
Grand Total of Exports in June { 1895 ..	87,53,892	23,063	22,030	35,351	8,98,430	3,04,497	17,735,273
Grand Total of Exports in June { 1894 ...	87,81,223	44,366	20,717	48,020	8,98,670	1,37,266	22,350,778

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of June, 1895, was as follows:—

	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA— From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	1,01,14,601	......	18,203	... ..	6,05,362	......	......
Other Foreign ports ...	25,999	......	1,118	......	2,67,537	3,62,425	......
Total of Foreign Trade ...	1,01,40,600	......	19,321	......	8,72,899	3,62,425	......
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	22,421	1,30,750	9	16,392	50,675	......	......
Madras	600	38,700	......	53	......	......	......
Burma	14,705	100	......	......	......	......	600
Other Indian ports ...	......	......	......	6	......	......	4,797
Total of Interportal Trade ...	37,726	1,69,550	9	16,451	50,675	......	5,397
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1895 ..	1,01,78,326	1,69,550	19,330	16,451	9,23,574	3,62,425	5,397
Grand Total of Imports in June { 1894 ...	78,46,276	2,03,870	4,721	14,253	9,63,028	15,625	6,610

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of June, 1895.

Specification of Routes.	Cotton piece-goods.		Cotton twist.		Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
	European.	Indian.	European.	Indian.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats ...	1,53,900	9,000	736	......	1,87,001	29,590	54,457
,, river steamers ...	10,28,647	......	5,012	13	1,29,621	66,333	31,355
,, rail { East Indian Railway ...	48,19,844	9,737	4,815	19,713	4,28,644	1,07,675	3,127,145
,, rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	22,78,296	......	7,362	2,526	1,27,277	93,603	136,850
road	1,75,396	2,279	440	64	4,545	6,275	4,863
sea	2,97,909	2,047	3,665	13,035	21,342	1,012	14,380,603
Grand Total of Exports in June { 1895 ...	87,53,802	23,063	22,030	35,351	8,98,430	3,04,407	17,735,273
Grand Total of Exports in June { 1894 ...	87,81,223	44,366	20,717	48,020	8,98,070	1,37,266	22,350,778

O. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best so[rt]. Present return.	Rice, best so[rt]. Next preceding return.		Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (Seta ria italica.) Present return.	Kangni. Next preceding return.	Kangni. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (Cicer arietinum.) Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.																
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.																
1	Burdwan	13 4	13 0	14 8	.	.	...	12 0	12 8	1	...	...	...	17 12	17 8	17 12
2	Birbhum	15 12	15 12	12 0	...	...	..	15 0	15 0	1	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 12
3	Bankura	15 8	15 8	14 4	...	..	.	12 8	15 8	1	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
4	Midnapore	16 0	15 0	14 8	..	..	...	14 8	14 8	1	...	...	...	16 8	15 0	16 0
5	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0
6	Howrah ..	.	.	.	..	...	..	10 0	10 0		...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency Division.																
7	24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0
8	Calcutta	12 1	12 1	13 5	16 0	16 0	20 0	7 12	7 12		10 0	10 0	10 5	15 3	15 3	16 0
9	Nadia ...	15 8	15 8	17 0	24 8	24 8	...	7 4	6 10		...	...	...	20 4	20 0	16 0
10	Murshidabad .	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...		10 0	10 0	1	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	17 0
11	Jessore	12 12	12 8	12 4	16 0	13 4	...	13 0	12 8	.	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
12	Khulna	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 0	14 0	1	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
Rajshahi Division.																
13	Rajshahi ...	17 4	18 0	15 0	24 0	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	1	...	...	...	19 8	19 8	15 0
14	Dinajpur ..	15 0	15 0	14 4	16 0	15 10	...	11 13	10 14		...	...	...	17 12	18 0	14 10
15	Jalpaiguri	13 4	13 0	13 0	...	..	...	10 0	9 8		...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8		...	...	...	12 8	13 0	12 0
17	Rangpur	...	..		.	...	...	9 0	10 0		...	...	...	14 8	16 0	16 0
18	Bogra	17 4	17 4	15 0		.		12 12	12 0		...	...	...	16 8	16 8	13 8
19	Pabna	19 8	19 8	15 12	22 8	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 6		...	...	...	16 0	16	13 8
Dacca Division.																
20	Dacca	13 0	13 0	13 14	...	...	..	13 0	12 12	9	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14 8
21	Mymensingh ..	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 8
22	Faridpur	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...		7 10	7 10	7	...	...	...	13 5	18 5	10 8
23	Backergunge ..	.	...	...	..	...	.	13 12	14 8	10	...	...	...	13 4	14 0	13 4

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 se[ers]...
B At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
C In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers 8 chitaks, ...
D At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
E In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chet... Magrahát 10 seers 8 chitaks, and Baduria 11 seers 8 chitaks.
F In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) ... seers, and Ranaghat 10 seers.
G In the Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura ... chitaks, Narail 9 seers 8 chitaks and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

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Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1895.

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea Mays.*) — Present return	Indian-corn — Next preceding return	Indian-corn — Corresponding return of last year	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus Indicus.*) — Present return	Arhar — Next preceding return	Arhar — Corresponding return of last year	Firewood — Present return	Firewood — Next preceding return	Firewood — Corresponding return of last year	Salt — Present return	Salt — Next preceding return	Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers, Salt — Present return	Wholesale Salt — Next preceding return	Wholesale Salt — Corresponding return of last year	Districts	Number	Division
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL.		
...	...	...	16 0	15 0	13 8	90 0	90 0	...	A 11 0	11 0	11 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	140 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	11 8	320 0	320 0	320 0	B 11 2	11 2	10 13½	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	11 8	17 0	17 0	320 0	240 0	150 0	C 11 8	11 0	10 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	105 0	105 0	105 0	D 11 0	11 0	10 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	12 5	14 8	13 0	91 6	91 0	100 0	E 11 6	11 6	11 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
16 6	16 6	17 12	14 3	14 3	18 13	91 6	91 6	85 0	11 3	11 3	11 13	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	F 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	190 0	190 0	190 0	G 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 7 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	17 12	...	20 0	...	...	120 0	H 9 2	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	I 9 12	9 12	9 4	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	19 14	19 11	17 6	240 0	240 0	240 0	J 9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	4 0 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	17 12	13 4	...	120 0	110 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 5 3	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	12 0	10 0	10 0	170 0	160 0	180 0	K 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
23 0	23 0	22 0	7 8	7 12	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	10 0	10 8	9 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	L 10 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 4	126 0	160 0	200 0	10 0	9 12	9 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	140 0	115 0	140 0	N 10 10	10 10	9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	O 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	P 9 12	9 12	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	80 0	Q 10 12	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

I In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Satkhira 10¾ seers, Bagerhat not reported.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.
K In the Alipur Duars the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nilphamari 9 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Gaibanda 8 seers.
M At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11¼ seers per rupee.
N In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Mirkadimhat 11 seers 6 chitaks, Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chitaks, Madanganj and Manikganj not reported.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, and Netrokona 10 seers 11 chitaks.
P In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo [illegible] seers.
Q In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Division	Number	Districts	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare*) Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL —*concluded.*			S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division.	24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	6 8	..	...	.	11 0	10 10	8 8	17 5	20 0	11 0	...	...	...
	25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 0	10 8	17 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...
	26	Chittagong* .		9 12	9 8	...	...	...		11 8	11 0		13 0	12 12	...	...	...
BIHAR.																	
Patna Division.	27	Patna .	18 4 / 15 0	Red 18 0 / White. 16 0	17 0 / 16 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 8	19 8	15 0	30 0	24 0	22 0
	28	Gaya ..	18 0	13 0	15 0	22 12	23 8	19 4	10 0	9 0	9 0	17 0	17 0	13 8	17 4	17 4	15 8
	29	Shahabad ...	18 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	[illegible]	...	0	8 0	9 0	19 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	..
	30	Saran ...	15 0	16 0	15 0	21 10	21 8	22 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	20 0	16 0	12 13	...	...	...
	31	Champaran ...	17 8	17 0	14 4	30 0	29 4	...	9 8	8 8	8 8	20 0	17 8	16 0	..	...	...
	32	Muzaffarpur ...	15 0	14 8	14 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	9 0	8 0	7 8	15 8	15 0	12 15	...	...	...
	33	Darbhanga ...	13 0	13 0	13 14	18 0	25 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	16 0	18 8	14 4	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.	34	Monghyr ...	15 8	15 8	14 10	24 8	24 8	18 12	12 0	12 0	9 8	15 8	15 8	11 14	...	...	...
	35	Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 6	14 8	22 4	22 11	17 10	13 14	13 14	11 0	18 15	18 15	13 14	...	...	..
	36	Purnea (Kasba)*		16 0	13 0	...	...	...		13 0	12 0		20 0	14	..	...	...
	37	Malda (English Bazar).*		18 0	14 0	...	...	...		12 0	9 0		16 0	11 8	...	.	...
	38	Sonthal Parganas.	11 8	11 8	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	14 8	...	.	...
ORISSA.																	
Orissa Division.	39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	10 8	21 0	21 0	16 7	..	.	...
	40	Balasore .	16 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	22 0	22 0	14 0 to 15 0		...	...
	41	Puri ..	11 0	10 8	11 13	...	...	..	13 2	13 2	9 8	23 0	23 0	15 0	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Chota Nagpur Division.	42	Hazaribagh ..	10 0	10 0	11 0	16 0	13 4	15 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	16 0	17 8	14 0		...	...
	43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 0 / 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 11 0 / White. 7 0 to 10 0	10 8 / 7 4 to 9 8	16 0	16 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	..	...
	44	Palamau ...	15 3	15 3	12 15	19 2	20 4	18 0	9 9	9 0	10 11	12 15	12 15	12 15	...	...	...
	45	Manbhum ..	13 4	13 4	14 0	22 0	16 0	16 0	16 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 16 0	11 0	18 0 to 19 0	17 0 to 19 0	14 0 to 17 0	...	...	...
	46	Singhbhum ...	14 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...

* Present return not received.

R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
S At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Nawada 9 seers, Jahanabad 10 seers, and Aurangabad 10½ seers.
U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10½ seers, Sasaram 10½ seers, and Bhabhua 9¾ seers.
V In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 10 seers 14 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
W In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.

CALCUTTA
The 8th October 1895.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 30th September 1895—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize (*Zea Mays.*) — Present return.	Indian-corn — Next preceding return.	Indian-corn — Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus.*) — Present return.	Arhar — Next preceding return.	Arhar — Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood — Present return.	Firewood — Next preceding return.	Firewood — Corresponding return of last year.	Salt — Present return.	Salt — Next preceding return.	Salt — Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt — Present return.	Wholesale Salt — Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt — Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
															BENGAL—*concluded.*	
...	...	...	8 0	6 10	8 0	...	...	...	R 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24 (Chittagong Division.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	S 10 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...		80 0	90 0		10 12	10 0		3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26
															BIHAR.	
29 0	28 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.	27 (Patna Division.)
22 8	23 4	18 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	140 0	160 0	160 0	T 10 10	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28
24 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	U 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Shahabad.	29
30 0	25 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	19 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	V 10 8	10 8	10 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 3	Saran.	30
30 0	26 0	26 0	23 8	24 4	17 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31
30 0	25 8	24 0	23 0	24 0	17 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	W 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32
30 0	28 0	25 4	20 0	21 8	18 0	160 0	160 0	176 0	X 10 8	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33
30 0	30 0	20 0	19 8	19 8	17 12	168 0	168 0	126 0 to 168 0	Y 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 12 0 to 4 0 0	Monghyr.	34 (Bhagalpur Division.)
30 4	29 0	22 1	18 15	18 15	18 15	151 8	151 8	151 8	Z 10 11	10 11	10 11	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 11 0	Bhagalpur.	35
...	...	...		15 0	18 0		320 0	320 0	a	10 0	10 0		3 10 6	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
	32 0	...		12 0	11 0		160 0	160 0		10 0	9 8	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
38 0	23 0	42 8	18 0	18 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	b 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38
															ORISSA.	
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	15 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	c 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.	39 (Orissa Division.)
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	120 0	120 0	130 0	d 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40
...	...	...	14 7	13 0	13 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	12 0	12 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	Puri.	41
															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
18 0	18 0	16 0	15 0	14 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	Hazaribagh.	42 (Chota Nagpur Division.)
18 0	18 0	16 0	Large. 10 0; Small. 12 8	Large. 6 8; Small. 9 0	Large. 10 0; Small. 13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43
27 0	30 6	20 4	16 14	16 14	14 10	...	...	...	9 0	8 7	8 11	...	...	...	Palamau.	44
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46

Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
Z In the Banka, Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Rajmahal 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, Godda and Jamtara not reported.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 9 seers, and Banki 11 seers.
d At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 3 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 8 0	2 5 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	2 14 0	5 4 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	3 6 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj*	...	...	...	...	...	...			4 4 0	...		3 12
5	Chittagong*...	...	3 14 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	3 4 0	..	2 14 0	2 14 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 2 6 White wheat. 2 10 0	Red wheat. 2 3 0 White wheat. 2 7 6	2 5 0 2 7 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	1 14 6	2 0 0	2 10 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 6 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 12 0
9	Puri ..	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 5 0

* Present return not received.

CALCUTTA,
The 8th October 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND

	R OR CHOLUM. (...hum Vulgare.)		BAJRA OR CUMBU. (Pennisetum typhoideum.)		
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	2 6 0
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	.	..	...
	...	...	...	...	...
0	1 9 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
.	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	...	.	..	...
.	...	...	...	...	...

...gal on the 30th September 1895.

...ZE.	ARHAR OR THUR, CADJAN PEA. (Cajanus indicus.)			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			MARTS.
Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
4 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
...	...	..	..	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
...	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	0 4 6	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...			3 4 0			0 5 0			3 8 0	Narayanganj
...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 6 0	...	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 14 0	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Cuttack.
..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·692	29·739	—·058	Calm	101	93·2	5th Oct.	74·7	4th Oct.	89·1	76·8	83·0
			Raniganj	29·471	29·755	—·052	Calm	30	93·7	29 Sep. & 5th Oct.	72·9	4th "	89·5	75·0	82·3
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·482	29·732	—·053	Wly	72	94·1	5th "	72·6	4th "	89·7	75·7	82·7
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·646	29·743	—·067	Variable	85	94·3	5th "	75·1	2 & 3 "	89·7	76·5	83·1
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·750	29·719	—·072	SWly	384	89·9	29th Sep.	76·0	30th Sep.	87·3	79·1	83·2
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·758	29·725	—·069	SWly	147	89·9	5th Oct.	75·7	30th " & 2 Oct.	87·0	77·7	82·4
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·734	29·730	—·070	W	151	94·3	29th Sep.	73·7	30th Sep.	89·4	76·6	83·0
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·724	29·740	—·069	SW	125	93·7	5th Oct.	73·8	4th Oct.	88·2	76·6	82·4
		Jessore	Jessore	29·724	29·704	—·095	SWly	133	92·0	5th "	74·4	2nd "	88·1	77·2	82·7
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·714	29·734	—·060	Sly	117	91·6	29th Sep.	74·1	29 & 30 Sep.	86·4	76·1	81·3
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·673	29·751	—·051	Variable	73	92·3	29th "	74·2	4th Oct.	87·8	76·0	81·9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·521	29·766	—·043	NEly	55	89·9	29th "	70·6	5th "	85·9	72·9	79·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·060	—	—·073	Variable	162	66·6	3rd Oct.	48·7	5th "	64·0	52·3	58·2
			Gnatong	19·282	—	—	Variable	91	52·9	2?th Sep.	32·1	5th "	49·4	37·9	43·7
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·685	29·763	—·047	Sly	77	90·3	1st Oct.	73·7	3rd "	86·9	75·2	81·1
		Bogra	Bogra	29·731	29·745	—·044	Variable	82	91·7	5th "	73·2	3rd "	86·9	75·0	81·0
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·736	29·735	—·072	Calm	106	90·8	5th "	72·7	3rd "	84·7	75·2	80·0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·729	29·703	—·091	Variable	247	91·1	1st "	74·2	2 & 3 "	86·6	77·2	81·9
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·737	29·748	—·055	NEly	133	90·2	5th "	73·1	3rd "	85·4	75·6	80·5
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·719	29·713	—·108	Variable	151	90·8	5th "	73·9	3rd "	86·3	76·6	81·5
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·691?	29·649?	—·153?	Calm	137	91·8	5th "	74·4	3rd "	87·8	77·4*	83·2
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·741	29·725	—·091	E & S	166	91·3	1st "	65·8	3rd "	86·6	74·3	80·5
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·724	29·714	—·093	Variable	181	89·5	30th Sep.	69·8	3rd "	85·7	75·3	80·5
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·722	29·758	—·061	Variable	204	91·2	30th "	73·1	2nd "	86·5	75·2	80·?
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·610	29·747	—·044	W	85	92·0	4 & 5 Oct.	71·2	5th "	89·6	74·5	82·1
		Gaya	Gaya	29·427	29·764	—·028	SWly	95	96·0	5th "	72·8	5th "	92·2	76·4	84·?
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·442	29·747	—·052	SWly	*166	94·3	4 & 5 "	?	?	91·8	?	?
			Buxar	29·545	29·740	—·057	E	71	93·5	29th Sep.	71·3	30th Sep.	90·9	75·0	83·
			Arrah	29·606	29·750	—·023	SWly	49	93·4	29 Sep. & 5th Oct.	71·0	5th Oct.	91·8	73·6	83·
		Saran	Chapra	29·609	29·745	—·033	Variable	76	93·3	29th Sep.	70·6	5th "	91·1	75·6	83·
		Champaran	Motihari	29·502	29·745	—·017	NWly	111	93·0	29th "	69·8	5th "	90·9	73·6	82·
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·610	29·742	-	Calm	44	92·7	29th "	69·2	5th "	90·1	74·9	82·
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·617	29·735	—·064	ESE	69	93·0	29th "	73·5	5th "	88·9	76·4	82
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·629	29·743	—·046	Sly	85	93·7	29th "	70·6	5th "	89·8	74·8	82·
		Purnea	Purnea	29·674	29·754	—·04?	NE	100	94·2	29th "	71·7	5th "	89·6	75·1	82
		Malda	Malda					Observations incomplete.							
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·303	29·753	—·041	NWly	97	93·5	5th Oct.	70·8	4th "	87·8	74·3	81
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·710	29·733	—·055	W	86	93·2	4 & 5 "	76·2	1 & 2 "	89·7	77·3	83
			False Point	29·747	29·71?	—·076	SWly	2?6	91·?	4th "	76·1	30th Sep. & 2 Oct.	88·0	77·4	82
		Balasore	Balasore	29·739	29·741	—·060	SWly	202	92·?	5th "	74·8	30th Sep.	89·2	76·6	82
		Puri	Puri	29·782	29·746		W	312	90·?	5th "	74·?	2nd Oct.	88·2	78·3	[illegible]
			Gopalpur	29·747	29·758	—	Wly	23?	89·2	30th Sep. 3 & 4 Oct.	76·6	4th "	88·0	77·?	8?
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·808	29·7?0	—·046	SWly	195	85·2	4th "	6?·8	5th "	86·?	70·2	7?
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·6?7	29·750	—·048	Wly	155	90·2	4th "	6?·9	4th "	87·0	70·4	7
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	...												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·043	29·755	—·033	Variable	45	92·9	5th "	73·0	3rd "	89·5	75·0	8
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·502	29·796	—·050	NE		90·2	1st "	70·0	5th "	85·?	72·5	7
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·601	29·761	—·059	SWly	182*	89·2	1st "	72·8	20th Sep.	84·2	75·7	1
		Cachar	Silchar	29·740	29·707	—·020	Calm		94·5	1st "	70·3	4th Oct.	88·0	78·7	

* Mean of 6 days.

for the week ending Saturday, the 5th of October 1895.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.
−1·0	80 3	81	5·7	1·22
−0·6	80·5	82	3·9	3·08
−0·1	81·8	81	4·0	0·53
0	80·7	81	3·9	1·91
−0·3	83·1	88	7 3	4·07
−0·3	80 6	89	6·3	2·45
0	80·6	81	6·4	1·69
−1·0	80·8	85	7·6	0·46
−1·1	81·6	91	6·9	4·69
+0·4	79·9	84*	4·4	1·07
−0·6	78·5	88	4·3	2·07
−0·7	76 3	87	7·0	1·66
+0·3	55 4	94	8·6	1·85
—	43·8	86	7·3	2·14
−0·9	80·3	84	4·4	6·26
−1·1	80·0	87	4·6	2·54
−2·9	77·7	91	5·4	4·14
−1·5	80·5	91	8 7	4·78
−1 6	80·0	89	5·4	3 83
−1·1	80·4	93	5·7	3·30
+0·3*	82·3	86	7·7	7·42
−1·0	80·7	94	7·1	6·30
−1·0	80·3	92	5·9	4·98
−0·6	80·0	90	5·9	5·80
−1 7	80·9	78	4 1	1 93
+0·6	80 5	75	5·1	Nil
?	82 6	75	4·0	0·3[illegible]
+0·6	80·9	70	3 3	3·45
+1·3	80·1	84	3·4	1·11
+0·8	81·0	81	2·7	0·49
+0 8	81·8	79	2·6	0·78
—	80·5	84	2·3	0·31
−0·7	80·8	80	2·4	0·29
−0·1	79·8	81	6·1	0·74
−0·4	79 0	89	6·[illegible]	0·12
−0·7	79·6	80	4·[illegible]	0·76
−0·9	80·5	85	4·[illegible]	1·46
−0·3	82·6	88	6·3	5 97
+0 3	81 [illegible]	88	3·4	3·34
—	81·[illegible]	86	3 9	5·75
—	81 [illegible]	87	3·[illegible]	0·59
+0·6	75·[illegible]	78	6·[illegible]	0·77
+2·5	76·5	76	2·1	0 22
+1·0	79·0	76	3·6	1·15
−2·4	74·6	96	9·4	3·59
−·8	78·1	88	5·9	5·33
−1·6	76·0	92	8·1	7·52

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Rainfall: Of week. Mean for district.	Of week. Normal mean.	Of week. Average number of rainy days.	Of week. Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Since 1st of month. Normal mean.	Since 1st of month. Variation.	Since 16th May 1895. Mean for district.	Since 16th May 1895. Normal mean.	Since 16th May 1895. Variation.	District.
1·43	1·00	1·50	1·24	0 01	0 65	+0·26	34·02	43 30	−9·28	Burdwan.
0·75	0·93	2·67	1·71	0·41	0·64	−0 23	37·47	49·44	−11·07	Birbhum.
0·85	1·05	1·75	1·78	0·80	0·67	+0·13	39·68	48·47	−8·79	Bankura.
2·62	0·95	2·75	1 43	2·28	0·70	+1·58	35·84	48 24	−12·40	Midnapore.
2·35	0·93	2·00	1·54	2·35	0 57	+1·78	35·04	46·41	−11·37	Hooghly.
1·92	1·17	3·00	1·74	1·81	0 85	+0·96		47·08		Howrah.
3·80	1 08	3·00	1·83	3·31	0·76	+2·54	37·32	49·13	−11·81	24-Parganas.
2·45	1·12	3·00	1·90	1·95	0·81	+1·14	35·27	49·83	−14·56	Calcutta.
1·34	1·15	2·40	1·38	1·26	0 75	+0·51	30·37	44·87	−14·50	Nadia.
0·98	1·08	2·43	1·49	0·48	0 69	−0 21		48·67		Murshidabad.
3·86	1·02	2·60	1·56	3 83	0·72	+3·11	36·73	46 03	−9·30	Jessore.
8·81	1·00	2·33	1·57	8·81	0·59	+8·22	47·70	51·65	−3·95	Khulna.
3·30	1·67	2·67	1·49	0·52	0 74	−0·22		50·50		Rajshahi.
1·97	1 49	2·4[illegible]	1·47	0·23	0·91	−0·68	46·77	53·94	−7·17	Dinajpur.
2·46	1·90	4·00	1·90	1·14	1·30	+0·16	112·00	113 12	−0·52	Jalpaiguri.
2·96	2·64	3·50	2 18	1·46	1 78	0·32		118 26		Darjeeling.
3·84	2·63	4 00	1·77	2·28	2·27	+0·01	105 94	102·96	+2·98	Kuch Bihar.
4·14	1·80	4·00	1 36	0·97	1·25	0·28		68·52		Rangpur.
2·73	1 31	3·00	1·52	0·57	0 82	0 25		52·93		Bogra.
2·66	1·02	4·00	1 25	1·13	0·58	+0·55	37·65	48·39	−10·74	Pabna.
3·6	1·14	2·75	1·57	3 67	0·83	+2·84	43 71	55 23	−11·52	Dacca.
2·73	1·44	2·60	1·58	1·53	0 78	+0 75		63 67		Mymensingh.
4·09	1 18	3·00	1·61	4·03	0·71	+3·32		50·41		Faridpur.
8·19	1·49	3·25	2· 1	8·08	1·17	+6·91	52·84	69·63	−16·70	Backergunge.
7 85	1·53	3 75	2·05	7·27	1 19	+6·08		64 59		Tippera.
4·66	2·16	3·50	2·47	4·66	1·67	+2·99	78·64	98 34	−19·70	Noakhali.
	2·17		2·13		1 80			104 34		Chittagong.
6·11	2 85	4·00	3·00	5·55	1·97	+3·58	67·77	75 68	−7 91	South Lushai Hills.
1·50	1·01	1 75	0·94	0·50	0 82	−0·32	34 81	37 95	−3·14	Patna.
0·11	1·06	0 25	0·90	0·10	0 72	−0·62	32·81	38·43	−5·62	Gaya.
1·04	1 41	1·89	0·99	0·41	1 25	−0·84		37 33		Shahabad.
					1 80	−1·43		39·29		Saran.
0·37	2·03	0·67	1·04	0·37	1 46	1·34	55·11	44 18	+10·93	Champaran.
0·39	1·65	1·09	0 87	0·12	0 93	− 0·08		40·17		Muzaffarpur.
1·46	1·18	2·33	1·00	0·91	0·58	−0 28	35·91	41·59	−5·68	Darbhanga.
0·4[illegible]	0 84	2·00	0·95	0·40	0 68	−0·36	35·17	39·99	−4 82	Monghyr.
1·83	1·00	2·00	1·07	0·72	0·72	−0·54		43·24		Bhagalpur.
0·54	1·02	2·0[illegible]	1·22	0 18	0 82	−0·13		61·41		Purnea.
1·44	1·15	2·00	1·17	0·60	0 61	−0 45		50·45		Malda.
1·35	1·05	2·00	1·12	0·16	0·83	[illegible]·31	34·77	47 14	−12·37	Sonthal Parganas.
0·67	1·0	1·33	1·49	0·52				45·51		
	1·53		1·92		1·04					Cuttack.
	1 64		1·80		1·59			47 02		Balasore.
	1 8		2·09		1 2[illegible]			45·55		Puri.
	1·11		1 58		0·84			47 02		Hazaribagh.
1·19	[illegible]·5	1·50	1·30	0·14	0·55	[illegible]	45·77	47·9[illegible]	−2·19	Lohardaga.
0·36	1 10	1·00	1·05	0·35	0·74	−0·39	26·92	39 83	−2·91	Palamau.
0·73	1·06	1·00	1·10	0·73	0·76	−0·03	34 78	43·59	−8·81	Manbhum.
1·15	0·73	1·00	1·25	1 15	0·48	+0·67	39·59	47 77	−8·18	Singhbhum.
										Sibsagar.
										Goalpara.
										Cachar.

[illegible] are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. [illegible] being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal [illegible] from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 5th of October 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 29th September.	Monday, 30th.	Tuesday, 1st October.	Wednesday, 2nd.	Thursday, 3rd.	Friday, 4th.	Saturday, 5th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	...	1	1·15	0·96	1·15	0·64	33·32	40·10
			Burdwan ...	...	0·03	0·04	1·15	...	...	...	1	1·23	0·74	1·19	0·30	35·56	43·30
			Katwa ...	...	...	0·03	0·24	...	...	...	1	0·27	1·08	0·27	0·85	31·23	43·68
			Raniganj ...	...	2·06	0·10	0·92	...	...	...	3	3·08	1·18	1·02	0·81	35·97	45·90
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	0·40	0·20	0·29	...	...	...	3	0·89	0·06	0·49	0·76	42·19	50·23
			Hetampur ...	...	...	0·31	0·20	...	...	...	2	0·51	0·99	0·51	0·64	33·73	51·31
			Rampur Hát ...	...	0·61	0·10	0·12	0·02	...	...	3	0·85	0·85	0·24	0·53	36·46	47·15
			Bolpur ...	...	...	0·09	0·16	...	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·25	?	32·58	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	40·50	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	1·07	0·21	...	...	...	2	1·28	?	1·28	?		?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	0·50	0·03	...	...	1	0·53	1·03	0·53	0·74	41·27	47·18
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	1·60	0·17	...	...	2	1·77	0·68	1·77	0·34	40·66	48·57
			Malhara ...	...	0·20	0·10	0·48	...	...	...	3	0·78	1·00	0·58	0·72	38·68	46·96
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	1	0·32	1·49	0·32	0·80	36·73	50·93
			Indas ...	...	...	2·05	...	...	...	...	1	2·05	?	2·05	?	28·07	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	0·40	...	0·92	...	...	...	2	1·32	?	0·92	?	25·20	?
			Onda ...	...	0·20	0·28	0·12	...	...	...	3	0·60	?	0·40	?	36·02	?
			Gangajalghati ...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	1	0·48	?	0·48	?	31·12	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	1	0·64	?	0·64	?	37·48	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	0·41	0·34	...	...	2	0·75	?	0·75	?	26·70	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	1·19	1·79	1·64	0·39	...	...	4	5·01	1·30	3·82	1·00	40·14	52·51
			Tamluk ...	...	0·17	0·40	2·12	...	...	...	3	2·69	0·66	2·85	0·46	31·89	46·07
			Midnapore ...	...	...	0·27	1·39	0·13	...	...	3	1·79	0·87	1·79	0·62	43·00	43·57
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	1	1·00	0·96	1·00	0·70	28·23	50·75
			Kukrahati ...	...	0·14	2·50	1·40	...	...	...	3	4·04	?	3·90	?		?
			Garhbeta ...	...	0·81		1·31	0·11					?		?		?
			Panskura ...			0·60	1·20						?		?		?
			Dantoon ...	...	0·60	1·55	1·58	...	...	...	3	3·73	?	3·13	?	39·45	?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	1·88	1·63	0·03	...	...	2	3·54	1·07	3·54	0·82	37·20	45·70
			Hooghly ...	...	...	1·00	1·38	0·05	...	...	2	2·43	0·84	2·43	0·56	36·92	43·68
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	0·14	0·95	...	...	...	2	1·09	0·89	1·09	0·32	31·03	49·88
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	0·20	0·33	1·65	0·10	...	...	4	2·28	1·13	2·08	0·78	32·83	46·20
			Mohesreka ...	...	0·01	0·51	1·03	...	...	...	2	1·55	1·20	1·54	0·91	28·98	47·87
			Uluberia ...	...	1·39	0·50	1·00	...	...	0·03	3	2·92	?	1·53	?	32·40	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Saugor Island	...	0·52	1·89	1·60	0·06	...	...	3	4·07	1·52	3·55	1·08	40·09	60·17
			Diamond Harbour.	...	0·18	1·74	1·58	...	...	...	3	3·50	1·26	3·32	1·01	40·10	53·01
			Canning Town	...	...	1·20	2·90	0·16		...	3	4·26	?	4·26	?	38·94	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	0·50	0·49	1·44	0·02	...	...	3	2·45	1·12	1·95	0·81	35·27	50·64
			Barrackpore	...	...	2·30	1·04		...	...	2	3·34	0·96	3·34	0·60	36·74	45·17
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	1·97	1·71	...	...	...	2	3·68	0·89	3·68	0·68	38·73	46·83
			Barasat ...	0·10	2·05	1·07	0·15	...	...	...	4	3·37	1·00	1·22	0·67	28·52	44·68
			Basirhat ...	...	0·15	1·23	3·15	...	...	0·31	4	4·84	0·85	4·60	0·54	39·73	40·54
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	0·08	0·16	1·26	0·50	...	...	3	2·00	1·10	1·92	0·80	32·04	42·88
			Krishnagar ...	...	0·13	0·09	0·81	0·06	...	...	3	1·09	1·21	1·56	0·88	27·50	41·67
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	1	0·86	1·25	0·86	0·86	28·33	46·44
			Meherpur ...	...	0·07	0·05	0·36	0·29	...	...	2	0·77	1·08	0·70	0·60	32·76	43·73
			Kushtia ...	...	0·09	0·15	0·96	0·17	...	...	3	1·37	1·10	1·28	0·62	31·17	40·38
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	0·23	1·00	0·23	0·53	27·86	46·92
			Berhampore ...	...	0·16	...	0·30	...	...	...	2	0·46	1·78	0·30	1·07	31·21	40·95
			Lalbag ...	...	0·19	0·20	0·32	...	...	...	3	0·71	1·26	0·52	0·82	37·04	45·32
			Azimganj ...	...	0·37	...	0·08	...	...	...	1	0·45	0·90	0·08	0·58		46·02
			Jangipur ...	...	0·62	0·54	0·32	...	...	...	3	1·48	0·73	0·86	0·47	28·06	45·59
			Lalgola ...	...	0·3	0·10	0·10	0·70	...	...	4	1·20	1·00	0·90	0·66	56·07	65·61
			Akhriganj ...	0·01	0·45	0·02	0·31	...	...	...	2	0·79	?	0·33	?	31·86	?
			Patkabari ...										?		?	?	?
			Dumkal ...	...	2·12	0·10	0·14		...	...	3	2·36	0·90	0·24	?	?	44·33
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	1·33	3·57	0·60	...	...	3	5·50	0·69	5·50	0·57	38·56	41·41
			Jessore ...	...	0·04	0·53	3·90	0·22	...	...	3	4·69	1·06	4·65	0·73	34·35	40·37
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	2·35	0·02	...	...	1	2·37	1·02	2·37	0·66	34·55	48·07
			Magura ...	...	...	0·20	2·50	0·62	...	...	3	3·32	0·80	3·32	0·58	37·88	44·83
			Bangaon ...	...	0·08	0·51	2·62	0·19	...	...	3	3·40	1·46	3·32	1·07	38·32	46·69
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...		9·55	...	...	0·03	1	9·58	1·06	9·58	0·78	49·28	50·00
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	1·35	6·15	2·00	...	...	3	9·50	1·02	9·50	0·52	53·04	55·21
			Khulna ...	...	...	0·88	4·75	1·72	...	...	3	7·35	0·92	7·35	0·46	40·79	49·75
			Nakipur ...	...	...	1·10	4·10						?		?		?
			Rampal ...	...	0·07	0·60	6·50	0·55	...	...	3	7·72	?	7·65	?		?
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·06	0·67	0·25	0·09	...	...	...	2	1·07	1·13	0·34	0·65	39·72	48·42
			Nator ...	1·03	0·50	0·75	0·28	0·12	...	...	5	2·68	1·28	1·15	0·71	37·46	50·22
			Naugaon ...	6·10	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	1	6·16	0·93	0·06	0·86	48·53	51·18
			Lalpur ...	2·50	0·33	0·20	...	...	...	...	3	3·08	?	0·20	?	38·38	?
			Manda ...	0·11	3·01	0·11	...	...	...	...	3	3·23	?	0·11	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur ...	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·58	1·92	Nil	0·95	40·37	53·71
			Churaman ...	1·08	0·53	...	0·17	...	...	...	3	1·78	0·87	0·17	0·67	44·54	50·41
			Raiganj ...	0·86	0·24	...	0·06	...	...	...	2	1·16	1·70	0·06	0·82	47·36	55·11
			Dinajpur ...	1·21	0·15	0·44	0·04	...	0·06	...	3	1·90	1·93	0·54	1·17	63·15	59·39
			Balughat ...	2·66	0·42	...	0·36	...	...	...	3	3·44	1·04	0·36	0·96	38·41	50·64
			Thakurgaon	0·33	...	1·19	...	...	...	...	2	1·52	?	1·19	?	75·62	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	1·25	0·07	0·47	0·07	0·19	0·41	...	4	2·46	1·90	1·14	1·30	112·60	111·99
			Alipore Dooars	0·65	...	...	0·74	0·19	0·67	...	4	2·25	?	1·60	?		?
			Fallacotta ...	0·93		0·35	0·40	0·03	0·52	...	4	2·23	?	1·30	?	74·55	?
			Debiganj ...	0·77	0·21	0·10	...	...	0·05	...	3	1·13	?	0·15	?	76·49	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	2·60	...	...	...	6·30	2·00	0·06	3	10·96	?	8·36	?	138·91	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	2·65	0·01	...	0·32	0·35	2·32	0·11	5	5·76	5·02	3·10	2·05	196·21	183·76
			Siliguri ...	0·65	0·84	...	...	0·85	0·68	0·83	5	3·85	1·84	2·36	1·58	119·29	105·43
			Darjeeling ...	1·68	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·85	1·33	Nil	1·05	118·40	101·75
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	0·10	0·22	...	0·07	2	0·39	1·65	0·39	1·52		80·80
			Kurseong ...	0·24	0·60	...	0·80	1·03	0·07	...	4	2·54	?	1·70	?	148·97	?
			Pedong ...	0·30	0·10	0·30	0·31	0·03	0·02	0·14	5	1·20	?	0·80	?	84·67?	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·15	0·13	0·45	0·27	0·60	0·06	0·47	6	2·14		1·36		95·43	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·18	0·05	0·05	0·09	0·12	0·06	0·14	3	0·69	?	0·46	?	31·36	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	2·61	0·26	0·41	0·53	...	0·94	...	5	4·75	2·73	1·88	2·43	133·68	90·83
			Kuch Bihar ...	0·95	0·08	0·95	0·45	0·02	...	...	3	2·45	2·65	1·42	2·12	110·96	113·71
			Mekliganj ...	0·70	0·06	0·36	1·10	...	1·00	...	4	3·22	1·78	2·46	1·44	93·21	102·67
			Mathabhanga	1·71	0·17	1·47	1·49	0·03	0·05	...	4	4·92	3·35	3·34	3·07	104·41	108·53
			Fulbari ...	1·30	0·21	0·17	0·86	...	...	...	4	2·54	?	1·03	?	116·14	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda).	2·00	0·35	0·75	0·60	0·03	...	...	4	3·73	1·73	1·38	1·12		56·26
			Rangpur ...	5·02	0·22	0·55	0·19	...	0·28	...	5	6·26	1·60	1·01	0·96	59·84	69·21
			Peerganj ...	1·40	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	2	1·60	?	0·20	?		?
			Kurigaon ...	3·45	...	0·65	0·43	...	...	...	3	4·53	1·89	1·08	1·33	77·84	68·85
			Gobindganj	3·04	0·11	...	...	0·73	...	...	3	3·88	?	0·73	?	58·00	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	1·33	0·30	0·23	0·16	...	0·03	...	4	2·05	1·96	0·42	1·57		80·99
			Ulipur ...	1·46	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	2	1·80	?	0·34	?	49·31	?
			Sunderganj ...	0·57	0·09	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	3	0·89	?	0·23	?	49·04	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·60	0·75	...	...	0·40	...	...	3	1·75	0·85	0·40	0·08	44·38	53·65
			Nowkhilla ...	2·20	0·33	...	0·50	...	...	...	3	3·08	1·78	0·50	1·14	47·35	49·94
			Bogra ...	1·60	0·67	...	0·27	...	...	...	3	2·54	0·97	0·27	0·52	45·87	56·10
			Pancbibi ...	2·50		1·00	0·10						1·62		0·93		52·06
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	0·11	...	0·79	0·27	...	...	3	1·17	1·21	1·06	0·61	32·46	49·11
			Sirajganj ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	5	4·14	0·83	1·20	0,55	42·72	47·59

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 5th of October 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 29th Sept.	Monday, 30th Sept.	Tuesday, 1st Oct.	Wednesday, 2nd.	Thursday, 3rd.	Friday, 4th.	Saturday, 5th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	...	0·03	0·62	2·42	2·45	...	...	3	5·52	1·45	5·49	1·12		64·00
			Dacca ...	...	...	0·76	1·55	1·27	..	...	3	3·58	1·05	3·58	0·76	40·34	53·95
			Narayanganj	...	0·05	0·70	1·69	1·41	...	...	3	3·85	1·25	3·80	0·99	43·50	57·77
			Manikganj ...	0·01	...	0·04	1·02	0·75	...	...	2	1·82	0·79	1·81	0·46	45·98	45·18
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	0·88	..	3·23	...	...	2	4·11	?	4·11	?	57·71	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ..	...	1·02	0·46	1·50	...	...	...	3	2·98	1·68	1·96	0·85		64·88
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	0·03	..	0·72	...	...	1	0·75	1·05	0·75	0·57	39·10	50·09
			Mymensingh	0·09	1·61	0·01	0·45	1·65	...	...	3	3·83	1·36	2·11	0·83	65·29	68·02
			Jamalpur ...	2·91	0·36	...	0·54	0·31	...	...	4	4·12	1·57	0·85	0·95	46·82	59·88
			Netrakona ...	...	...	0·05	0·77	1·15	...	...	2	1·97	1·53	1·97	0·70	72·08	76·01
			Subarnakhali	1·04	...	...	0·60	0·50	...	...	3	2·14	?	1·10	?		?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	3·10	1·60	...	...	0·40	3	5·10	?	5·10	?		?
			Sherpur Town	...	0·85	0·70	0·41	0·25	...	...	4	2·21	?	1·36	?		?
			Diwanganj ...	2·50	0·32	...	0·50	...	...	...	3	3·32	?	0·51	?	67·70	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·03	1·45	4·01	0·78	..	...	3	6·27	0·80	6·24	0·65	52·78	50·69
			Faridpur ...	...	0·17	0·12	2·76	0·31	...	...	4	3·36	1·30	3·19	0·71	46·72	52·58
			Goalundo ...	...	...	0·10	2·55	...	...	...	2	2·65	1·35	2·65	0·78		47·95
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	1·70	3·80	1·22	...	...	3	6·72	1·31	6·72	0·99	50·16	79·38
			Pirojpur ...	...	0·47	2·18	5·25	2·19	...	...	4	10·09	1·38	9·62	0·95	56·35	62·64
			Barisal ...	...	...	2·05	5·88	2·02	...	...	3	9·95	1·10	9·95	0·84	47·25	61·94
			Gaurnadi ...	0·06	2·08	2·30	3·04	0·75	...	...	5	8·83	?	6·09	?	55·11	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	1·33	4·50	0·18	...	...	3	6·01	2·17	6·01	1·89	48·44	75·85
			Daulatkhan	...	...	1·08	2·10	1·09	...	...	3	4·27	?	4·27	?		?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	2·16	7·30	0·07					?		?		?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	1·50	1·41	1·72	6·12	...	...	4	10·75	1·36	9·25	1·00	55·76	55·56
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·61	0·13	2·15	4·10	...	..	4	6·99	1·36	6·38	0·88	55·22	70·35
			Chandpur ...	...	...	1·48	4·87	0·90	...	.	4	6·28	2·36	7·25	1·97	59·38	69·57
			Brahmanbaria	0·10	...	0·84	1·44	3·90					1·04	6·18	0·84	57·40	55·89
			Ramchandrapur.			?							?		?		?
			Nasirnagar ...										?		?		?
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	0·13	1·50	3·5					?		?		?
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	0·90	8·10	...	...	2	9·00	?	9·00	?	45·30	?
			Laksam ...										?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	0·78	3·30	0·90	...	...	3	4·98	2·20	4·98	1·77	70·16	98·41
			Fenny ...	...	...	0·17	2·93	0·88	0·02	0·33	4	4·33	2·11	4·33	1·57	79·05	97·18
			Harishpur ...	0·03	...	0·27	3·90	1·07					?		?		?
			Ramganj ..	...	...	1·06	3·34	2·74					?		?		?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	1·37	4·66		0·12	...			2·13		1·78		121·76
			Chittagong ...	..	0·05	1·45	2·50	3·35					2·21		1·81		86·86
			Kutubdia ...										?		?		?
			Satkanya ...	...	0·75	...	2·54	2·80					?		?		?
			Kodala ...										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	0·19	3·15	1·42	...	2·23	4	6·99	?	0·99	?	83·80	?
			Chandpur ...										?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	0·59	...	0·05	1·31	3·62	...	0·57	4	6·14	2·86	5·55	1·97	67·71	75·68
			Bundarban ...	0·06	0·48	0·99	2·40	3·01	...	0·15	5	7·09	?	6·55	?	70·01	?
BEHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·91	...	0·13	0·92	...	...	...	3	1·96	0·96	1·05	0·76	40·97	38·50
			Dinapore ..	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	1	0·59	1·08	0·59	0·80		38·29
			Bihar ...	2·85	...	...	0·13	...	..	...	2	2·98	0·91	0·13	0·80	33·47	38·39
			Barh ..	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	1	0·46	1·08	0·46	0·92	34·23	36·60
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	..	1	0·23	?	0·23	?	33·73	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	?	0·25	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·39	Nil	0·92		39·96
			Gaya ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	Nil	0·44	30·21	39·57
			Nawadah ...	0·02	...	...	0·41	...	...	...	1	0·44	0·86	0·41	0·74	28·76	36·98
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·17	Nil	0·78	33·10	37·17
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	32·38	?
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	45·76	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	29·68	?
			Rajauli ...										?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	0·50	?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	2·85	...	...	0·60	...	...	2	3·45	1·84	0·60	1·14	46·23	35·19
			Dehri ...	0·07	...	0·04	...	0·28	...	...	1	0·39	1·57	0·32	1·53	36·54	39·33
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	0·11	0·12	...	...	2	0·23	1·49	0·23	1·36	36·50	33·12
			Sasaram ...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	1	0·16	1·69	0·16	1·38	32·55	37·41
			Arrah ...	0·18	0·03	0·17	0·58	...	...	...	3	0·96	0·96	0·75	0·83		36·60
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	0·05	?	47·44	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	0·25	0·50	...	...	...	2	0·75	?	0·75	?	29·81	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil		?		?		?
			Ramagar ...										?		?		?
			Koath ...	...	...	0·30	0·15		...	...	2	0·45	?	0·45	?	29·55	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	0·15	0·08	0·16	...	...	3	0·39	?	0·39	?		?
			Bassowan ...	...	2·55	0·10	0·26	0·05	...	...	3	2·96	?	0·41	?	41·10	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	1	0·15	?	0·15	?	30·41	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	1	0·70	3·10	0·70	3·08	48·43	40·17
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·81	Nil	1·37		40·39
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	33·91	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	0·02	0·38	...	...	...	1	0·40	1·18	0·40	0·96	33·51	37·07
			Soereepur ...										?		?		?
			Amnour ...	...	..	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	?	0·15	?	36·25	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	0·55	...	...	0·23	...	...	2	0·78	1·39	0·23	1·28	50·60	41·64
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·91	Nil	1·64	50·58	45·59
			Bagaha ...	...	...	.	0·80	...	...	...	1	0·80	?	0·80	?	60·60	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	0·09	...	0·17	...	...	...	1	0·26	?	0·17	?	50·04	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	0·59	0·27	...	0·42	...	..	3	1·28	0·82	0·80 0·69	0·56		40·01
			Muzaffarpur	...	1·05	...	0·18	...	...	...	2	1·23	1·00	0·18	0·94		41·86
			Hajipur ...	...	...	0·66	1·20	...	...	...	2	1·86	1·71	1·86	1·46	57·75	38·62
			Paru ...										?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	0·70	...				1	0·70	?	0·70	?		?
			Shiuhar ...	...	3·00	0·28	0·30	...	...	...	1	3·58	?	0·58	?		?
			Pupri ...	...	0·05	...	0·15	...	...	...	1	0·27	?	0·22	?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	0·33	0·07	...	...	2	0·34	0·83	0·34	0·75	[illegible]	35·99
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	0·11	0·11	...	...	2	0·28	1·40	0·28	0·94	[illegible]	42·34
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	0·43	0·16	...	...	2	0·59	0·58	0·59	0·35	[illegible]	41·88
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	*Rosera* ...	0·17	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	2	0·52	?	0·35	?		?
			Begu Sarai ...	1·60	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	2	1·84	0·85	0·24	0·67	39·65	36·65
			Monghyr ...	1·25	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	2	1·55	1·13	0·30	0·69	[illegible]	42·02
			Jamui ...	1·67	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	2	2·09	0·39	0·42	0·67	31·95	40·18
			Gogri ...										?		?		?
			Jamalpur ...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·28		Nil			
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	14·31	?
			Chakai Bamda	0·13	...	0·07	0·37	0·25	...	...	3	0·82	?	0·60	?	37·91	?
			Chupreon ...										?		?		?
			Gidhour ..	0·66	...	...	...				1	0·66	?	Nil	?	27·08	?
			Khargpur ...	1·00	...	0·10	0·31	...	...	...	3	1·41	?	0·41	?	?	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 5th of Oct. 1895—concld.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 29th Sept.	Monday, 30th Sept.	Tuesday, 1st Oct.	Wednesday, 2nd.	Thursday, 3rd.	Friday, 4th.	Saturday, 5th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th May 1895	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
				RAINFALL.													
BEHAR—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·13	...	...	...	0·16	..	...	2	0·29	1·14	0·16	0·95	46·73	45·44
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	1·46	...	...	...	...	1	1·46	?	1·46	?	42·60	.
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	0·13	0·05	...	...	1	0·18	0·76	0·18	0·57	41·32	43·22
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	0·32	...	..	...	...	1	0·32	?	0·32	.	51·74	?
			Bhagalpur ...	0·46	...	...	0·28	.	...	.	2	0·74	1·06	0·28	0·86	38·19	39·36
			Banka ...	0·86	...	...	0·10	...	...	.	2	0·96	1·10	0·10	0·50	30·55	40·02
			Colgong ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	0·02	?	Nil	?	46·89	?
			Bansil ...	...	..	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	0·50	?	?	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	2·04	0·21	..	0·43	..	...	...	3	2·68	1·16	0·43	0·87	65·93	72·37
			Araria ...	...	...	0·35	0·72	.	...	...	2	1·07	1·13	1·07	0·80	72·02	64·82
			Purnea ...	...	...	..	0·05	0·07	...	...	Nil	0·12	1·15	0·12	0·79	40·94	61·13
			Gondwara (Korah).	2·70									?		?		?
			Barsoe ...	...	0·08	...	..	0·07	...	...	Nil	0·15	?	0·07	?	64·19	?
			Forbesganj ...	0·80	...	...	0·90	...	...	..	2	1·70	?	0·90	?	76·54	?
			Kaliaganj ...														
		Malda ...	Malda ...	1·45	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	2	1·67	1·16	0·22	0·95	35·93	50·43
			Ohanchal ...	0·61	0·32	...	0·09	...	...	...	2	1·02	0·89	0·09	0·27	34·80	50·94
			Gajol ...	0·40	0·45	...	..	..	...	...	2	0·85	.	Nil	?	34·18	?
			Sibganj ...	0·35	0·05	...	0·20	...	...	...	2	0·69	.	0·20	.	27·57	.
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·11	0·08	...	0·52	...	..	...	2	0·71	0·79	0·52	0·61	25·55	52·14
			Godda ...	0·15	...	...	0·80	..	...	..	2	0·95	0·93	0·80	0·62	27·00	44·22
			Pakaur ...	...	...	0·19	...	..	.	...	1	0·19	0·95	0·19	0·70	44·87	54·05
			Naya Dumka	..	0·02	0·02	0·72		...	...	1	0·76	1·52	0·74	1·11	38·37	52·44
			Deoghur ...	0·58	...	...	0·05	...	.	...	1	0·63	0·95	0·65	0·68	29·65	47·93
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	1	0·80	1·40	0·80	1·25		47·35
			Balbodda ...										?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	0·21			0·70		...	..	1	0·70	?	0·70	?		?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	0·66	0·03	...	...	1	0·69	.	0·69	?	37·51	?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	0·12	..		...	1	0·12	?	0·12	?		.
			Madhupur ...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	1	0·88	.	0·88	?		?
			Sarwan ...	...	...										?		?
			Sarath ...												.		?
			Barkope ...					1·45	...	...	1	1·45	?	1·45	.		
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	0·53	...	..	...	1	0·53	?	0·53	?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	0·84	...	..	.	2	1·50	?	0·84			
			Barharwa ...	0·62	0·04	...	0·30	..	...	..	2	0·41		0·39			
			Sahibganj ...	..	0·11	...	1·50						1·70		1·26		39·73
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·10	3·19	0·63	0·51						1·57		1·09		44·30
			Banki ...	...	...	0·80	0·73		..	...	2	1·53	1·44	1·53	0·92	63·13	50·01
			Cuttack ...	...	0·53	2·55	2·89	..	..	...	3	5·97	1·50	5·14	1·12	51·26	51·38
			False Point ...	...	0·02	2·30	1·08		...	...	2	[illegible]	1·39	3·17	0·64	[illegible]	45·02
			Kendrapara ...	...		2·74	1·26	0·05	...	...	2	4·05	1·73	4·35	1·09	61·51	57·74
			Jajpur ...	...		0·96							?		?		.
			Dharmsala ...	...	2·44	1·80	0·40						?		?		.
			Salipore ...	...	...								:		.		
			Pal Lahara ...										.				?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	2·45	1·04						1·19		0·97		45·36
			Chandbali ...	...	1·75		1·80						1·71		1·09		46·40
			Bhadrak ...	..	..	3·29	1·23	...	..	..	2	4·52	1·95	4·52	1·39	51·26	45·84
			Soro ...	0·15	2·75	1·21	...	..	...	...	3	4·11	2·10	4·21	1·18		51·03
			Balasore ...	0·72	2·70	0·37	...	..	..	.	3	[illegible]	1·14	0·57	0·84	53·14	47·10
			Jellasore ...	0·07	1·35	2·37	0·07	...	...	..	2	3·86	1·76	2·44	1·55	44·04	49·92
			Baripada ...			3·81	1·94	...	...	..	2	5·75	1·56	5·75	1·11	63·58	40·32
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0·05	1·30	0·60						1·70		1·13		48·47
			Khurda ...	...	0·03	0·82	0·26						2·42		1·62		41·89
			Bhanpur ...	...									?		?		?
			Gop ...			1·39	0·40						?		.		?
			Satpara ...	...	...	2·28	0·64						?		.		?
			Pipli ...		...	0·63	0·54						?		.		.
			Nayagarh ...	0·03	..	1·21	0·86						?		.		.
			Ranpur ...	...	0·03	2·10	0·77						?		.		?
			Kurmala ...	...	0·38												
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	1	0·17	1·00	0·17	0·76	33·04	44·23
			Hazaribagh...	0·25	0·06	0·03	0·43	...	. .	...	2	0·77	1·09	0·46	0·72	38·89	44·15
			Semtagurah...										1·20		0·82		43·10
			Mahudi Hills										0·98		0·75		45·81
			Jhumra Hill										1·29		1·17		59·51
			Barhi ...	...	..	0·75	...	..	...	..	1	0·75		0·75	?	35·43	?
			Chitra ...	..	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·43	?	Nil	?	41·45	?
			Karagdeha ...	0·54	..	0·60	1·12	...	...	...	3	2·26	?	1·72	.		?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1	0·30	?	0·30	.		?
		Lohardaga ..	Lohardaga ...	...	2·09	...	0·08	...	...	...	2	2·17	0·34	0·08	0·27	50·11	47·95
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	0·20	.	...	...	1	0·20	0·6?	0·20	0·39	41·30	48·16
			Silli ...	0·25	...	1·70	..	...	..	...	2	1·95	?	1·70	?		?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	1	0·80	?	0·80	?		?
			Tamar ...	...	...	2·85	...	...	1·75	...	2	4·60	.				?
			Chainpur ...										?				?
		Palamau ..	Palamau ...	...	0·01	0·35	...	.	...	...	1	0·36	1·10	0·35	0·74	26·92	38·83
			(*Daltanganj*). *Balumath* ...	...	0·30	...	0·11	0·07	...	...	2	0·48	?	0·18	!	46·44	?
			Husainabad...	...	...	0·05	...	.	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	0·05	.	37·3.	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	1	0·21	?	0·21		37·30	.
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	1	0·83	0·89	0·83	0·62	34·03	45·50
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	0·63	. .	...	...	1	0·63	1·22	0·63	0·89	35·44	33·78
			Raghunathpur.	...	1·75	...	0·68	..	...	...	2	2·43	?	0·68	?	25·35	?
			Barahbhum...	...	...	...	0·50	..	...	..	1	0·50	?	0·50	.	33·82	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	1·81	0·02	...	...	1	1·83	?	1·83	?	45·65	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	1	0·96	?	0·96	?	29·95	?
			Pandra ...	...	0·09	0·17	0·80	..	...	...	2	1·06	?	0·9.	.	49·41	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	1·14	..	0·01	...	1	1·15	0·73	1·15	0·48	39·59	45·77
			Chakardharpur.	...	0·01	0·03	1·21	0·10	0·01	...	2	1·36	?	1·36		39·56	.
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	1	1·50	?	1·50	?	50·19	.
			Baharagura		0·50	0·42	1·25	...	...	...	3	2·17	?	1·67	?	40·80	?
			Gaikura ...	..	...	1·05	...	0·30	...	...	2	1·35	?	1·35	?		?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	1·34	...	...	1	1·34	?	1·34	?	51·80	?
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns a[re] wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at lea[st] ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 5TH OF OCTOBER 1895.

TOWARDS the end of the previous week a low-pressure area, which had been over the south of the Bay for some days, began to develop into a disturbance of greater severity. The diffused depression had hitherto appeared to be moving towards the Madras coast, and on the 29th September it showed no signs of changing its line of motion. The changes of pressure and of the wind circulation give little information as to what was going on in the centre of the Bay, but a rapid rise of pressure in the south of Burma on the 29th led to much steeper gradients in the south and south-east. The stormy weather behind the depression was shown by the increase of wind velocity at Diamond Island. It rose to an average of 26 miles an hour on the 29th, the highest recorded during the present monsoon season. The depression was no doubt deepening near the centre, and the rapid rise in Burma was probably the cause, or at least the indication that it had begun to move with greater rapidity than had previously been the case.

About that time a local disturbance caused a good deal of rain in the north-east of the province, where pressure was rising briskly, but to what it was due it is difficult to say—probably to the interaction of the changing winds set up by the increasing pressure. On the 29th very little rain was falling in any of the districts except North Bengal, but there general heavy rain fell, especially in the Rangpur district, where the falls varied from 1 to 5 inches. On the 30th a slight fall of pressure was shown over those parts, while elsewhere it rose moderately to rapidly.

The rapid rise in the south-east of the Bay continued on the 30th, and the depression was much nearer the west coast, but moving in a more northerly direction. Winds from being north-easterly in the Circars had become north-west, and the centre of the disturbance appeared likely to cross the coast somewhere between False Point and Vizagapatam. There was still no indication of the depth of the depression, as pressure readings were within ·04 inch of the normal all round the coast except in the south of Burma, where there was excess of about ·1 inch. On the 1st of October the centre was a little to the south-east of False Point, and it then appeared to be following a line curving to the east. As the depression approached the coast line, pressure fell rapidly—first at Gopalpur and False Point, and then over the whole of the north-west angle of the Bay and in Lower Bengal and Orissa. The rate of motion was much higher than usual, as the centre, from being to the south-east of False Point at 8 A.M. on the 1st, was near Saugor Island about 8 P.M. and Narayanganj on the following mornning. The disturbance evidently developed after entering the north-west angle of the Bay, and also during the night of the 1st while passing over Lower Bengal. The fall of pressure at Narayanganj on the morning of the 2nd was more than half an inch, and the changes were large not only in South-West and East Bengal, but also in the north-east angle of the Bay as far south as Akyab.

Stormy weather accompanied the depression in its course over the Bay; and as the centre passed over the Sandheads, and very close to Saugor Island, the strength of the storm can readily be compared with what it was in East Bengal and the north-east angle of the Bay on the following morning. It may have been partly due to the curved path taken by the storm centre that the winds attained to the strength they had at the mouth of the Megna and inland as far as Narayanganj, but the depression appears also to have deepened, as the lowest pressure on the 1st was 29·443 inches at False Point, and at Narayanganj on the 2nd 29·264, while over an area extending from Mymensingh to Chittagong and from Jessore to Comilla the depth was as great as at False Point on the previous day.

As the depression was moving very rapidly to the east, it soon reached the hilly ground beyond East Bengal, and soon disappeared. On the morning of the 3rd the only trace of its existence was a rather rapid fall of pressure at Sibsagar and in Bihar, and a large defect over the whole of the province. The rise of pressure which followed the disturbance continued steadily till the end of the week, and by that time readings were everywhere above the normal.

During the passage of the depression across Lower Bengal heavy rain fell; but as it moved quickly, and, as always happens when a storm goes eastward, the weather moderated very rapidly, the quantity of rain was small compared with the intensity of the storm. It was only in East Bengal where general heavy rain fell. On the 2nd falls varied from 1 to 7 inches over the whole of East Bengal, and heavy falls were recorded in Tippera on the 3rd, the heaviest being 4 at Comilla and 6 inches at Agartala. Rainfall had almost entirely ceased in the western districts on the 3rd, and very little fell anywhere after the 3rd.

Pressure.—During the first two days pressure changes were small, but on the approach of the depression on the 1st of October, a very rapid fall became general over Orissa, South Bengal, and the north of the Bay. The subsequent rise was not so rapid, but it continued steadily, and by the end of the week the distribution had recovered, and readings were above the normal by small amounts increasing towards the north. As the defect in pressure continued for some days, mean pressure values for the week are all below the normal by amounts varying from ·02 inch in Assam and Bihar to ·1 inch in East Bengal.

Temperature—Was high in the west and centre of the province at the beginning of the week, and nearly normal in the eastern districts. As the sky clouded over with the approach of the depression, the days became cooler and mean temperature was below the normal till nearly the end of the week. On the 5th, the last day of the week, there was again a considerable excess in the south of the province, especially in Chota Nagpur and South-West Bengal. Mean temperature for the week is in excess in Chota Nagpur, normal in Bihar, and below in the other districts, by half a degree in Orissa and South-West Bengal, and by more than 1° in East and North Bengal and Assam.

Rainfall.—The disturbance, as stated above, caused heavy rain while it was crossing the north-west angle of the Bay and Lower Bengal, especially in East Bengal on the 2nd and 3rd. From the 30th to the 2nd rainfall was fairly general in all districts, but after that very little fell except in the extreme east. Chota Nagpur and Bihar received less than one inch on an average, and less than the usual amount by about a third of an inch. In South-West Bengal the fall was 2·45, North Bengal 3·06, Orissa 3·39, and East Bengal 5·35 inches. All these amounts are considerably above the normal, the difference varying from 1·4 inch in South-West and North Bengal to 3·8 inches in East Bengal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 5th of October 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	94·3	72·9	87·6	78·7	83·0	−0·5	2·45	1·04	+1·41	2·36	1·60	+0·76	2·25	0·70	35·41	54·66
North Bengal	92·3	70·6	86·3	75·1	80·8	−1·0	3·06	1·59	+1·47	3·13	1·48	+1·65	0·98	1·15	61·76	75·29
East Bengal	91·3	65·8	86·4	75·9	81·3	−1·1	5·35	1·56	+3·79	3·12	1·91	+1·21	5·10	1·11	56·48	78·72
Bihar	96·0	69·2	90·4	75·2	82·9	0	0·90	1·22	−0·32	1·53	1·08	+0·45	0·40	0·99	39·65	50·53
Orissa	93·2	74·0	88·6	77·3	83·0	−0·5	3·39	1·65	+1·74	2·80	2·61	+0·19	2·30	1·10	60·15	64·12
Chota Nagpur	92·9*	67·8*	87·6*	71·9*	79·7*	+1·4*	0·66	0·95	−0·29	0·82	1·43	−0·61	0·35	0·62	36·75	53·86
Assam	94·5	70·0	85·7	74·9	79·9	−1·6										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 8th October 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 29th September to 5th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature.				Hygrometry.				Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	29th	141·4	3·9	29·794	81·9	88·3	11·3	77·0	79·7	0·988	78·9	91	NNW, ENE and calm.	43	0·50	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, [dew].
„	30th	142·7	4·9	·800	80·5	87·3	11·7	75·6	77·8	0·917	76·6	88	ENE and ESE ...	124	0·19	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, [dew].
Oct.	1st	96·5	Nil	·602	78·7	79·6	3·2	76·4	77·3	0·920	76·7	94	ENE and NNE ...	285	1·01	Cloudy, o, g, d, p, [strong wind].
„	2nd	145·0	2·9	·527	80·2	86·0	10·4	75·6	77·1	0·892	75·8	87	NW, WNW and WSW.	286	0·75	Chiefly cloudy, o, g, d, p, [strong wind].
„	3rd	142·8	9·5	·666	83·2	88·9	11·7	77·2	79·4	0·955	77·8	84	WSW, SW and SSW.	127	Nil	Partially cloudy, [dew].
„	4th	144·0	10·0	·774	85·0	89·8	9·4	80·4	81·3	1·021	79·9	85	SW and SSW ...	113	„	Partially cloudy [dew].
„	5th	143·3	8·7	·813	84·8	90·7	9·1	81·6	80·4	0·980	78·6	83	SSW, WSW and NNW.	61	„	Partially cloudy, [dew].

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·711
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·748
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	39·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	83·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	82·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83·3
The extreme variation of temperature	15·1
The maximum temperature	90·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	22
	%
The mean relative humidity	87
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	83
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th September to 5th October 1895	2·45
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·79
The total fall from 1st January to 5th October 1895	38·54
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	60·15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; [strong wind], strong wind; [dew], dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA;
Calcutta, the 7th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 29th September to 5th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1895.		Inches.	°	-	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inche.
September ...	29th ...	29·829	84·6	90·3	11·5	78·8	87·6	82·5	1·043	80·5	80	Nil
,, ..	30th ...	·872	82·5	89·3	13·7	75·6	84·6	80·5	·987	78·9	83	0·14
October ...	1st ...	·724	78·0	80·1	4·3	75·8	77·6	76·5	·900	76·0	95	0·90
,, ..	2nd ...	·581	81·6	87·9	12·6	75·3	79·3	76·5	·877	75·3	88	1·32
,, ...	3rd ...	·710	83·9	91·6	15·5	76·1	87·2	81·5	1·001	79·3	77	0·07
,, ...	4th ...	·818	86·3	92·8	13·1	79·7	89·5	82·9	1·037	80·3	75	Nil
,, ...	5th ...	·865	87·3	92·8	11·0	81·8	89·1	83·4	1·069	81·3	78	Nil

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·771
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	83·5
The extreme variation of temperature	17·5
The maximum temperature	92·8
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	82
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 29th September to 5th October 1895 ...	2·43

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 7th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 21st September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 21st September 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 22nd September 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	679	1,38,550	2,523	581	84,400	1,271
Jute	160	36,375	612	141	41,775	773
Firewood	78	71,175	811	81	37,775	571
Other articles	667	1,90,087	2,582	805	1,94,700	2,848
Total ...	1,584	4,36,187	6,528	1,608	3,58,650	5,463

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 28th September 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 28th September 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 29th September 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	613	1,04,675	1,860	505	97,175	1,630
Jute	232	69,800	1,191	236	55,750	1,008
Firewood	139	71,400	1,055	114	70,745	1,125
Other articles	695	1,34,525	1,824	675	1,70,290	2,496
Total ...	1,679	3,80,400	5,930	1,529	3,93,960	6,259

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 5th October 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 5th October 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 6th October 1894		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	560	1,02,700	1,757	409	58,157	916
Jute	226	70,065	1,176	191	78,225	1,426
Firewood	84	63,475	949	85	47,075	680
Other articles	470	90,395	1,240	753	2,20,713	2,821
Total ...	1,340	3,26,635	5,122	1,438	4,04,170	5,843

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st September 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*295,542	*3,28,016 9 0	30,77,450 10	6,13,137 6 0	14,990 9 0	9,56,174 8 0	79,732	116,840	196,572
Or per mile of railway ...	.. ...	193 1 8	.. ...	360 14 10	8 13 2	562 13 8	......	......	......
For previous 10⅞ weeks of half-year ...	†3,137,927	†31,12,249 6 0	‡2,90,43,064 10	‡59,00,287 1 0	§1,70,734 1 0	91,83,261 8 0	858,223	1,198,945	2,057,168
Total for 11⅞ weeks ..	3,433,469	34,40,286 15 0	3,21,20,514 20	65,13,424 7 0	1,85,724 10 0	1,01,39,436 0 0	937,955	1,315,785	2,253,740
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	281,927¼	2,91,072 12 4	30,62,876 10	6,17,014 4 4	15,430 2 9	9,23,517 3 5	77,918	115,414	193,332
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	... ..	171 15 5	.. ...	370 14 3	9 4 5	555 2 1	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year	3,381,120¼	32,57,663 5 4	3,29,31,886 30	66,35,520 8 11	1,98,035 14 1	1,00,91,219 12 4	909,246	1,314,126	2,223,372

* Increase is principally due to pilgrims.
† Deducted number of passengers 808 and Rs. 8,164 }
‡ Ditto Mds. 2,25,086 and added , 3,202 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th August 1895.
§ Ditto ,, 1,606 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st September 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	17,140	4,244 15 0	6,401 20	230 3 0	11 0 0	4,495 2 0	1,156	53	1,209
Or per mile of railway	....	190 15 3	. .	10 12 2	0 7 11	202 3 4	......	......	......
For previous 10⅞ weeks of half-year	*215,366	*51,030 10 0	†50,574 30	†2,184 4 0	‡140 0 0	53,354 14 0	12,413	615	13,058
Total for 11⅞ weeks .	232,506	55,275 9 0	56,976 10	2,423 7 0	151 0 0	57,850 0 0	13,590	668	14,267
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	17,176¾	4,067 2 1	9,159 30	381 0 0	9 10 6	4,457 12 7	1,102	136	1,238
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	... ..	182 15 4	... ..	17 2 3	0 6 11	200 8 6	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year	225,335	51,879 12 10	92,630 0	3,938 5 0	102 5 3	55,920 7 1	13,629	814	14,443

* Added number of passengers 392 and Rs. 21 }
† Deducted maunds 70 and ,, 2 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th August 1895.
‡ Added ,, 7 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 21st September 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*17,052	*16,207 3 0	82,346 0	9,416 1 0	20 0 0	25,752 4 0	6,781	2,616	9,3[illegible]
Or per mile of railway ..	....	101 0 7	.....	58 5 5	0 2 11	159 8 11	......	......	......
For previous 10⅞ weeks of half-year ...	†221,806	†1,56,507 4 0	‡8,92,891 10	‡96,309 8 0	§377 0 0	2,53,283 12 0	70,292	31,712	102,0[illegible]
Total for 11⅞ weeks ..	238,858	1,72,904 7 0	9,75,237 10	1,05,725 9 0	406 0 0	2,79,036 0 0	77,073	34,328	111,4[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,234	13,763 0 4	64,437 20	9,359 5 0	47 10 6	23,174 15 10	5,944	3,434	9,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	85 4 10	......	57 15 10	0 4 9	143 9 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 12 weeks of previous year ..	220,525¼	1,65,627 5 8	7,33,171 20	92,368 12 8	698 11 9	2,58,894 14 1	67,995	37,020	105,[illegible]

* Increase is due to running of extra troop trains from Nowshera to Gwalior *via* Umballa.
† Deducted number of passengers 706 and Rs. 259 }
‡ Added Mds. 32,831 and ,, 779 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 10th August 1895.
§ Deducted ,, 15 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st September 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	202,560	1,00,320 0 0	10,34,410 0	2,54,840 0 0	12,430 0 0	3,67,590 0 0	30,100	39,400	69,500
Or per mile of railway	249	123 0 0	1,272 0	313 0 0	1 0 0	†437 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	1,927,540	8,43,372 0 0	89,82,230 0	17,50,825 0 0	1,11,890 0 0	*27,06,087 0 0	325,073	334,297	659,370
Total for 12 weeks ...	2,130,100	9,43,692 0 0	1,00,16,670 0	20,05,665 0 0	1,24,320 0 0	30,73,677 0 0	355,173	373,697	728,870
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	161,531	77,650 0 0	10,81,190 0	2,32,816 0 0	15,856 0 0	3,26,322 0 0	27,540	38,732	66,272
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	199	96 0 0	1,330 0	286 0 0	1 0 0	383 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,011,023	8,70,832 0 0	1,01,30,163 0	20,14,138 0 0	1,75,435 0 0	30,60,425 0 0	351,103	396,392	747,495

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st September 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	30,900	10,810 0 0	82,820 0	7,920 0 0	190 0 0	18,920 0 0	4,500	3,044	7,54[illegible]
Or per mile of railway .	247	86 0 0	663 0	63 0 0	2 0 0	151 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	340,850	1,10,489 0 0	6,54,630 0	57,190 0 0	2,297 0 0	*1,69,976 0 0	39,[illegible]	28,688	68,61[illegible]
Total for 12 weeks ...	371,750	1,21,299 0 0	7,37,450 0	65,110 0 0	2,487 0 0	1,88 896 0 0	41,[illegible]	31,732	76,16[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	27,213	9,516 0 0	65,300 0	6,877 0 0	114 0 0	16,507 0 0	3,812	2,068	5,8[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	218	76 0 0	522 0	55 0 0	1 0 0	132 0 0	....		.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	350,490	1,07,560 0 0	6,55,491 0	62,619 0 0	2,970 0 0	1,73,149 0 0	43,214	27,346	70,5[illegible]

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 21st September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot[illegible]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,400	7,050 0 0	48,570 0	3,380 0 0	250 0 0	10,680 0 0	2 230	934	3,[illegible]
Or per mile of railway	237	82 0 0	565 0	39 0 0	3 0 0	124 6 0	.... ..	... ..	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	222,600	68,591 0 0	2,88,000 0	17,691 0 0	2,021 0 0	*88,303 0 0	26 127	9,013	35,[illegible]
Total for 12 weeks ...	243,000	75,641 0 0	3,36,570 0	21,071 0 0	2,271 0 0	98,983 0 0	28,357	10,007	38,[illegible]
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,445	6,089 0 0	28,330 0	2,571 0 0	159 0 0	8,810 0 0	2 161	1,100	3,[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	203	71 0 0	330 0	30 0 0	2 0 0	103 0 0	... .	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	224,188	71,611 0 0	2,63,780 0	20,373 0 0	2,000 0 0	94,020 0 0	25,[illegible]	13,224	39,[illegible]

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 28th September 1895 *on* 756 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	86,720	(a) 34,420	2,12,470	30,750	10,690	(a) 75,860	16,211	13,487	29,698
Or per mile of railway ...	114·71	45·53	281·04	40·67	14·14	100·34	......	......	......
For previous 11½ weeks of half-year (b)	1,115,238	4,20,833	29,41,494	3,91,328	1,01,359	9,13,520	174,826	182,067	356,893
Total for 12½ weeks ...	1,201,958	4,55,253	31,53,964	4,22,078	1,12,049	9,89,380	191,037	195,554	386,591
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	107,025	39,898	2,36,297	29,499	10,419	79,811	16,999	12,226	29,225
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	141·57	52·77	312·56	39·02	13·78	105·57	......	..	. ..
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,257,019	4,63,645	40,75,827	4,99,861	1,21,050	10,84,556	196,227	202,100	398,327

(a) Decrease is due to pilgrims returning from Gaya *via* Digha Ghat in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 10th August 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 21st September 1895	12,593	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	11,851	0	0
Increase	742	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 21st September 1895	246	14	9
Corresponding period of 1894	232	5	11
Increase	14	8	10
Receipts from 1st July to 21st September 1895	1,43,515	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,37,727	0	0
Increase	5,788	0	0

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 14th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 340T.—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication for general information of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Bhagalpur Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The only remarks to which His Honour desires to draw attention are those on the certificate procedure in paragraph 72 of the Report. Steps should be taken by District Officers to check the tendency of Collectorate peons to scamp the service of notices and sale proclamations.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 185G., dated Bhagalpur, the 29th June 1895.

From—G. TOYNBEE, Esq., Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual General Administration Report of this Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The reports of the District Officers were all received on or before the prescribed date, except that of the Magistrate-Collector of Purnea, which was received on the 3rd June. Numerous references had to be made and further information and explanation had to be called for. The reports were not all complete until the 29th instant, and the last were those of the District Officers of the Sonthal Parganas and Purnea.

I.—CHARGE.

(a) *Division.*

3. I held the office of Commissioner of the Division throughout the year.

The following tabular statements give the details of charge of districts and subdivisions:—

(b) *District Charge.*

DISTRICT.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD OF CHARGE— From	To
1	2	3	4
Monghyr	Mr. H. A. D. Phillips ...	1st April 1894 ...	31st March 1895.
Bhagalpur	„ F. H. B. Skrine ...	1st „ „ ...	3rd April 1894.
		9th November „ ...	31st March 1895.
	„ L. P. Shirres ...	4th April „ ...	31st May 1894.
	„ H. F. T. Maguire ...	1st June „ ...	8th November „
Purnea	„ C. J. S. Faulder ...	1st April „ ...	24th July „
	„ E. M. Konstam ...	25th July „ ...	16th November „
	„ H. F. T. Maguire ...	17th November „ ...	31st March 1895.
Malda	„ U. C. Batavyal ...	1st April „ ...	14th December 1894.
	„ J. C. Price ...	15th December „ ...	31st March 1895.
Sonthal Parganas ...	„ W. H. Vincent ...	1st April „ ...	7th April 1894.
	„ F. R. Roe ...	8th „ „ ...	26th „ „
		2nd September „ ...	9th November „
	„ R. Carstairs ...	27th April „ ...	1st September „
	„ J. H. Bernard ...	10th November „ ...	31st March 1895.

(c) *Subdivisional Charge.*

DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Name of Officer.	PERIOD OF CHARGE— From	To
1	2	3	4	5
MONGHYR	Begusarai ...	Mr. H. Wheeler	1st April 1894	13th August 1894.
			4th November "	31st March 1895.
		Babu Radha Kant Banerjee ...	14th August "	3rd November 1894.
	Jamui ...	" Chandi Churn Chatterjee	1st April "	26th April "
		" Siti Kant Ghose ...	27th " "	20th November "
		" Syam Lal Gupta ...	21st November "	31st March 1895.
BHAGALPUR	Banka ...	Maulvi Gowhar Ali	1st April "	31st " "
	Madhipura	Mr. S. C. Roberts	1st " "	7th May 1894.
		Babu Girendra Nath Chatterjee	8th May "	21st July "
		" Dena Nath Mookerjee ...	22nd July "	13th August "
		" Bhupati Chuckerbutty ...	14th August "	31st March 1895.
	Supaul ...	" Suresh Chunder Chatterjee	1st April "	30th " "
PURNEA ...	Kishanganj	" Ram Narain Banerjee ...	1st " "	16th May 1894.
		" Debi Prosad	17th May "	31st March 1895.
	Araria ...	" Saroda Prosad Sarkar ...	1st April "	31st " "
SONTHAL PARGANAS.	Deoghur ...	Mr. H. H. Heard	1st " "	31st " "
	Godda ...	" F. C. Piffard	1st " "	31st " "
	Jamtara ...	" H. W. Stark	1st " "	31st " "
	Pakour ...	" E. McL. Smith	1st " "	31st " "
	Rajmahal ...	" A. McGavin ...	1st " "	25th August 1894.
			17th October "	31st March 1895.
		" J. E. F. Pereira	26th August "	16th October 1894.

It will be seen that, except as regards Monghyr, the Division has been exceptionally unfortunate in the non-continuity of the *personnel* of its district administration. The changes may be debited in equal proportions to the exigencies of leave and of transfer on public grounds. Except in the case of Bhagalpur, I cannot say that the district administrations concerned were seriously affected.

In the cases of the Jamui and Madhipura subdivisions, the administration was certainly weakened by the two and three changes (respectively) of Subdivisional Officers. The administration of the other subdivisions was fairly continuous. This is a matter of special importance in the Sonthal Parganas, where there was only one change.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTION OF OFFICES.

(a) *Tour of Commissioner.*

4. The fact of this being my first tour in this Division, and of my seeing all the districts (except Purnea) for the first time, invested it with unusual interest. In July I visited Monghyr, where I stayed from the 8th to the 22nd idem. In the following month I went to Malda and inspected the subdivision of Rajmahal *en route*. I remained at head-quarters all September, disposing of appeals and other accumulations of office work. In October I inspected the subdivisional offices of Jamui (in the Monghyr district) and of Deoghur, Jamtara, and Pakour in the Sonthal Parganas. During this tour I paid return visits to the Maharaja of Gidhour and to Raja Ram Narain Sing Bahadur of Khaira. I paid a flying visit to Madhupur (*en route* from Deoghur to Jamtara) to see the abandoned military rest-camp, with regard to the settlement of which some questions are still pending. There I met Mr. W. M. Smith, late Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur, and from him I gained much valuable information regarding the Sonthal Parganas, in which he spent the best part of his service before retiring on pension. While at Deoghur I took the opportunity of visiting the Rohini ward and of inspecting the office of the managers of that and of two other estates in the subdivision.

I found here a large and daily-increasing Bengali colony, who look upon the place as a sanitarium. The Rohini ward's estate owns most of the land in and around the town, and is reaping a rich harvest from the great demand for building sites. A large area of land has been marked out for such sites, and all

have been taken up. As a fitting memento of Mr. Carstairs' many years' work in the Sonthal Parganas this embryo suburb of the town has been called after him.

At Jamui I found the criminal administration strained to the verge of a complete breakdown, and had to recommend an immediate change of Subdivisional Officers. The rural municipality of that place appeared to me not to fulfil, in many essential particulars, the requirements of the amended Municipal Act; and Government has since, at the request of the Municipal Commissioners, consented to abolish it. I found that the sub-jail had been several times much overcrowded and had lately been visited by a severe outbreak of cholera. Two of the wards were occupied by the Deputy Superintendent's office and by the Subdivisional Officer's tents; while a third (a large one) was used as a store-room, which was only half full. I had the subdivisional tents removed at once, and reported the matter of the other two wards to the Inspector-General of Jails.

At Pakour I discussed with Mr. E. McLaren Smith his proposals for a settlement with the paharias, and settled the lines on which a further report was to be submitted to Government. I also had an interview there with the Raja of Pakour.

The whole of the country I travelled through during this tour was covered with a magnificent rice crop which would, but for the untimely rain which fell in the latter end of October and in the beginning of November, have quite beaten the record.

On the 8th November I left Bhagalpur and marched, *viâ* Banka, Bausi and Godda, to Nya Dumka. I took this opportunity of making enquiries regarding the prospects of the proposed railway from Bhagalpur to Bausi, for which Sir William Hudson has obtained a concession from the District Board. I arrived at Dumka on the 20th November, and remained there until the 3rd December, when I left it and marched to Rampur Hât. On my way back thence to head-quarters, I inspected the Sahibganj and Colgong Municipalities, &c., and arrived at Bhagalpur on the 10th December. After staying there two days for the disposal of appeals and office work, I started on tour again on the 12th December, and visited the subdivisions of Begusarai, Supaul, and Madhipura on the north of the Ganges. On the day (14th December) on which I travelled to Bhaptiahi from Garhara, I found the 3rd class carriages of the Bengal North-Western Railway very badly overcrowded, and saw several passengers left behind as they could not be squeezed in any how. The roads I drove over in North Bhagalpur as well as those in the south of the same district reflect great credit on Mr. Robinson, the District Engineer, and his staff. During this tour I paid return visits to the Maharaja of Sonbursa and to Babu Ganpat Singh of Harawat, and met many of the influential zamindars of this part of the Division. On my way back to Bhagalpur I visited Bariarpur and Kharakpur in the Monghyr, and Sultanganj in the Bhagalpur, district, and arrived at head-quarters on the 2nd January 1895. On the 7th idem I left Bhagalpur for Purnea, where I met, at the annual volunteer camp, all the European residents of that district. Before leaving the Purnea district, I inspected the subdivisions of Araria and Kishanganj and the ward's office, buildings, &c., at Khagra. My tour extended over a total period of 120 days. The greater part of it was spent in acquiring general information regarding the Division, which was almost entirely new to me. All pending matters of importance were discussed on the spot with the District and Subdivisional Officers concerned, and, where possible, finally settled. I paid special attention to the subject of the realisation of criminal fines and the maintenance of the prescribed forms and registers. All Government and *quasi*-Government offices and institutions and all the municipalities in the Division were visited and inspected. A good general idea of the condition, wants and work of the Division was gained which has since proved to be of the greatest assistance to me. All the district and subdivisional offices were inspected in such detail that the labour of future inspections will be materially lightened.

(*b*) *Tours of Collectors.*

Monghyr.

5. Mr. Phillips' tour embraced a period of 114 days (or 24 days more than the prescribed minimum), and his diaries form a most interesting record of all matters which came under his notice. Nothing, indeed, seems to have escaped his vigilant eye and

ceaseless energy. There was not a single month during which Mr. Phillips was not away from his head-quarters, though the bulk of his tour was, as usual, done during the cold season. I give below an extract from his report, in which he details the principal matters which engaged his attention:—

"He inspected roads, ferries, pounds, police-stations, outposts, sub-registry offices, dispensaries, outstills, ganja, opium and tari shops, schools, subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries; attended chaukidari parades; enquired into the prospects of the crops and conditions of the people; visited several khas mahals and examined the accounts and talked to the raiyats; received visits from the zamindars in the interior, and heard their complaints. He enquired if there were any land disputes likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and took any necessary action; made enquiries about opening new dispensaries and schools, and made himself acquainted on the spot with several schemes and proposals before the District Board; enquired where new pounds were necessary, and what ferries should be taken up. He also inspected many Local Board roads and wells, and enquired regarding salt manufacture and opium cultivation."

Bhagalpur.

6. Messrs. Maguire and Skrine between them were on tour for 117 out of the prescribed tale of 120 days. No explanation has been given by the latter of his failure to make up the wanting three days, but it was probably due to his desire to dispose of all pending work before proceeding to Calcutta on transfer. Between the end of May and the 9th November Mr. Maguire visited and inspected all the three subdivisions. He was on tour for 45 days in all, and his work during that period does not call for any special notice. Mr. Skrine went into camp on the 26th November, and returned finally to head-quarters on the 6th March, his actual tour thus comprising a period of 72 days. Twenty-nine days out of this period were spent at Ghoga, Colgong, and Sultanganj (stations on the East Indian Railway), and only 20 days at the head-quarters of the three important and somewhat inaccessible subdivisions of Banka, Madhipura, and Supaul. The following extracts from his diaries indicate the nature of his tour:—

Colgong—December 13th, 1894.—"A day of turmoil. An immense concourse of people to witness the distribution of prizes to the boys of M. C. G. school, which is much improved in point of numbers since I had the 'rival show' closed. Afterwards races and athletic sports, greatly appreciated, especially the fact that a local man tried with a wrestling champion from Bhojpur; then illumination and fireworks, and the evening closed with a theatrical performance . . . . . . These *tamashas* are matters of policy with me, for nothing tends to make people more contented than innocent amusements. When will Government recognise this craving" ?

Colgong—December 14th, 1894.—"Every one in Colgong was so thoroughly exhausted by the excitement yesterday that I thought it hardly fair to hold inspection."

Banka—January 29th, 1895.—"In the afternoon my wife distributed the prizes to the pupils of the middle English school in a large *shamyana* on the village green; afterwards held a darbar, which was attended by all the principal *raises* of the south of the district—a very grand affair. Speeches were made on local topics, and after *attar* and *pan* every one went away greatly pleased. About 10,000 spectators assembled unused to such pomp. The darbar was well managed by a local committee."

There is perhaps a good deal to be said in favour of Mr. Skrine's views as to the benefits of pomp, ceremony, and amusements; but I fear they are somewhat incongruous in these work-a-day times.

Purnea.

7. The three officers who held charge of this district during the year were on tour between them for a total period of 120 days, viz., Mr. Faulder for 30, Mr. Konstam for 14, and Mr. Maguire for 76, days. These tours comprised the usual inspections of subdivisions, thanas, &c., and also included visits to Nipal territory in connection with the question of the encroachments of the Kosi river. They do not call for any special remark. The prescribed length of the Collector's tour in this district was increased during the year from 90 to 120 days (*vide* Government order No. 3792, dated 19th November 1894).

8. The Collector's tour in this district comprised a period of 92 days, in all of which 26 days were done by Mr. U. C. Batavyal and 66 by Mr. J. C. Price, who succeeded him on his transfer to Bogra. I give the latter's account of the tour in his own words:—

Malda.

"Between the 29th April and the 5th December 1894, Mr. Batavyal spent 26 days in the interior. In April he was out for one day, visiting Guziapara on the south-western border of the district in thana Kaliachak on the banks of the Ganges, as that locality had been the scene of a serious case of rioting attended with robbery committed by the people of the Pakour Raja. In July he was in camp for 10 days in the south and east of the district, visiting many important places on the banks of the Mahananda and Tangon rivers, and inspecting the outpost of Bamangala and the police-station at Gomasthapur. In this tour he also paid a visit to Debipur in thana Kaliachak, where a dacoity attended with murder had been committed. In his next trip, which began on the 1st November and lasted till the 12th idem, he at first proceeded up the river Kalindri as far as Kamalpur, a village in the extreme west of the district; and he next passed down the Ganges along the western and south-western frontier of the district to Turtipur, inspecting the tract on the left bank of the river as he moved along. Here he made special enquiry regarding the state of the Government khas mahal Amanut Sarkar Polashgachi, which was being cut away by the Ganges. From Turtipur he came back by way of Baroghoria, Nawabganj, and Muchia to head-quarters. In course of this tour he inspected police-stations and rural sub-registration offices, visited the important khas mahals, and also made a thorough inspection of the Bench Magistrates' office at Nawabganj. In December he was out only for two days, and merely inspected roads.

"I made the regular cold-weather tour, which began on the 19th December and ended on 31st March. In my first trip, which commenced on the 19th December, I visited the country on the western border of the district in the jurisdiction of thanas Rotna and Manickchak, and looked into the working of the Rajmahal ferry, and also paid a flying visit to the khas tahsil office at Panchanandpur. In January I made an extensive tour through the south and south-eastern parts of the districts comprising the thanas Kaliachak, Nawabganj, Gomasthapur, and Shibganj. In the beginning of February I visited Gazole, and proceeded as far as Deotola on the eastern border of the district. Then I went across country to Rotna, and after visiting Hyatpur, an important trading mart on the north-western corner of the district on the banks of the Kalindri, I returned to head-quarters *viâ* Mathurapur. In March I made a tour through the Barind tract on the south and south-eastern and eastern portions of the district. During these tours I inspected police-stations, excise shops, ferries, and cattle-pounds. I thoroughly inspected most of the district roads and looked into the working of the chaukidari system, and also made constant enquiries regarding the state of crops and the condition of people. Income-tax assesments were also occasionally tested by me. I spent 66 days in all in camp. Thus the joint tours of Mr. Batavyal and myself throughout the year extended over 92 days, being two days in excess of the minimum prescribed for this district. I may in fact say that all the miscellaneous details of district administration received attention from us. The tour diaries were also regularly submitted to you from time to time."

Mr. Price deserves the greatest credit for the energetic manner in which, at the sacrifice of personal convenience, he has made himself so quickly acquainted with every corner of his district and with all the details of its administration. His diaries are full of interesting and useful information.

9. Mr. Bernard, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, gives the following account of the combined tour of this district, which exceeded the prescribed period by 24 days:—

Sonthal Parganas.

"Mr. Carstairs made a tour of 36 days, travelling 469 miles by rail and tramway and 94 by road; Mr. Roe of 28 days, travelling 479 miles by rail and 183 by road. I was out for 80 days and made a journey of 452 miles by rail and 418 by road. Thus the total number of days the three District Officers were on tour was 144, and they travelled on an aggregate 1,400 miles by rail and tramway and 695 miles by road.

"The tours were spread over almost the whole of the year. They were made with a view to inspect all outlying subdivisional offices and other public institutions at the head-quarters of each subdivision. The Court of Wards' estates in the Sadar and Deoghur subdivisions were visited and the managers' offices inspected. I made an extensive tour through the Damin, inspected the municipalities of Deoghur and Sahibganj, all the outlying subdivisional offices, and some thanas."

All three officers deserve commendation for the extent of, and also for the nature of, the work done during their respective tours. They made themselves thoroughly accessible to the people and did a large amount of good work which does not appear in returns and statistics. The survival of the patriarchal system of Government in this district—in which personal character and influence are of so much importance—render touring in it exceptionally interesting, useful, and instructive.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

10. The following table shows the number of days spent by the different Subdivisional Officers on tour:—

District.	Subdivision.	Name of Officer.	Time spent on tour.	
1	2	3	4	
Monghyr...	Begusarai ...	Mr. H. Wheeler ...	97 days	Total 113 days.
		Babu Radha Kant Banerjee	16 "	
	Jamui ...	" Sita Kant Ghose ...	12 "	Total 90 "
		" Syam Lal Gupta ...	78 "	
Bhagalpur	Banka ...	Maulvi Gowhar Ail ...	155 "	
	Madhipura...	Mr. S. C. Roberts ... Babu Girendra Nath Chatterjee " Dena Nath Mookerjee ...	18 "	Total 94 "
		" Bhupati Chuckerbutty ...	76 "	
	Supaul ...	" Suresh Chunder Chatterjee	102 "	
Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	" Debi Prasad ...	119 "	
	Araria ...	" Saroda Prosad Sarkar ...	93 "	
Sonthal Parganas.	Deoghur ...	Mr. H. H. Heard ...	167 "	
	Godda ...	" F. E. Piffard ..	120 "	
	Jamtara ...	" A. W. Stark ...	123 "	
	Pakour ...	" E. McL. Smith ...	114 "	
	Rajmahal ...	" A. McGavin ...	138 "	Total 141 "
		" J. E. F. Pereira ...	3 "	

It will be seen that all the Subdivisional Officers have been on tour for the prescribed period of 90 days, and most of them for a good deal more. Mr. Wheeler, the Subdivisional Officer of Beguserai, devoted special attention to the working of the Village Chaukidari Act and to primary education. The tours of his *locum tenens*, Babu Radha Kant Banerjee, were chiefly taken up with enquiries into the damage done by the high floods of August last and the necessity of giving loans to the raiyats of those tracts which suffered most from them. In Madhipura the Subdivisional Officer, Babu Bhupati Chuckerbutty, specially enquired into the causes of non-realisation of criminal fines, realised arrear subscriptions due to local hospitals and dispensaries, made sanitary and other arrangements for the annual fair at Singheswar, and gave much attention to the prompt payment of chaukidars and the administration of the Village Chaukidari Act.

Babu S. C. Chatterjee in the Supaul subdivision gave special attention to Government estates, income-tax, Nipal frontier boundary disputes and the realisation of agricultural loans outstanding since the scarcity of 1892. Both the Subdivisional Officers of the Purnea district made useful tours, as they did last year, but there is nothing in the Collector's account of them deserving of special

mention. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas gives the following account of the tours made by his Subdivisional Officers:—

Sadar.

"Mr. Roe was out for 106 days and travelled 565 miles by rail and 571 by road. While on tour he inspected roads, bunds, forests, and Damin bungalows. He inspected almost all mutation centres, and devoted a greater portion of his time to excise matters, being himself the officer in charge of the Excise Department.

Deoghur.

"Mr. Heard, the Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur, was on tour for 167 days. He was unable to go out during the first four months of the year on account of a riding accident, which confined him in the house for 19 weeks. He visited nearly all parts of the subdivision, inspected schools, pounds, excise shops, roads and other matters of public interest, he tried some bad livelihood cases on the spot, and verified reports about outstanding fines, inspected works of improvements in Court of Wards' estates, and conducted elections of headmen.

Godda.

"Mr. Piffard was on tour for 120 days. His tour extended over nine months of the year. He inspected roads and other works of public interest, making estimates of new works and enquiries in land dispute cases. He did mutation work also.

Jamtara.

"The Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Stark, made a tour of 123 days. During this time he inspected roads and villages, marked out better lines for roads, and looked to sanitary improvements. He made local enquiries in several bad livelihood cases, and paid special attention to the working of the village chaukidars, sardar chaukidars and ghatwals.

Pakour.

"Mr. Smith was out on tour for 114 days. He visited nearly the whole of the subdivision. During the cold weather he made enquiries about the state of crops and the condition of the people. He inspected roads and lands in Government estates, made enquiries about the cultivation of lands by foreigners in the Damin and in many other matters of detail, explained excise matters to the people, and enquired about bad characters and registration of vital statistics.

Rajmahal.

"Mr. McGavin was out for 138 days and Mr. Pereira for 3 days, the total number of days spent by them on tour being 141. This tour was devoted to making miscellaneous, local and judicial enquiries, to the inspection of bunds, roads and other work of public utility, enquiring about crops, the revision of chaukidari beats in the Damin, and attending to all legitimate representations of the people."

The favourable remarks made on the tour of the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, apply equally to the tours of the Subdivisional Officers, who all did excellent work, made themselves accessible to the people and thoroughly acquainted with the condition, wants, and general affairs of their subdivisions.

The tours of all officers were rendered unusually pleasant and cheerful by the abundant harvests which the whole of the Division enjoyed during the year under report.

(d) Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries by—

(1) Commissioner.

11. I inspected all the district offices during the year. Those of Monghyr, Purnea, Malda, and the Sonthal Parganas were very thoroughly and minutely examined in all departments. The Bhagalpur offices, which I had similarly inspected in detail during the previous year, were more cursorily examined, but the Road Cess Revaluation Office was thoroughly overhauled. All the district treasuries were inspected by me, except those of Malda and Monghyr, the inspection of which had not fallen due at the time of my visits to those districts. I found the district offices generally in good order, but those of Monghyr and Bhagalpur suffer much from the overcrowding of clerks; and the establishments there, specially in the English Department, are not capable of coping with the work they have to do. A new treasury building now under construction at Monghyr will considerably relieve the demand for space there. At Bhagalpur it was proposed to move some of the offices into the old jail

buildings, part of which is now occupied as his office by the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle. The scheme fell through, as the buildings are required for the accommodation of a Police Training School. Financial pressure alone has prevented my persistently pressing the need for more accommodation on the attention of Government. In several of the offices inspected I found a lamentable disregard of neatness and cleanliness. Black and greasy punkah frills were conspicuous in many offices, and in Purnea I found that the sweeper had used the underpart of the court platforms (or *ijlas*) as a receptacle for the daily sweepings of the floors. The number of microbes and disease germs hatched by this process must have been considerable, and it must have had a prejudicial effect on the health of the officers concerned. The treasuries which I inspected were all found to be in good order, though the want of accommodation above referred to presses severely on the Treasury and Tauzi Departments of the Bhagalpur Collectorate, and renders the introduction of the rules in the new Tauzi Manual a matter of considerable difficulty.

(2) *Collectors.*

12. All the Collectors in the Division inspected their own offices and treasuries twice during the year. Mr. Skrine, the Collector of Bhagalpur, in spite of the adverse remarks made in paragraph 14 of my last year's report, made his inspection chiefly by proxy. As his inspection report he forwarded a long string of questions from the Board's Inspection Manual with the replies thereto of his subordinates and his comments thereon. This was done in direct contravention of the Board's orders (Board's circular No. 2 of February 1895), which are to the following effect:—

"Such reports need not contain all the minute details of each inspection, but should give the general results in such manner as to indicate the condition of the office or department inspected, and to place prominently before the Commissioner any matters on which any action or orders on his part appear to be called for, or which he should be informed of."

As I pointed out in last year's report, it is an obvious waste of time and stationery to copy out the questions *in extenso*, and an equally unprofitable task for me to wade through them and extract their essence.

(*e*) (1) *and* (2).

13. The subdivisional offices and treasuries were all inspected once by me (except the Rajmahal sub-treasury) and twice by the District Officers. As a rule they were found to be in good order, and the inspection reports contain nothing of special importance.

As one result of my inspection of the Supaul and Madhipura subdivisional offices, I may note that the thana of Bangaon has since been taken away from the former and added to the latter, in order to equalise the work of the two subdivisions (*vide* Government notification No. 2825J., dated 20th May 1895). I think a general tribute of praise is due to all the Subdivisional Officers of this Division, and especially to Mr. E. McLaren Smith of Pakour, for the very excellent state of their offices and for their general grasp of the executive administration in spite of the (sometimes very heavy) judicial work which always has to be done, and from which District Officers are generally free.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

14. The main features of the year's weather were the scarcity of rainfall at the beginning of the rains and their unusual prolongation into the month of November, which did some damage to the standing winter rice crops. Heavy floods in the months of July and August caused a considerable loss of *bhadoi* and early rice crops in the Monghyr and Malda districts, but this was compensated by the good *rabi* crop which followed. In the former district a sum of Rs. 16,387 was distributed under the Agriculturists' Loans Act chiefly to the tenants on Government dearahs, but in the latter no remedial measures were considered necessary. A marked feature of the year's rainfall was the absence of rain during the period, December to March. As the rainy season was prolonged well into November, a considerable amount of moisture remained

in the soil, and the *rabi* crops did not suffer as they would otherwise have done from the failure of the usual winter rains. On the whole the *distribution* of the rainfall was favourable to agricultural operations.

15. The following table shows at a glance the rainfall of each district during the year (compared with the average of the previous ten years) and the outturn of its principal crops:—

District.	Rainfall.		Outturn of crops, taking 16 annas as the average outturn.			Remarks.
	Average of 10 years.	In 1894-95.	Bhadoi.	Winter rice.	Rabi.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monghyr ...	46·40	53·97	10¾	16	12½	The figures in column 2 are taken from the Bengal Administration Reports. Those in column 3 are from the District Annual Administration Reports. Those in columns 4 to 6 are taken from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture's final reports.
Bhagalpur ...	51·67	49·09	15½	17¼	15¼	
Purnea ...	71·06	73·84	16	16⅔	13	
Malda ...	54·18	60·42	12¾	16	16	
Sonthal Parganas	57·09	64·93	13	17	13	
Divisional average	56·08	60·44	13½	16	14	

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

16. The general health of the Division showed a marked deterioration during the year under report, as will appear from the detailed accounts of each district given below. The large increase in the death-rate is partly due to the excessive rainfall and to floods in some tracts, but generally to the unusual prolongation of the rains into the month of November. It may also be partly due, as claimed by some of the District Officers, to improved registration.

General.

17. The year under report was a most unhealthy one. The total number of deaths registered was 94,816 against 55,498 in the preceding year. The mortality during the months of April, May, and June was more than double that of the corresponding months of the year 1893. The lowest monthly mortality was in February and the highest in October. The thana which showed the highest mortality was Jamalpur, where the death-rate was 63·53 per mille of the population, and that which showed the lowest mortality was Chakai, where it was 34·53 per mille. Cholera prevailed in the district throughout the year, except in the month of January. The total number of deaths from this disease was 9,166, which is the highest on record since the year 1887. Small-pox also raged throughout the year. The total mortality from small-pox (1,030) was also the highest recorded ever since the year 1878. The disease, however, which caused the greatest devastation was fever, from which 73,835 persons died during the year. The unhealthiness is attributed by the Civil Surgeon to the want of proper drainage and to the contamination of the water of the wells, from which the majority of people draw their drinking water, by sub-soil accumulation of the filth of ages.

Monghyr.

18. The number of deaths registered during the year 1894 in this district was 83,418 against 58,145 in the year 1893, giving a death-rate of 41·03 per mille against 28·6 in the preceding year. The number of deaths caused by fever was 67,156. Cholera raged in an almost epidemic form and prevailed throughout the year with more or less severity: 7,594 persons died of it during the year against only 990 in the preceding year. There were only 430 cases of small-pox against 1,185 in the year 1893.

Bhagalpur.

The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that the increase in the number of deaths is due to more accurate registration and not to any abnormal unhealthiness, but the District Magistrate does not endorse this view.

Purnea.

19. The general health of the district of Purnea during the year under report was not as good as it was in the previous year. This is accounted for by the unusual lateness of the rains. Though the rainfall was less than in the preceding year, more rain fell in September and October than in the earlier months. Fever of a malarial type prevailed all the year round, and it raged most severely during the months from September to January. The Collector reports that the lateness of the rains, together with the unusual cold, caused a great increase in mortality amongst children from fever and its complications. The total number of deaths registered in this district during the year 1894 was 64,337, of which 58,682 were due to fevers, 3,482 to cholera, 55 to small-pox, 83 to dysentery and diarrhœa, and 2,035 to all other cases.

Malda.

20. The general health of this district is reported to have been somewhat better than in the year 1893. The total number of deaths registered was 32,056 against 32,947 in the preceding year, giving a death-rate of 39·3 per mille of population as compared with 40·4. Of the total number of deaths registered, 27,685 were caused by fever, 2,692 by cholera, and the rest by other diseases. There was no death from small-pox during the year under report.

Sonthal Parganas.

21. The number of deaths registered during the year 1894 in the district of the Sonthal Parganas was 45,061 against 30,360 in the year 1893, giving a death-rate of 25·68 per mille of population against 17·30 in the preceding year. The increase is said by the Deputy Commissioner to be due to better reporting, for no part of the district was specially unhealthy during the year under report. Some of the Subdivisional Officers in this district devoted their particular attention to the subject of registration of births and deaths, and the Deputy Commissioner is taking action to secure an improvement in this direction in other parts of the district where there is most room for it. There were some cases of small-pox and cholera in the Godda subdivision, but not of an epidemic nature; otherwise the health of the district was generally good.

In connection with the subject of public health the Deputy Commissioner states that the scheme which Mr. McGavin, the Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal, took in hand last year with a view to improve the drainage of the Rajmahal marshes, has been considerably forwarded, and that it is hoped that if this improvement can be effected (which will depend upon the provision of funds), it will greatly reduce malarial fever, which is very prevalent in the town of Rajmahal.

VACCINATION.

Monghyr.

22. Compulsory vaccination was in force in all the municipal areas within this district. Vaccination was carried on in both rural and urban areas under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon, except in the town of Jamalpur (East Indian Railway), where the Railway Medical Officer supervised them. The operations were somewhat retarded on account of the general unhealthiness of the district. The Civil
few
nators reports that there was no actual demand for vaccination, and that very
The total number their children to be vaccinated unless pressed by the vacci-
52,109 against 54,73...ver, there was no positive opposition to their operations.
nations was 51,115 aga...cinations in this district during the year 1894-95 was
23. The number of ... preceding year. The number of successful vacci-
...,451.

Bhagalpur.

...nary vaccinations performed in this district during
was 196 against 139; 56 the year 1894-95 was 56,414 against 60,268 in the
nation were successful. preceding year. The number of revaccinations
occurred during the yea...2 cases of vaccination and 119 cases of revacci-
of Supaul and Madhipur...e Collector reports that 430 cases of small-pox
...ainst 1,185 in the year 1893. The subdivisions
said to have been entirely free from this disease,

while the Sadar subdivision reported 283 cases, of which Colgong and Sultanganj registered 195 and 64 cases, respectively. In the Banka subdivision 56 cases occurred in thana Amarpur.

Purnea.

24. The number of primary vaccinations during the year 1894-95 was 62,880 against 59,864 in the preceding year, and of revaccinations 127 against 31; 99·56 per cent. of the primary vaccinations and 61·35 of the revaccinations were successful.

Malda.

25. Vaccination was carried on in this district both by licensed vaccinators and by paid agency. The total number of operations performed during the year was 31,181 against 27,826 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 3,355 cases; 31,019 were successful, 160 unsuccessful, and the result of two is unknown. The rate of successful primary vaccinations was 99·81 per cent. against 99·7 in the preceding year.

Sonthal Parganas.

26. The number of persons vaccinated during the year in the Sonthal Parganas was 61,935 against 57,808 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 4,127 persons. Strenuous efforts were made to make the people of the Godda subdivision understand the advantage of vaccination, and the result appears to have been very successful. The Marwari residents of Jamtara and Sahibganj were at first opposed to their children being vaccinated, but subsequently consented. In one part of Deoghur Mr. Heard, the Subdivisional Officer, had himself vaccinated publicly, and the example is said to have had a very good effect. Vaccination is becoming more popular every day in the Sonthal Parganas, and inoculation is now almost unknown. The appointment of Sonthals and other residents as vaccinators in the Pakour subdivision has had the effect of breaking down the prejudices of the people, and children are now freely presented for vaccination. Dr. Kelly, the Civil Medical Officer, is said to have taken special interest in this work as he did last year.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

27. Taking the Division as a whole, the condition of the people was, owing to good harvests, fairly prosperous in spite of the continued tendency towards a rise in, or perhaps I should say equalisation of, prices due to improved communications. The following remarks made by the Collector of Monghyr as regards his district are to the point and of general application:—

"On the whole the material condition of the people during the year under report did not materially change.

"Trade has been brisk, and it was a profitable year to the trading community.

"The cultivating classes in the tracts not subjected to inundation were better off owing to the rise in the prices of food-grains. The condition of the labouring class was deleteriously affected by the rise in the price of food-grains, when there was little or no corresponding rise in their scale of remuneration.

"The middle classes are helped by the fact that they nearly all have some land under cultivation when they do not indulge in unnecessary luxuries.

"The condition of the man who has received a sufficient smattering of education to make him despise the trade of his forefathers, while not enough to make him succeed at the Bar or in Government employment, is unsatisfactory.

"The landholding classes are largely indebted, and their expenses have increased more than their incomes. A large proportion of them are in the hands of mahajans, from whose clutches they find it difficult to extricate themselves.

"That a desire for better food, better clothing, and better mode of living has sprung up in the minds of all classes of people, admits of no doubt whatever. Gold and silver ornaments are more common, and brass utensils have usurped the places of earthen pots. Shoes, umbrellas, and better dresses are now more extensively used than before, and articles of food which were formerly considered as luxuries are now in common use. With the opening of railroads and other communications and owing to the activity in trade, the expenditure of all classes of people is increasing."

The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes:—

"There has been a distinct improvement in the condition of the people owing to the plentiful harvests at all seasons of the year. The surplus population of the district, and those who have no cultivation of their own, find employment on railways, stone quarries, and buildings. Some emigrate to tea gardens, and others enroll themselves to serve Government as coolies in the Lushai Hills. The Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal reports that the deficient outturn of the Indian-corn and bajra crops among the paharia population of his subdivision was amply compensated by the profit they made from the cultivation of sabai grass, the unrestricted sale of which was referred to in last year's report. Its cultivation is rapidly spreading, and it is apprehended that this may tend to denude the hills of the few trees they still contain. Measures will be taken to check such devastation. It has been arranged that the paharias shall not hypothecate more than one year's crop, and this has saved them from the extortionate demands of the mahajans who had hitherto been extorting agreements from them for periods ranging from five to seven years on very inadequate and unfair terms. Again, the order forbidding mahajans and other outsiders to go into the hills and cut sabai grass has furnished employment to hundreds of people resident in the hills.

In Purnea there are large tracts of uncultivated land used chiefly for grazing, which relieve the pressure of the people on the soil and tend to improve the material condition of the people. The ravages of the river Kosi, however, render a good deal of such land uncultivable.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

Monghyr.

28. The number of emigrants registered during the year 1894-95 under the Inland Emigration Act was 165 against 195 in the preceding year. Fifty-one of these were males, 45 females, and 69 dependants. The Magistrate states that the decrease in the number of emigrants registered is due to an increased resort to free emigration. The number of emigrants registered under the Colonial Emigration Act was 31 against 53 in the preceding year. Twenty of these were males, seven females, and four dependants. There was no recruitment through the agency of female recruiters. One criminal case was brought against a recruiter working under the free emigration system in this district. After detaining two boys at his house for one night on promise of finding them work at Baidyanath, the recruiter attempted to take them to Assam, when he was detected by the Railway Police at Jamalpur. He was tried under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and to a fine of Rs. 50.

Bhagalpur.

29. There was no emigration from the district of Bhagalpur during the year under report. The Collector writes that the pressure of population in this district is not so great as in the western districts of Bihar, and that waste lands are still available for cultivation. This is also the case in Purnea. This accounts for the absence of any tendency on the part of the labouring classes to emigrate. The case in which two girls were enticed away by certain recruiters from the Banka subdivision during the preceding year was brought to a close during the year under report. Three persons implicated in the case were convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two and-a-half years each under sections 363 and 417 of the Indian Penal Code. There was no immigration on a large scale into this district, but cultivators from western districts occasionally come and take up land and then gradually settle down on it. Some tailors and blacksmiths from Monghyr recently settled at Banka.

Purnea.

30. There is no regular emigration from, or immigration into, the district of Purnea. The supply of labour in this district is rather less than the demand, and casual labourers come from other districts for work. Large numbers of labourers pass through this district in search of work further east.

Malda.

31. As in the previous year there was very little emigration from this district during last year. The labouring classes in this district have no inducement for going out of it, as they find sufficient employment in their own fields and in the numerous

silk filatures. On the contrary, thousands of upcountry people come into this district in the cold season for employment in harvesting and in road-making and repairing, returning home when their temporary work is at an end. As in Purnea, large gangs of coolies from the North-Western Provinces pass through this district in October and November on their way to Eastern Bengal, returning in the spring. The Sonthal colonies in this district are reported to be adding to their number every year.

Sonthal Parganas.

32. Of the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham's system of emigration to Assam, the Deputy Commissioner writes:—"The scheme devised by my predecessor, Mr. R. Carstairs, in consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham for providing a safe means of emigration to Assam, has been in force during the year under review. Only some of the tea gardens have adopted it. Their agent in Dumka is Mr. W. F. Adlam, who, as far as integrity and zeal goes, is all that could be desired."

The number of emigrants registered by recruiters was only 30, of whom 8 were males, 13 females, and 9 dependants. The free emigration system, however, worked briskly. It has been ascertained that as many as 592 coolies were recruited from the Deoghur subdivision alone under this system, 112 from Jamtara, and 22 from Rajmahal. Yet this cannot be said to represent the actual number taken, as accurate information on this point cannot be obtained. No statistics are available for the other subdivisions.

Recruitment through *arkatis* has abated, but it has not altogether disappeared. Garden sardars from Assam, the Duars and other tea districts come with the necessary certificates and take away coolies unnoticed. This has occurred both at the Sadar and in the subdivisions, and the local officers have not as yet been able to put a stop to the practice. When the keepers of unlicensed depôts at Dumka were called upon to explain why the garden sardars whose certificates were received by the Deputy Commissioner did not present themselves before him nor register any coolies, their reply was that the sardars found that they could not get any coolies and had left the district in consequence. The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, writes :—

"It is reported by the Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur that complaints about persons being enticed away were many, but only three cases and three persons were sent up for trial, one under section 363 and two under 341, Indian Penal Code. In the case under the first section the accused was discharged, but in the last two conviction was obtained." I quote below Mr. Heard's remarks about abuses in connection with emigration :—

"I am strongly convinced that many abuses in connection with the so-called free emigration system go on, and that of the cases that actually occur few only come to light, and fewer still end in conviction. I have expressed before in various letters to your office my view that to a certain extent the law itself seems to blame for the abuses that prevail."

He thinks that there is no remedy for a man whose wife is abducted and sent away secretly to a tea garden. The only section applicable is section 417, Indian Penal Code, "cheating," but it is not easy to work it practically. The following case is quoted by him as an instance in point:—"A Dome complained to him that a woman of his own caste, whose brother is a cooly sardar, came to him and asked him to let his wife go to the assistance of a Sonthal woman in labour in an adjoining village. It was promised that the wife should return that evening. The man agreed and went off to his work. There was no wife at home when he got back, and proceeding at once to the Sonthal's house he learnt that the Sonthalin was not even *enciente*. The Domni is still missing, and the husband is left with an unweaned infant on his hands. The wife is probably over 16, so section 361 will not apply, and section 417 will most probably not do, not because sections 24 and 25 are not satisfied, but because there are seldom any reliable witnesses to the plausible pretext by which a recruiter's victims are decoyed from the home roof."

There were fewer cases of abduction of coolies than in 1893-94. The details of those which were of a heinous nature have been fully given in the quarterly returns of criminal cases connected with emigration, and it does not appear necessary to reproduce them here. The most important case may, however, be mentioned. One Mr. Crow was charged by Chewku Manjhi with

having enticed away his daughter, under 16 years of age, from Dumka. The girl was traced to Assam and brought back thence. A charge of kidnapping under section 363, Indian Penal Code, was proved against Mr. Crow, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 350, or in default to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a term of two months. The sentence appears to be inadequate; but as the accused has since died, no action can be taken to enhance it.

After their own harvest is gathered many Sonthals with their families are in the habit of temporarily emigrating to Malda, Dinajpur, and to the tea districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling in search of employment. Some acquire lands in these places and settle there, but the majority return home again. This movement was less marked during the year under report owing to the good harvest enjoyed by the Sonthals.

The Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, reports that the enlistment of coolies for Chittagong is still popular, and that they are collected for this work without any difficulty. Since the close of the year Mr. W. F. Adlam, the agent for the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, has been permitted by the Deputy Commissioner, as an experimental measure, to manage the business of collecting and despatching coolies to Chittagong free of charge. If he does the work satisfactorily the Deputy Commissioner proposes to ask the Commissioner of Chittagong to correspond with him direct.

There is no immigration into this district except for work in connection with the East Indian Railway.

33. In connection with the subject of emigration I attach a copy of an advertisement which appeared in the *Englishman* of 25th April 1895, and which hardly requires any comment—

"*Wanted—A partner to advance Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 for the cooly trade,* i.e., *to supply coolies to tea gardens through their agents in Calcutta; a very very profitable business; guaranteed cent. per cent. profit. For further particulars apply in first instance to 'Investor,' care of this paper.*"

34. The inspection of depôts under the Inland Emigration Act during the year has not been so frequent or searching as it ought to have been, and the attention of the District Officers concerned has been specially drawn by Government to the defect.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

Prices.

35. Taking the Division as a whole, the prices of wheat and salt remained nearly the same as in the preceding year. In the district of Monghyr wheat, common rice, and salt fell, while grain slightly rose, in price. Prices were somewhat higher in the Jamui subdivision than in the other subdivisions. The failure of the bhadoi crops in the *deara* tracts tended to increase prices there for a short time, but the excellent outturn of the winter rice crop brought them to their level. There was a fall in the price of common rice throughout the district of Bhagalpur due to the excellence of the winter rice crop which was above the average. Prices were not generally affected by export and import, but were almost entirely determined by the local harvests. In Purnea common rice sold at 16 seers a rupee at the beginning of the year, and after a rise in July and August and a fall in October and again in December, it continued to sell at 20 seers a rupee until the close of the year. There was some fluctuation in the price of wheat, but the prices of other food-grains continued favourable throughout the year.

Owing to a good harvest and to decreased exports the price of common rice in the district of Malda was a little easier than in the preceding year, but the price of wheat rose from 16 seers in 1893-94 to 12 seers 4 chitaks in the year under report. Large exportation, combined with a deficient outturn, caused the price of this staple to rule higher.

The principal food staples of the district of the Sonthal Parganas are rice and Indian-corn. Owing to the favourable outturn the price of common rice was low. Indian-corn, on which the Sonthals mainly live, was plentiful, and they were consequently well fed and prosperous. Wheat and gram are not staple articles of food in this district, and they are not much grown there.

Wages.

36. Wages of labour remained almost stationary. There is, if anything, a slight tendency towards a rise, but no marked changes took place during the year under report. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes that in and near towns

masons and carpenters are in greater request than before, and that this fact has tended to increase their wages. As I remarked last year, wages do not appear to fluctuate with or to rise so rapidly as prices.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

37. The principal manufactures of the district of Monghyr continued to be opium, molasses, saltpetre, indigo, and guns. It appears that 31,774 bighas of land were cultivated with poppy against 31,086 bighas in the preceding year. The outturn of opium was 2,587 maunds against 1,927 maunds in the year 1893-94. Thus there was an increase both in the area under cultivation and in outturn, but it is stated that the outturn was an average one, and it compares favourably with the previous year only because the latter year was unusually bad for poppy. Molasses manufactured in this district is exported to Calcutta and other places. Saltpetre is manufactured chiefly in the Begusarai subdivision, where there are many manufactories and refineries. Guns are largely manufactured and exported to Lower Bengal. The demand for Monghyr-made guns is very large owing to their cheapness. During the year under report 3,661 guns and pistols were manufactured against 3,799 in the previous year. The indigo season was a favourable one, and as prices were fair, most of the concerns made good profits. The statistics which have been received from four factories show that the total outturn in them was 4,888 maunds. In the preceding year the outturn in seven factories was only 3,705 maunds. Ghi and hides are also extensively manufactured and cured in this district and exported to Calcutta and other places. Among minor articles of manufacture may be mentioned ebony boxes, walking sticks, brackets, chairs, cane baskets and fancy articles made of straw, which find a ready sale in the district, all over Bihar, and in a part of the North-Western Provinces.

Monghyr.

38. The principal articles of manufacture of this district are *tassar* silk, indigo and molasses. During the year under report Rs. 1,78,270 worth of *tassar* silk cloth was exported from this district against Rs. 2,18,719 in the preceding year. The falling off in the export was due to the rise in the price of cocoons. There were 19 indigo factories at work in this district during the year under report, and the outturn was 1,834 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,41,888, against 1,172 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,02,560, in the year before. The cultivation of sugarcane and manufacture of sugar and molasses are steadily extending in the Supaul and Banka subdivisions.

Bhagalpur.

39. The principal manufactures of this district are indigo, country cloth, blankets, brassware, wood-work, gunny-bags, mats, molasses, and *bidri* work. The season was favourable to the growth of indigo, and the outturn was satisfactory. The prices obtained were also favourable. Country cloth and blanket are manufactured chiefly to supply local want. Some of the former is also exported to Nipal. The brassware, *bidri* work, and gunny-bag industries are on the decline. The wood-work consists chiefly of the making of cart wheels, which, owing to their durability, are in great demand and are sold in the district as well as in the surrounding districts. The mat industry, which is carried on chiefly near Kishanganj, has received an impetus by the opening of the Kishanganj railway line. Molasses are also manufactured chiefly in the Kishanganj subdivision and to a smaller extent in the Araria subdivision. The introduction of cane-pressing mills has given an impetus to this industry. A large quantity of the molasses is exported to Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, and Nipal.

Purnea.

40. The principal manufactures of the district of Malda are silk (including the various kinds of silk fabrics), indigo and brass and bell-metal-ware. There were two silk factories under European management and numerous native silk filatures at work. The two European factories produced 41,810lbs. of silk of the estimated value of Rs. 3,46,410 against 67,920lbs. of the estimated value of Rs. 6,67,187 in the previous year. The estimated value of the silk produced in the native filatures was Rs. 11,50,000 against Rs. 14,00,000. The indigo cultivation in this district proved more successful than in the preceding year. The outturn

Malda.

was 1,395 against 1,132 maunds. The manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils continued to be the same as in the previous year. There was no improvement or decline.

Sonthal Parganas.

41. Indigo and country cloth were the chief manufactures of this district. There were 15 factories, three of which did not work during the year. The outturn of indigo in the remaining 12 factories was 436 maunds against 264 maunds in the year before. Country cloth, which is preferred by the poorer people as being thicker and stronger than imported cloths, is manufactured for use in the district.

Mines.

42. The only districts in this Division where there are mines or quarries are Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. Two mica quarries were worked in the Jamui subdivision of the former district, and the output was 86 maunds against 260 maunds in the preceding year. The stone quarried at Dharahra continued to be worked by Mr. Ambler.

There are four coal mines in the Sonthal Parganas, of which the most important is that at Madankata. The output from this mine during the year 1894 was 40,227 tons of coal against 23,660 tons in the preceding year. Owing to the coal-strike in England last year the price of coal ran high, and this Company made the best of the opportunity. It is reported, however, that the mine is nearly exhausted. The other coal mines call for no remarks; they yielded altogether only 738 tons of coal. There are several stone quarries in this district near the East Indian Railway. The stone is used for railway ballast and for the roads of the Municipality of Calcutta and of the District Boards of Hooghly and Burdwan. A clay pit was also leased out by Government in the Rajmahal subdivision for three years at an annual rental of Rs. 370.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

43. The trade routes of the districts of this Division, with the exception of Purnea, were the same as before. The description given by the Collector of Purnea of the trade routes of his district is quoted *in extenso*. He writes :—

"No great change is observable in the principal trade routes of the district. The opening of the Barsoi-Kishanganj Railway line has attracted a good deal of the traffic of Kishanganj subdivision, but the boat route by the Mahanadi river is still followed as being the least expensive.

"The merchants of Pichlsla-Kuttigola and other places on the Mahanadi still send a good proportion of their commodities by the river route to Bhadreswar and Calcutta. The boat routes of the Kosi and Ferriani from the Araria subdivision have been entirely abandoned. In course of time there can be no doubt that the railway will engross the whole traffic of the district.

"The extension of the Barsoi-Kishanganj line to Siliguri with good feeder roads, connecting the principal trade centres with the railway stations, seems very desirable to open up that portion of the district, and it will be a source of large income to the railway. The reduced special rates for certain goods proposed in my last report have, I am glad to notice, been made, and I have no doubt that in time a large proportion of the river traffic will pass on to the railway."

Monghyr.

44. The import of European piece-goods showed an increase over the preceding year, which, the Collector says, was due to the better general condition of the people and to the good outturn of crops. The import of country produce also was over the average. The import of rice was larger, and that of salt was smaller than in the preceding year. The import of wheat was about the same during the past two years. These temporary variations, which might have been caused by fluctuations in prices, are not in fact capable of satisfactory explanation. Except in the cases of wheat and ghi, the export trade in the most important commodities showed a falling off as compared with the preceding year. The Collector has been unable to ascertain the reason for the decrease.

Bhagalpur.

45. From the statistics of rail-borne traffic received by the Collector from the District Traffic Superintendent of the East Indian Railway for the six railway stations within the Sadar subdivision, it appears that the principal articles of export were rice, wheat, and oilseeds, other food-grains, and jute, and of import European

piece-goods and salt. There was a general falling off in export during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The import trade in European piece-goods was rather dull, but that in salt showed a rise.

Trade with Nipal.

On this subject the Collector writes:—"The value of articles exported from and imported to Supaul from Nipal as registered in the three registering offices was Rs. 5,69,115 and Rs. 4,60,277 against Rs. 6,00,442 and Rs. 3,01,093 of the previous year. But this does not represent the correct figures, as a large quantity escapes registration by being carried through routes lying between the intermediate stations."

Purnea.

46. I cannot do better than quote the Collector's account of the import and export trade of his district. He writes:—

"The principal articles of export were jute, tobacco, rice, paddy, mustard and hides. An increase is observable in almost every article exported. Rice and paddy are taken in considerable quantities to Revelganj, Chapra, Arrah, and other places in Bihar, a portion finding its way even to Ghazipur. The goods are sent down by rail to Manihari ghat, whence they are taken by country boats to the places aforesaid. Forbesganj is the chief centre of this rice and paddy trade, the supply whereof is received to a large extent from the Nipal Terai. Mustard and hides are sent down to Calcutta and jute and tobacco to Bhadreswar and Calcutta, the two principal marts in Lower Bengal.

"Jute is daily becoming a very important article of the export trade of this district. Messrs. Ralli Brothers of Calcutta have opened a screw-house at Kasba and established sub-agencies at Forbesganj and Kishanganj. Cultivators have been growing jute to a considerable extent on account of the increased demand for this article of trade and the ready market they find for it. They also find its cultivation in some years much more profitable than paddy, but it it is a speculative crop.

"The principal articles of import were European piece-goods, salt, iron, brass and copper wares, cotton, kerosine oil, sugar, and gold and silver. There was an increase in almost every article of import, except rice and paddy. The successive good harvests of the preceding years did not necessitate the bringing in of paddy, in any considerable quantity, to the district. The supply was more than the requirements of the district, and thus it was able to export a large quantity of its produce.

"The increase in European piece-goods is remarkable. The general prosperity of the people consequent on the good harvests of successive years enabled them to purchase new clothes and to celebrate a larger number of marriages. The increase in kerosine oil is also considerable; cheapness is its principal characteristic, and people are learning to use it to a considerable extent.

"A large increase is also observable in salt. It was necessary to bring in a large quantity of this article to replenish depleted stocks of the previous year. The increase in the other articles of import is not great, and does not require special mention. They are due to fluctuations in trade."

Trade with Nipal.

The trade with Nipal is daily growing in importance with the increased trade of the district and with increased facilities for transit. The principal articles of exports were rice, paddy, jute, mustard, and tobacco. All these articles showed an increase over the figures of the preceding year, except mustard and jute. The decrease cannot be satisfactorily accounted for. The principal articles of import were European piece-goods, salt, iron, betel-nuts, sugar, and kerosine oil. All these articles, except sugar, show an increase.

Malda.

47. The principal articles of export from this district were the same as in the preceding year, viz., rice, wheat, oil-seeds, pulses, silk, silk-cloth, jute, indigo, metal-ware, cocoons and mangoes. The principal articles of import were European piece-goods, cotton twist, salt and kerosine oil. The export of rice which was taken to the North-West Provinces fell off from 8,00,000 in 1893-94 to 7,00,000 maunds during the year under report. The export trade in wheat, raw silk cocoons, and metal-ware was normal; that in kalai and pulses was dull, and

the export of silk fabrics was smaller than in the preceding year. The import of European piece-goods, cotton twist, and kerosine oil increased, and that of salt was normal.

Sonthal Parganas.

48. The Deputy Commissioner reports that trade was, as usual, very brisk in the eastern parts of his district, viz., in the Rajmahal and Pakour subdivisions, where the lines of communication were the East Indian Railway and the river Ganges. In the Deoghur and Jamtara subdivisions trade was less brisk, but was more active than in the Sadar and Godda subdivisions. The principal articles of export were grain, pulses, oil-seeds, sugar, unrefined, tobacco, lac, tassar cocoons, stone metal, hides, buffalo horns, and sabai grass. Mohua was also exported from this district, but accurate statistics are not available. Those of import were European piece-goods, kerosine oil, spices, salt, gunny-bags, and brass-ware. The export of sabai grass was considerable. The grass was despatched to the Bally, Titagar, and other paper mills. The export of lac was not large. The trade in hides and bones expanded. The import trade increased generally during the year. The number of cattle registered in the Hiranpur cattle market was 27,814 against 33,722 in the year 1893-94. No satisfactory explanation is available of the large falling off in this trade.

The District Officers have not been able to make much use in their present reports of the statistics furnished by the Railway authorities and the Government under orders passed in Statistical Department circular No. 2, dated the 16th April 1895, on the subject of statistics of river and rail-borne traffic. Long after the submission of their Annual General Administration Reports the District Officers of Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Malda, and the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, forwarded to this office, without comments, the statements of "up" and "down" import and export boat traffic carried along the Nadia rivers; and the District Officer of Monghyr alone submitted the statement of boat traffic along the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. Only the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas and the Collector of Bhagalpur have submitted figures of rail-borne traffic. It is hoped that all the statements ordered by Government will be received by the District Officers in time for incorporation in their reports for the current year, and that they will be fully reviewed by them in their next reports. Figures for two years will then be available for comparison. Their special attention will be called to this important subject early next year and before their next reports become due.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

49. The most important administrative change made during the year was the formation of a separate Arrear Collection Department in each district under Government Order No. 1648L.R., dated the 22nd March 1894. It is yet too early to give final opinion on the results of this scheme, as it was in operation only for a part of the year. So far as I have been able to judge, however, it has been of considerable advantage.

A revised scale of apprentices for mufassal offices, *i.e.*, 20 per cent. on the number of permanent employés in the whole office (instead of 10 as before), was sanctioned by Government in their No. 5959M.A., dated the 15th November last.

Two outposts, one at Harda and the other at Assuragarh, in the Purnea district, and the outpost of Bholahat in the Malda district, were abolished; and the outposts at Manikchak and Tulsihatta in Malda were converted into thanas.

The Sadar Munsif of Malda was vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for trial of suits up to the value of Rs. 100.

The following Acts of the Governor-General in Council were extended during the year to the Sonthal Parganas, viz.—

Act V of 1881, Probate and Administration.
Act I of 1894, Land Acquisition.

A Bench of Honorary Magistrates was established for the first time at Deoghur in the Sonthal Parganas. Messrs. W. M. Smith and W. C. Müller, both retired Deputy Magistrates, were invested with powers to try cases

(sitting alone) at Madhupur and Barkope, respectively. The latter has since resigned and left the country.

The Sultanganj Bench was made independent during the year under report.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

50. Both births and deaths were registered by the police throughout the Division. In the non-police tracts of the Sonthal Parganas they were recorded by the parganites with the help of other indigenous agencies. The accuracy of these statistics is doubtful and is questioned in many quarters, but the subject is now receiving increased attention from all officers concerned, and yearly improvement in this direction is visible. Much depends on the interest taken in the matter by the superior officers of police. The Magistrate of Monghyr writes:—"'Births' and 'deaths' have been registered by the police during the year. The rural chaukidars take the information under these heads through the *punches* to the thana on parade days, where they are registered. The local police and outpost officers check this information. 'Death' registration is fairly well carried out in this district, and has been so ever since 1885, when Colonel Ramsay, District Superintendent of Police, took up the subject and more than doubled the registered death-rate of the previous year.

"'Birth' registration in rural circles, on the other hand, has only been in operation for three years, and there is no doubt that the figures are much below the truth. The figures for the three years are as follows:—

1892—Birth	...	71,357—35·04 per 1,000.
1893— Do.	...	74,654—36·66 „ „
1894— Do.	...	75,479—37·07 „ „

"During the year under review five circles show an increased birth-rate as compared with the preceding year and nine a decrease.

"Sikandra and Chakai, which were formerly two of the most backward thanas in the district, show a large increase—

Sikandra from 3,516 births (30·72) to 4,100 (35·82).
Chakai from 3,709 (31·66) to 4,373 (37·32).

"But for the large increase in these two thanas the district as a whole would have shown a decreased instead of an increased birth-rate for 1894."

The Magistrate of Malda writes:—"The system is still defective. I always inspect the death and birth registers when in the interior, and am sorry to have to admit that the entries do not appear to be reliable. I have directed the police officers to warn the chaukidars to report births and deaths regularly. Any marked delinquency in this respect is punished judicially, sometimes with imprisonment."

Statistics were also collected during the year regarding crops, industries, prices-current, and rainfall. The Collector of Purnea writes that statistics of trade were also collected by a Deputy Collector at the Sadar and by a Sub-Deputy Collector at Kishanganj. In Malda enquiries regarding the export and import trade were made by the police.

51. Statistics of traffic with Nipal were, as in previous years, collected in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea by muharrirs stationed on the frontier. On this subject the Collector of Bhagalpur writes:—"The registration of traffic with Nipal continues to be made at the same places, viz., Birpur, Kanoli, and Panchparia The Subdivisional Officer of Supaul reports that the registration at these places does not represent the exact trade with Nipal as goods pass across the boundary at intermediate points. He considers that the number of articles which escape registration must be large." The Collector of Purnea writes:—"These stations are on the most important routes through which the trade principally passes, but there are other routes of lesser importance by which it is believed a fair portion of the trade is carried on." The figures can only be regarded as approximately correct, and I do not think it would be safe to place much reliance on them.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

52. The figures for the work done by the several civil courts in this Division have, as ordered by Government, been obtained direct from the District Judges.

The Munsif's Court at Jamui worked almost throughout the year 1894, and was of much advantage to the people of that subdivision. Owing to heavy pressure of work a second Subordinate Judge was deputed to Monghyr for a portion of the year.

Several zamindars of the Supaul subdivision, headed by the Maharaja of Darbhanga, applied for a separate munsifi for that subdivision. The Judge, however, was of opinion that there was not sufficient work there for a separate Munsif, and he did not approve of the Munsif of Madhipura being removed to Supaul. The matter has been dropped for the present; its revival would involve the expensive question of new buildings.

The permanent Sadar Munsif of Malda was vested in October last with the powers of a Small Cause Court Judge for trial of suits up to a value of Rs. 100.

The Collector of Malda, Mr. Price, states that great inconvenience is felt in having the District Judge at Rajshahi, which is 92 miles from Malda. For half the year parties cannot avail themselves of the steamer service for going to and coming from Rajshahi for the institution and conduct of appeals and original cases of value exceeding Rs. 1,000. He suggests the establishment of a Subordinate Judge's Court at Malda, and I think the proposal is a reasonable one.

The Officiating Collector of Monghyr, Mr. Wheeler, writes:—"The relations between creditors and debtors were far from satisfactory: all the Munsifs report unfavourably of the high rates of interest charged by money-lenders, specially by the Marwaris. The raiyats cannot do without the help of the mahajans, but once in their grasp, it becomes extremely difficult to extricate themselves." The usury law is now under discussion by the Government of India, and it would be premature to say more on the subject. I think that agricultural banks for the benefit of the raiyats might be tried in some of the districts of this Division. If these banks were started under Government patronage and guarantee, native gentlemen of position and means, especially Government officers, would be glad to keep their savings in deposit in such banks if 4 to 6 per cent. interest were allowed on such deposits according to the time allowed for the right of withdrawal.

The increase in the number of rent suits in Monghyr is attributed to the fact of the Srinagar estate instituting a large number of rent suits on its release from the control of the Court of Wards. The Collector of Bhagalpur reports that the increase of such suits in his district is due to the partition of the Srinagar estate, which resulted in the institution of rent suits on behalf of each share of the estate. The increase in the district of Malda is attributed to the institution of a large number of such cases by the Raja of Pakour.

It is reported that in the district of Monghyr the number of enhancement suits increased owing to disputes both as regards the quantity of land and the rate of rent. The claims on both sides are said in many cases to have been supported by fabricated documents.

The Munsif of Begusarai says:—"I take special care to see that only those applications for distraint are granted in which the landlords could furnish *primâ facie* strong evidence of their title." This precaution, he says, has led to a visible falling off in the number of such applications.

Mr. Wheeler refers to the general complaint of the great delay in the disposal of title suits by the civil courts. I agree with him that if decrees in such cases could be obtained within a reasonable time and at a reasonable cost, many disputes, which otherwise occupy the time of the criminal courts and disturb the peace of the district, would be avoided. It is, however, only fair to admit that such delays are as often as not the fault of the parties rather than of the courts.

With reference to the increase in the number of title suits in Bhagalpur from 524 in 1893 to 934 in 1894, and the decrease of money suits from 5,096 to 4,302, the Officiating Collector, Mr. Mullick, writes—"The above increase and decrease is, according to the District Judge, due to the fact that a number

of mortgage suits which had hitherto been wrongly classed as money suits have now been classed as title suits." This correction of classification would still leave a portion of the variation unexplained. The Collector thinks that "a possible explanation may be found in two years of successive prosperity."

In the district of Malda the number of title and other suits increased from 673 in 1893 to 1,583 in 1894. The Collector attributes the increase to the institution of a very large number of cases by the zamindar of Chanchal (Babu Sarat Chandra Roy Chaudhury) against the tenants of his newly-purchased estate of Shyampur. All these suits were for ejectment of tenants.

There was also an increase in this district from 3,221 to 3,374 of suits for money; and the Munsif of Malda attributes it to the ill-feeling between the landlords and tenants of thanas Malda and Gazole.

53. The special report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas was submitted with my letter No. 1130J., of the 22nd May 1894.

The total number of original suits instituted in that district during last year was 13,348 and of execution cases 7,600 as against 12,583 and 6,706, respectively, in the year 1893. The Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, with reference to the increase in title suits, writes that a majority of them was instituted with a view to have contested claims to land confirmed by the civil courts in tracts which have not been recently resettled.

The good harvest of two successive years has, it is said, induced the people to institute many money suits, in the belief that they had a better chance of realising their dues.

The number of cases referred to arbitration fell from 506 to 386. The Deputy Commissioner writes that the decrease took place everywhere, except in Deoghur and Jamtara, and that arbitration is not liked by any class except the Sonthals and Paharias.

The result of the Administration of Civil Justice in the Sonthal Parganas was generally satisfactory and creditable to the officers of the staff of that district. I may add that the tendency is for work to increase without a corresponding increase of workers, and that the demand for officers for the Bihar survey was felt in this district as in the other districts of this Division.

XIII.—CRIME.

54. The total number of cases reported to and investigated by the police during the year under report was 11,526, which, compared with the figures for 1893 (10,253), gives an increase of 1,273 cases. With the exception of a slight decrease in Malda and the Sonthal Parganas the increase is about equally shared by all the districts of the Division.

Of the 10,253 cases enquired into during the year 735 were found to be false and 10,791 to be true. Five thousand eight hundred and seventy-four cases were disposed of by Magistrates, of which 4,839 ended in conviction. The number of *persons* brought to trial was 11,818, of whom 7,504 were convicted and 3,828 were acquitted. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur writes:—"An unsatisfactory feature of the year's returns is the apparent revival of dacoity. In 1893 there was only one case, but the number rose to five in 1894, and of these only one was detected and successfully prosecuted. The proximity of the Nipal frontier accounts for the successful escape of the criminals in the northern subdivision. It is always possible to check this form of crime when it is the work of local gangs, but when we have to deal with bad characters from the other side of the frontier the police at our disposal can no more prevent dacoities than they can prevent murder." There is only one Police Inspector for the two subdivisions of Madhipura and Supaul, and the area of his jurisdiction is far too large to allow of effective supervision. The matter has been specially represented to the Inspector-General of Police since the close of the year with an application for a second Inspector and a slight increase to the police force on the Nipal border.

XIV.—POLICE.

Regular police.

55. The conduct of the police of this Division was, on the whole, satisfactory during the year under report, and there is nothing which calls for special mention under this head.

Preventive police were employed in Monghyr owing to repeated obstructions on the East Indian Railway line, and in the Sonthal Parganas owing to agrarian disputes.

Rural police.

56. The introduction of Act VI (B.C.), 1870, is practically complete in the districts of Purnea and Malda. In Monghyr and Bhagalpur a considerable amount of work in this direction remains to be done during the current year. The Sonthal Parganas has a rural police system or systems peculiar to itself. The Magistrate of Monghyr writes:—"The rural police have worked well. One hundred and one men were rewarded, and Rs. 359 was paid as reward for good services. Two hundred men were punished. As compared with 1893, the number has fallen from 119 rewarded and 273 punished. It is probable that the greater number of punishments in 1893 had a salutary effect. The pay of the men has also been gradually raised throughout the district, which may be expected to have a good effect.

"The chaukidars' salaries were paid more regularly, and a large number of villages were brought under the Chaukidari Act during the year."

The Magistrate of Bhagalpur remarks:—"The extension of the Chaukidari Act in the district is being gradually carried out. Early in the year under report it was successfully introduced into the whole of the Sadar thana. The system has hardly had time to get into thorough working order in the new area, but in those parts in which it has been longer in force it is found to be very successful. The District Superintendent of Police considers the reporting of crime to be quite as good as in other districts in which the Act is fully in force. The attendance at parade is decidedly good, substitutes being for the most part sent when the chaukidar is unable to come.

"In consequence of the extension the number of chaukidars under Act VI has largely increased. The number in 1893 was 2,219 against 1,519 under Regulation XX of 1817, while in 1894 it rose to 2,503 against 1,200 jagirdars. It is a matter of surprise to me that the introduction of Act VI has proceeded so smoothly; for there can be no doubt that every class of the public regards it with disfavour. The villagers hate it because it means additional and, what is more direct, taxation. The zamindar hates it because it deprives him of a willing servant, and the chaukidar hates it because he loses what is dear to the heart of every cultivator—land, and because his commuted pay by itself is not nearly enough to support him. It is fortunate, however, that in the majority of cases the holder of the tenure is appointed chaukidar. The number of chaukidars judicially punished was 26, while 884 were fined departmentally. The percentage of chaukidars rewarded is only ·01, an unsatisfactory feature, to remedy which efforts will be made during the current year."

The Magistrate of Purnea says:—

"Of the 4,517 rural police or chaukidars (*vide* paragraph 21), 4,443 are under Act VI of 1870 and 74 under Regulation XX of 1817. The general rate of pay is Rs. 4, though there are chaukidars in some places who get Rs. 6 or Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 in a few instances also. In spite of all measures adopted, it has been found difficult to secure men of good caste to take the office of chaukidar. In some instances the services of Sheikhs, Pathans, and Rajputs were secured by offering higher salaries. The Hari caste is the prevailing element in the rural police. They are very low in point of repute and caste, so much so that good caste people are said to tremble at the bare idea of having to use the spear of a Hari chaukidar." Mr. Meares, the District Superintendent of Police, writes:—"The working of the rural police is extremely unsatisfactory. A very large proportion of these are Haris, one of the most criminal classes in the district, and decidedly the most dangerous class owing to their extensive organisation, extending as it does throughout the centre of the district from south to north and into the Morang. The *panches* prefer employing Haris, as they are a menial class from whom they are able to get more private work than from men of other castes, and who from their low social position are more amenable than most castes to their orders in every thing."

57. Mr. J. H. Bernard, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, makes the following observations on this subject:—"The rural police in the Deoghur subdivision are underpaid. In the Jamtara subdivision a considerable

improvement in the status of chaukidars has been effected by raising their pay to Rs. 3 per mensem by taxing the villagers. In the Deoghur subdivision the subject is under consideration. Probably the ghatwals in ghatwali estates and zamindars in other estates should provide either pay or jagirs for badly paid chaukidars. In Jamtara a scheme has been devised by which the old ghat chaukidars, who have now no work to do, pay for the entertainment of sardar chaukidars. These officials are now well off and are said to be working well. The ghatwal of Ghati in the same subdivision received special commendation for prompt action in a case of dacoity which resulted in the discovery and conviction of the culprits who had not been identified by the complainant, and probably thought they had got safely away. The Subdivisional Officer of Jamtara is endeavouring to prevent the subletting by chaukidars of their jagir lands to mahajans and to get lands with which they have parted back for them. The difficulty lies in their identification. The Subdivisional Officer of Pakour has paid much attention to the organisation of indigenous police in his subdivision and reports of their work in terms of praise. They certainly do a great deal everywhere, and perhaps more in Pakour than elsewhere, where they are all personally known to Mr. Smith. I am at present attempting to improve the rural police arrangements in the Dumka subdivision. In Rajmahal police tracts Mr. McGavin, the Subdivisional Officer, has taken steps to cause chaukidars to be punctually paid."

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

58. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates in 1894 was 12,009, or 9 less than in 1893, but the number of persons tried was 17,863, or 265 more than in the preceding year. Forty-seven thousand one hundred and forty-seven witnesses were examined against 51,396 in 1893, an increase of 4,249. These figures indicate that the cases disposed of during the year under report were of a more serious and difficult nature than in 1893. The slight increase (of 3·5 over 3·3) in the ratio of detention of witnesses over two days points to the same conclusion.

Of the total number of persons on trial, 63·1 per cent. was convicted and 36·5 was acquitted, as against 58·8 and 40·5 per cent. respectively in 1893.

It is satisfactory to note that the number of appeals fell from 1,443 in 1893 to 1,363 in 1894, while the ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed on appeal rose from 73·4 to 78·5 respectively. Each Stipendiary Magistrate disposed of an average number of 237·8 cases in 1894 against 225·6 in 1893.

59. The results shown in the preceding paragraph would hardly have been attained but for the help rendered to the administration by the Honorary Magistrates, who disposed of no less than 3,439 cases last year compared with 2,523 in 1893, an increase of 916. In these cases 4,039 persons were tried against 3,088 in 1893, an increase of 951. The nearer correspondence between the number of cases and the number of persons tried by the Honorary Magistrates indicates the fact that they were of a more simple nature. The percentage of persons convicted and persons acquitted in the above cases was 63·1 and 36·2 in 1894 against 56·6 and 43·4 in 1893. Five thousand eight hundred and six witnesses were examined as against 5,285 in 1893, and only 143 of the former were detained more than two days. The ratio of detention fell from 7·8 in 1893 to only 2·4 in the year under report. The percentage of decisions confirmed on appeal fell, however, from 69·7 in 1893 to 65·0 in 1894.

Each Bench disposed of an average of 129·7 cases as against 110·9 in the previous year, and the average number of witnesses examined in each case fell from 2·0 to 1·6. It will be seen therefore that the judicial work of the Benches of Honorary Magistrates is still of the easiest and most primitive description. I consider that the older and more experienced of them having served their apprenticeship might in future be entrusted with the trial of cases of a more difficult and important nature. The relief afforded to the administration by the work of the Honorary Magistrates is considerable, but it might, I think, be increased with advantage to all concerned. Their services are certainly worthy of acknowledgment and praise.

60. There are altogether 23 Benches in this Division composed of Honorary Magistrates. Eleven each of these Benches have 2nd and 3rd class powers, and the Bhagalpur Sadar Bench has 1st class powers. The Shaikpura

Bench sits four days a week, the Jamui Bench three days: six Benches sit twice a week; ten sit once and the other five sit every fortnight. A new Bench was established at Deoghur shortly after the close of the year, and the Kishanganj Bench was made independent, to which class all the Benches in the Division now belong, except the former, which is still in leading strings. The names of the Honorary Magistrates who *specially* distinguished themselves by regular attendance are given below:—

Monghyr.

Name	Place
Mr. John Hartley	Jamalpur.
Revd. Lewis Thomas Terry	Ditto.

Bhagalpur.

Name	Place
Munshi Sujaet Ali Khan	Sadar.
Babu T. Prasanno Kumar Bury	Banki.
„ Saligram Singh	Do.
„ Kartic Prasad Chaudhuri	Madhipura.
„ Rash Behari Mandal	Ditto.
„ Shama Pado Ghose	Ditto.
„ Baidya Nath Bose	Colgong.
Maulvi Syed Shah Mahomed Anwar Ali	Ditto.
Munshi Golam Maula	Supaul.
Babu Sanki Lal Jha	Sultanganj.
Munshi Mukdoom Buksh	Ditto.
Maulvi Mahomed Faniq	Bihpur.
Babu Bhagwan Chandra Chaube	Do.
„ Pryag Chaudhuri	Do.
Mr. Herschel Dear Christian	Bongong.
Babu Jagat Narain Singh	Partapganj.
„ Sripati Mookherji	Ditto.
Munshi Haji Najibulla	Ditto.

Purnea.

Name	Place
Babu Kamakhya Nath Ghose	Sadar.
„ Gobind Chandra Banerji	Do.
Maulvi Mahomed Hadi	Do.
Mr. Vivian Ernest Weatherall	Do.
„ Charles William Thomas	Do.
„ Roderick Jefferson Cave	Do.
„ Charles James Shillingford	Do.
Maulvi Mir Jahor Ali	Do.
Babu Girwardhari Lal	Do.
Mr. Algermond Caswell Rolt	Kishanganj.

Malda.

Name	Place
Babu Thakur Das Das	Sadar.
„ Bhagawati Charan Sen	Do.
Maulvi Abdul Aziz Khan	Do.
Babu Gopi Charan Sen	Do.
„ Radhica Lal Satyar	Old Malda.
„ Haris Chandra Das	Ditto.
„ Promotho Nath Banerji	Nawabganj.
„ Gopi Mohun Shah	Ditto.

61. The following Honorary Magistrates had powers to sit singly for the disposal of cases during the year:—

Rai Medni Prosad Singh Bahadur.
Babu Bhubneshar Prashad.
Raja Ram Narain Singh Bahadur.
Babu Baidya Nath Bose.
Dr. David Picachy.
Babu Gobind Chandra Banerji.
Mr. Frederick Alexander Shillingford.
Mr. Charles William Thomas.
Babu Girwardhari Lal.
Mr. William George Morey.
„ William Muller Smith.
„ William Charles Muller.
Maulvi Syed Abdul Rahman Muzuffer.
Mr. Sidney James Bazalgette.

62. The Magistrate of Bhagalpur writes:—"Taking the district as a whole, the Bench Magistrates have done very useful work. Their attendance

has been more regular, the quality of their work has been better, and they have shown a sense of responsibility which does them great credit. My predecessor, with the sanction of the Commissioner, was able to acknowledge in writing the services of several among them who had shown particular zeal. In this connection the Maharaja of Sonbursa and Sub-Registrar, Colgong, as Honorary Magistrates deserve special mention: the former attended every sitting of the Sonbursa Bench and the latter as President of the Colgong Bench and in his capacity as a Magistrate empowered to sit singly disposed of a large number of cases. During the year under report the Sultanganj Bench, was converted into an Independent Bench and the Honorary Magistrates of Colgong were empowered to take cognizance of complaints and police cases under section 191, Criminal Procedure Code.

"In contrast with this progress, I regret to state that in point of despatch and efficiency the administration of justice has not improved. The percentage of witnesses detained over two days was 3·9 against 1·4. Of A cases remanded more than six times, 3·8 as against 1·2, and of convictions in sessions cases 62·9 as against 80·7 in 1893. I am unable to supply any explanation for this apparent decline."

The Magistrate of Purnea remarks:—"The Sadar Bench, 5 of whose 16 members are empowered to sit singly, tried only 70 persons against 136 in 1893. Many of the members were absent from the district on private affairs for a great part of the year. The former system by which cases were made over to particular Magistrates, who made their own arrangements for attending, was not calculated to produce convenience to parties who had often to wait many days till the pleasure of the Honorary Magistrates was known. A Bench has now been arranged for each day in the week, as it is hoped that this plan will work better. But there is no great administrative need for Benches in this district, as there are not more cases than the Stipendiary Magistrates can try."

Sessions trials.

63. The total number of sessions cases in 1894 was 166 as compared with 131 in the previous year, and the percentage in which conviction was obtained rose from 79·6 to 81·7. This is a very creditable result. In one case of riot in the Jamui subdivision of the Monghyr district eight persons were killed. The accused were acquitted by the Sessions Judge, and against this acquittal an appeal was preferred by Government to the High Court under section 417, Criminal Procedure Code. The appeal was not, however, successful. In the Sonthal Parganas an important change was made during the year under report in the conduct of sessions prosecutions. These were formerly prosecuted by one of the stipendiary Magistrates at Dumka, but the prosecution is now conducted under the sanction of the Legal Remembrancer by a pleader.

Criminal fines.

64. The year 1894 opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 45,054. A sum of Rs. 85,173 was imposed during the year, making a total demand of Rs. 1,30,227. Rupees 76,227 was collected, Rs. 14,330 remitted on appeal or written off (total Rs. 90,557), leaving an outstanding balance on the 31st December 1894 of Rs. 39,670. It is satisfactory to observe that the outstanding balances were reduced during the year instead of being increased as they were in 1893, and this in spite of a larger total demand. About Rs. 8,000 more (in round figures) was remitted and written off in 1894 than in the preceding year, and this accounts chiefly for the above result.

Increased attention has been paid during the year under report to the subject of the realisation and remission of criminal fines. The power of writing off such fines as are irrecoverable has been delegated by Government to District Magistrates, and they have been asked to use it freely though with due care and caution and after local enquiry. Many of the fines imposed by the courts, especially in excise cases, are far beyond the means of the accused person, and are generally given with the object of securing a full term of imprisonment in default. If such imprisonment is suffered in the case of a low caste person or landless labourer, fined, say, Rs. 50, it is worse than useless to keep the fine outstanding and to make periodical enquiries regarding its realisation. Such a fine hanging over his head only makes such a person hopeless and drives him again to crime in sheer despair.

65. Of 3,548 A forms sent up in 1894 only 1,051 were disposed of on the first day, the figures for 1893 being 3,111 and 1,020, respectively. The ratio of cases remanded six times and more rose from 3·0 in 1893 to 4·2 in 1894. This is accounted for by the increase in the number of cases and of witnesses examined in them and by the fact that the district staff fell considerably below actual requirements during last year owing to the demand for officers for the Bihar survey. Work was carried on at one time or another at high pressure throughout the Division, and but for the Benches of Honorary Magistrates it would have been still more difficult to cope with it. As remarked in paragraph 59, the help given by them might with advantage be considerably increased.

Remands.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

66. The number of Registration Officers (29) and of Special (6) and Rural (23) Sub-Registrars in the Division remained the same as in the previous year.

The total number of documents registered in the whole Division during the year was 71,648 against 70,477 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 1,171. This increase occurred in all the districts, except Purnea, and was most striking in Bhagalpur and Monghyr. The Collector of Bhagalpur writes:—"The increase is chiefly observable in the registration of term leases, mortgages, and sales of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards. The cause of increase in the term leases is attributed to the abnormal increase in Banka subdivision owing to the renewal of leases and counterparts in the Lachmipur, Sabalpur, and Panjwara estates. The rise in the registration of sales is due to the effect of the Bengal Tenancy Act."

The Magistrate of Monghyr writes:—"The cause of increase is the reduction of the minimum fee from 12 annas to 8 annas. The partial failure of bhadoi crops also caused the poorer tenants and other people to sell and mortgage their lands to meet daily expenses and to pay off the arrears of rents on their lands."

Regarding the decrease in Purnea the Collector states:—"The decrease of 1,143 in the number of registrations is attributed to two causes,—*first*, a good harvest; *second*, that in the previous year a large number of term leases were registered in consequence of several settlements between landlords and tenants."

The increase in Malda and the Sonthal Parganas was small, and does not call for any particular remark. Regarding fluctuations in the different kinds of documents, however, the Deputy Commissioner writes:—"There has been a remarkable decrease both in perpetual and terminable leases. Transfers of lands by sale or lease are not recognised and usufructuary mortgages are not allowed to have full effect. In such cases the courts do not allow the mortgagees to remain in possession when it is proved that they have realised what the usury clause of Regulation III of 1872 allows. The fall in the registration of these deeds has been made up by a number of deeds of sale of *sabai* grass by the paharias in Rajmahal subdivision."

This department continued to work well and to give satisfaction to the people. Many of the Sub-Registrars are Honorary Magistrates, and as such and as Municipal Commissioners and in other ways give considerable assistance to the general administration without any detriment to their own special duties. They also give valuable advice to parties as to the proper stamp required for documents brought or about to be registered. In the smaller offices they have considerable leisure which might, I think, be often usefully employed by District Officers in various miscellaneous executive duties and enquiries. They are as a rule trusted and liked by the people.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

[NOTE.—Where the figures under this head XVII differ from those in the Annual Land Revenue Report submitted to the Board of Revenue, the difference is due to the inclusion of the figures for the Sonthal Parganas, which are not included in the latter.]

67. The number of estates borne on the five revenue rolls of the Division was increased during the year by 155 (net), *i.e.*, from 14,639 to 14,794. Ten estates in Monghyr were redeemed by payment of the capitalised value of the Government

Number of estates.

revenue; five in Bhagalpur were purchased by Government at revenue sales in the absence of other bids, and two (one in each of the above districts) were removed from the revenue rolls as untraceable.

Demand.

68. The current demand from the above estates decreased from Rs. 33,77,505 in 1893-94 to Rs. 33,75,022 in the year under report. The net decrease of Rs. 2,483 occurs chiefly in estates in class II, and is mainly due to diluvion of land and dispossession from a fishery. The demand from estates in class I is almost exactly the same as in the previous year. There was a slight compensating increase in estates in class III due to resettlements and to settlements of alluvial accretions.

Collections.

69. The current collections were Rs. 33,04,963 during the year as against Rs. 32,83,230 in 1893-94, giving a net increase of Rs. 21,733 and an increased percentage of 97·9 compared with 97·2. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 87,895 out of an arrear demand of Rs. 98,696—a percentage of 89·05 against 93·7 in the previous year; 97·6 per cent. of the current and arrear demands together was collected, the remissions amounting to about ·2, leaving a balance of only 2·2 per cent. distributed over estates as follows:—

		Rs.
Class I	... ...	24,307
„ II	... ...	5,716
„ III	... ...	47,340
Total	...	77,363

Sales for arrears of Land Revenue.

70. Out of 14,500 revenue-paying estates in the Division, 1,767 fell into arrear for a sum of Rs. 72,416: 212 were put up to sale, but only 103 were actually sold, the rest being exempted by the Collectors under section 18, Act XI of 1859, on payment of all the Government arrears of whatever nature due from them. It cannot, I think, be said that these figures show any severity or harshness in the administration of the revenue sale laws. I should rather be inclined to say that they indicate such a leniency in the application of section 18 as to make landlords somewhat lax and careless in the matter of punctual payments, and to favour the idea that sale day may be looked upon as a second or subsidiary kist day. It is, I think, much to be regretted that the discretion given by section 18, Act XI of 1859, was not taken away as proposed in the Bill prepared by Mr. Beames, which was withdrawn at the last session of the Bengal Council. Standing as it does, it produces irregularities and variations of procedure every time a new Collector comes to a district, to the great bewilderment of the people.

Settlements.

71. Eighty-two estates were under settlement during the year, of which 56 were pending from 1893-94, and 26 were new institutions: 21 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 61 for disposal. With the exception of taufir Barhia in Monghyr and the settlements under Mr. Craven in the Sonthal Parganas, all of these were of a petty nature. In Monghyr work was hampered by the want of a qualified Deputy Collector, and in the Supaul subdivision of North Bhagalpur by the want of a Sub-Deputy Collector. In the Sonthal Parganas Mr. Craven was able, before his transfer to Singhbhum, to complete the bulk of the settlement work he had in hand, and it will be finished by the Deputy Commissioner with the help of a Sub-Deputy Collector (Maulvi Ekram Hossein), who was one of Mr. Craven's Assistant Settlement Officers. With the exception of parganas Teor, Ambar, and Sultanabad, the records of which remain open for a year under section 25, Regulation III of 1872, all the other settlement work which Mr. Craven had in hand has been closed.

In connection with the recent settlements in the Pakour subdivision the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, quotes the following from the report of Mr. McL. Smith:—"There has been great excitement and dissatisfaction among the Sonthals with the result of the settlement. They say they have been ruined by the settlement taking away their rights."

Mr. Bernard adds:—"Lately on Mr. Smith's representation and on petitions filed by village headmen, I had under consideration the grievances complained of. Many of them seemed to be groundless. The action of the Settlement Department was based on previous custom and on principles carefully considered and sanctioned by my predecessor, Mr. Carstairs. There were some omissions and mistakes, to rectify which steps are being taken. On the whole, I suspect the excitement is overestimated by Mr. Smith, who is apt to see things from the raiyat's point of view alone. No doubt the people object to pay more rent, but they have been found to possess more land than they pay for, and they cannot reasonably expect such a state of things to last for ever."

72. The total number of certificates for disposal during the year (including those pending at the close of 1893-94) was 12,974, and they covered a demand of Rs. 2,94,373. Of this sum Rs. 1,29,371 was realised by means of 8,545 certificates, and 1,116 were cancelled, leaving at the close of the year under report 3,313 certificates pending for the realisation of Rs. 1,44,581. Out of the Rs. 1,29,371 realised during the year, Rs. 65,085 was realised on issue of notice under section 10, Rs. 53,773 on the issue of sale notification, and only Rs. 10,513 by actual sale or arrest. The certificate work shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year in all departments, except Road Cess. In spite of this, actual sales were fewer, and only two persons were sent to jail. From what I have seen of the working of the Certificate Procedure during my inspections and in the exercise of my appellate and revisional powers under the Act, I consider that it has not generally pressed hardly on debtors. The great blot on it appeared to me to be the perfunctory and careless, if nothing worse, manner in which notices and sale proclamations are served by the Collectorate peons. Little or no trouble is, I fear, taken to see that personal service is the rule and not the exception. The usual return of the peon is "stuck up on the house in presence of the village chaukidar." The most common ground of appeal to my Court was that the debtor had had no intimation whatever either of the filing of the certificate or of the proclamation of sale, owing to the carelessness or collusion of the peons concerned. I issued instructions to the Collectors to insist on personal service as far as possible, and when it was not possible, for a full explanation of the reason why it was not.

Certificate Act.

In several certificate cases which came before me in appeal from the district of Monghyr from time to time, I was struck by the frequent occurrence of the name of Balaki Lal as respondent. On enquiry I found, as reported last year, that he was the head of a sort of syndicate at Monghyr which made a profit by buying landed property at certificate sales and restoring it to the judgment-debtors for a premium or reselling it at a profit. Section 19 of the new Act I (B.C.) of 1895 will, I hope, effectually put a stop to such transactions, while section 31 will, I think, effect a great improvement in the service of notices under section 10. The revision by sections 15 to 17 of the above Act of the sections relating to appeal to the Civil Court gives still further protection to judgment-debtors and softens to a considerable degree the summary nature of the procedure. A special word of praise is due to Mr. Jarbo, the Certificate Officer of Monghyr, for the excellent and methodical way in which he performed his certificate work during the year under report.

73. There were 37 new cases during the year, and these, with 140 remaining over from last year, gave a total of 177 cases for disposal. Of these, no less than 142 cases were in the Purnea district and related to the acquisition of lands for the Assam-Bihar State Railway. In the other districts the cases were chiefly for land for railway sidings and other purposes and for pounds and inspection bungalows for the District Boards. Most of them were of a petty nature. Twenty-seven cases were disposed of and 150 left pending.

Land acquisition.

74. Of the 190 cases on the file for disposal during the year, 115 were pending from last year, and 75 were new institutions. Fifty-eight cases were disposed of during, and 132 left pending at the close of, 1894-95. Eighty-three of these cases belong to the district of Monghyr, where there is a Special Deputy Collector, 35 to Bhagalpur, 13 to Purnea, and one to Malda. Except in Monghyr and Malda, disposals did not keep pace with institutions. The procedure of

Partitions.

the Partition Act is very tedious and cumbrous; and where, as in this Division, one or more sharers object at every stage before the Deputy Collector, Collector, and Commissioner, with a total disregard of the principle of give and take, speedy disposal of work becomes impossible in spite of the exertions of the officers concerned. However fair and equitable the general arrangement may be, it seems to be a point of honour to object to it, and mean-spirited to do otherwise. I cannot but think that some plan of village arbitration would greatly accelerate the disposal of partition work and lead to greater satisfaction to the various sharers.

Land registration mutations.

75. The total number of cases for disposal was 3,874, of which 1,013 belonged to previous years and 2,861 were new institutions. No fewer than 2,167 of the above total belonged to the district of Monghyr. The disposals numbered 2,921 (Monghyr 1,568), and the year closed with a balance of 953 cases. Only 25 cases were pending over six months. These results are creditable to District Officers.

Landlords' fees, &c.

76. The number of transfers on which fees were paid under sections 12-13 of the Bengal Tenancy Act was 1,119. Of Rs. 1,327 paid as fees, about half was accepted and half rejected. The relations between landlords and tenants during the year are reported to have been generally satisfactory. The passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act has, however, effected a change in the nature of those relations which becomes more and more perceptible every year. The old feudal or personal feeling of mutual trust and dependence is gradually giving way to a feeling of independence and estrangement, and disputes are settled in the Civil Court instead of in the zamindar's cutcherry or at the Collector's or Subdivisional Officer's camp.

Road and Public Works cesses.

77. The total demand of current and arrear Road and Public Works cesses at the commencement of the year was Rs. 9,29,413. The collections (including advance payments) amounted to Rs. 8,45,410, and the net balance, after deducting remissions, was Rs. 1,04,168, or a percentage of 11·2 on the gross demand. Revaluations by Special Deputy Collectors of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur were in progress during the year. So far as they have gone, they show good financial results.

Use of the money-order system for the payment of Government demands and of rent by raiyats.

78. Curiously enough, the number of money-orders issued and the amount covered by them on account of Government land revenue and cesses in the years 1892-93 to 1894-95 are almost the same, viz.—

Year.	Number of money-orders.	Amount.
1	2	3
		Rs.
1892-93 ...	9,008	1,11,963
1893-94 ...	9,074	1,10,204
1894-95 ...	9,363	1,11,373

The above figures, which do not include those of the Sonthal Parganas, where the system of payment of rent by money-orders is not in force, certainly do not indicate a very hopeful progress, and it is difficult to account for the apathy of the people in not availing themselves more fully year by year of the advantages of the money-order system. It is probably due to the backwardness of education and to the inherent conservatism of the people.

The figures for money-orders remitting rents to landlords are not complete, but so far as they are available they agree with those given above in showing no more than a nominal progress. The system seems to have flourished more in Purnea than in any other district of the Division. The number of orders issued in that district and the amounts covered by them are larger than in all

the other districts put together, and the proportion of refusals also is much less. This is, I think, accounted for by the greater independence of the Purnea raiyats, and by the peculiar terms on which some of them hold their lands. It may also be due, in some measure, to the peculiar unhealthiness of the climate and to the long distances of many of the villages from the nearest zamindari cutcherry.

Advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Acts (XIX of 1883 and XII of 1884.)

79. Only Rs. 300 was advanced under Act XIX during the year, and this was given in the district of Bhagalpur. Including the above sum, the amount outstanding in the Division was Rs. 5,849, including Rs. 469 interest: Rs. 2,035 was collected, and there remained a balance of Rs. 3,814, the greater part of which did not fall due within the year under report.

Under Act XII of 1884 Rs. 16,387 was advanced in the district of Monghyr to those raiyats who suffered a total loss of their bhadoi crops by the excessive floods of last August. There were large outstandings in Bhagalpur (Rs. 16,383) and Purnea (Rs. 7,074), and the total divisional demand, including interest, came to Rs. 45,945. Of this, Rs. 22,330 was collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 23,615. The Bhagalpur balance was reduced from Rs. 16,383 to Rs. 4,224, and that in Purnea from Rs. 7,074 to Rs. 2,689. The outstandings in the former district are due from raiyats in the Supaul subdivision, which suffered somewhat severely from scarcity in 1892.

80. The following information is furnished regarding the amounts expended in Government estates on account of miscellaneous and sanitary improvements, including agriculture, in accordance with the instructions contained in Government letter No. 3505, dated 19th October 1894:—

Monghyr.—A sum of Rs. 270 was spent in repairing the tahsil offices. No other work of improvement was done. The Government estates in this district are chiefly deara lands, which are flooded every year, and it is not worth while to spend money on works which cannot be protected. A sum of Rs. 64 was spent on conservancy arrangements for keeping clean the bazar at Lakhiserai. No attempt at clearance of jungle was necessary, as all the Government lands in this district are free from it.

Bhagalpur.—Out of Rs. 1,000 sanctioned for miscellaneous improvements, Rs. 212 was spent in repairing the existing village *cutcherries* in the Sadar and Supaul subdivisions, and the balance in building a new *cutcherry* at Tintunga, which, however, has not yet been completed. Articles of furniture have also been supplied to the village cutcherries. The patwaries have been supplied with guard-books in which to paste the parwanas which they receive, and with order-books to enable the inspecting officers to record their instructions on the spot. An agricultural show was held in the Government estate Tintunga, opposite Colgong railway station, on the left bank of the Ganges in February last. The Officiating Collector writes that at this show though good bullocks, sheep, goats, horses, and buffaloes were not wanting, not a single good cow was exhibited, the reason being that while the bullocks are, at considerable expense to the cultivators, fed with fodder at home, the cows are turned out to get what scanty grazing they can. The allotment of Rs. 600 for agricultural improvements was spent in repairing existing embankments in Pealapur and Muktapur in the Sadar subdivision and in Rajanpur in the Supaul subdivision. The grant of Rs. 500 for sanitary improvements was utilised in sinking two pucka wells—one in Tintunga and the other in Jagatpur, and in repairing an old well in the latter estate.

Purnea.—Under the head of Miscellaneous Improvements a sum of Rs. 5 only was spent in clearing jungle in Baghmara.

Malda.—The sum of Rs. 250 allotted to this district for miscellaneous improvements and Rs. 700 for sanitary improvements was spent as follows:—

Sanitary improvements.—For reclamation of the Andhua tank in English Bazar Rs. 500; for reclamation of two tanks in the circuit-house compound Rs. 200.

Miscellaneous improvements.—For cleaning jungle in khas mahal English Bazar Rs. 50; for repairing cutcherry bungalows at Shergar and Jhowbana, including balance of charges incurred in the construction of the record-room at Shergar, Rs. 185.

Sonthal Parganas.—The following works of improvement were executed in the Government estates in this district:—

(1) For repairs to Tiliachak *bandh*, Rs. 300; (2) for repairs to the *bandh* at Maharu, Rs. 150; (3) for constructing and improving some of the Damin bungalows, Rs. 270; (4) purchase of furniture for the above bungalow, Rs. 70; (5) for construction of a shed for registration of cattle at Hiranpur, Rs. 200; (6) for repairing Damin roads, Rs. 208-8; (7) for purchasing galvanised corrugated iron culverts for use in Damin, Rs. 471-8; (8) for improving two *bandhs* in Damin, Rs. 100; (9) erecting a *bandh* at Panchgarh, Rs. 100.

The following works were constructed from funds given by the Messrs. Grant:—(10) Sinking a well at Borio, Rs. 276-8; (11) excavating a tank at Patua, Rs. 176-4; (12) erecting a *bandh* at Simuljuri, Rs. 200.

Nothing was done in the way of introducing new staples, and no agricultural improvement was introduced in the Division throughout the year under report, nor were any improved implements or machinery tried.

XVIII.—ATTACHED ESTATES, INCLUDING COURT OF WARDS.

81. The estates named in the margin were under the management of the Court of Wards at the commencement of the year under report, and no new estate was taken charge of, nor was any estate released. The financial result of the year's management was the collection of Rs. 4,06,280 out of a demand of Rs. 6,04,990; Rs. 27,985 was remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,70,076. The percentage of collections was only 67·15, which cannot be regarded as satisfactory, considering that managers have the certificate procedure at their backs. After paying Rs. 1,84,697 to Government and superior landlords the estates had a net balance of Rs. 2,21,583 to their credit; Rs. 11,907 was spent in paying off debt, Rs. 49,452 on the cost of management, Rs. 88,011 on the maintenance and other expenses of the proprietors, Rs. 13,347 on improvements, and Rs. 58,832 on miscellaneous items, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,41,981. The only one of the above estates which is still heavily involved in debt is the Lugma estate in Bhagalpur. A new loan of Rs. 25,000 at 6 per cent. was taken in 1893-94 to pay off an old debt carrying a high rate of interest.

1. Sukraj Rai. | 4. Rohini.
2. Lugma. | 5. Punasi.
3. Khagra. | 6. Narainpur.
7. Sankara.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 7,000 besides interest was paid towards the liquidation of the above loan.

82. The following works of improvement were carried out in wards' estates during the year under report:—

The Lugma estate spent Rs. 250 on repairing roads.

The Sukraj Rai's estate spent Rs. 386 on sinking a well for the benefit of the raiyats. Steps have been taken to increase the future expenditure under this head.

In the Khagra estate 60 bighas of jungle in and around ward's residence were cleared at a cost of Rs. 1,490 for the double purposes of sanitation and agriculture.

In the Sonthal Parganas the Rohini estate spent Rs. 2,249 on the construction of roads and culverts and in repairing *bandhs*.

The Sankara estate in the same district expended Rs. 4,284 on the construction of bridges and on the excavation of a tank in a village where there was a deficient supply of drinking water.

83. The condition of the tenantry in the various wards' estates was on the whole good, though some slight and partial failure of crops occurred in the Lugma and Sukraj Rai's estates.

There were no attached estates during the year in any of the districts of Bhagalpur, Purnea, Monghyr, or Malda. The Nagore estate, which was attached under Regulation XIX of 1814, remained in charge of the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, as before.

XIX.—EXCISE.

84. The total excise revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 14,02,744 as against Rs. 13,36,456 and Rs. 12,17,837 in the two previous years. The chief items which make up this total are country spirit Rs. 6,17,877, tari Rs. 1,16,678, ganja and bhang Rs. 4,50,568, opium Rs. 1,53,114, pachwai (in the Sonthal Parganas) Rs. 39,540—total Rs. 13,77,777.

The large increase of Rs. 66,288, or about 5 per cent., is due mainly to the settlement of shops at higher prices. The increase was spread over all the districts of the Division. Mr. Wheeler, the Officiating Collector of Monghyr, adds that the increase in opium revenue was "due to the falling off in illicit consumption." The Officiating Collector of Purnea, Mr. Temple, attributes the increase in his district from Rs. 2,86,162 to Rs. 3,21,742 "to the improved condition of the people." The Collector of Malda, Mr. Price, writes that the increase of tari revenue in his district "was due to the increase of the Sonthal population in the district," and owing to the increasing Sonthal immigration he expects a further development of revenue under this head. There was, however, a falling off in the revenue from ganja and opium in this district (Malda) consequent upon the failure of the bhadoi and kalai crops in the deara tracts.

In Monghyr there was a large decrease in the revenue from ganja, which the Collector says was partly due to the falling off in the exports to the North-Western Provinces, and partly to a diminished consumption in the tracts affected by the high floods of August last.

The incidence of the divisional excise revenue was annas 2-7 per head of population against annas 2-3, the figure for the whole province in 1893-94. The highest incidence (annas 3-5) was in Malda and the lowest (annas 1-7) in the Sonthal Parganas.

The details are shown below:—

	Revenue from all sources.	Incidence per head of population.
	Rs.	As. P.
Monghyr	3,66,908	2 10
Bhagalpur	3,54,417	2 9
Purnea	3,23,702	2 7
Malda	1,76,399	3 5
Sonthal Parganas	1,81,318	1 7
	14,02,744	2 7

The total number of shops in the Division was raised from 3,044 to 3,197, the increase being in the number of tari and pachwai shops.

The Officiating Collector of Bhagalpur, Mr. B. K. Mullick, writes:—"The withdrawal of the restrictions on vat capacities was much appreciated by the abkars. It is desirable that the restrictions on *still* capacity be also withdrawn." No doubt the withdrawal of all restrictions would be hailed with joy by the *abkars*, but I am certainly opposed to the withdrawal of the restrictions as to the capacity of each still, which were imposed on the recommendation of Sir John Edgar's Commission after a very thorough enquiry and mature consideration.

From the annual reports of the District Officers it appears that some experiments are being made in towns with a view of introducing the *tree-taxing system* of tari revenue. No uniform rate per tree was, however, enforced last year, as the Collector of Bhagalpur says, for fear of losing revenue. I agree with the Collector that a large detective and preventive establishment will be required if it is meant to stop the tapping of trees which are not marked or included in the schedules attached to tari licenses.

With reference to paragraph 106 of my last year's report, reproduced in the margin, Mr. Bernard, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, writes:—"A recommendation was made to close ten pachwai shops in the district, but the Board of Revenue have not yet agreed to this. Pachwai shops are believed to do considerable harm to the Sonthals." I have asked the Deputy Commissioner to submit proposals to me for abolishing such shops as are doing harm, so that I may address the Commissioner of Excise on the subject.

Mr. Carstairs writes:—"We have found that the pachwai shops have too often been centres of disorder, as many as 80 to 100 getting together and drinking to excess. Dacoities and crimes were also arranged at such places, and they brought distress on many families by getting the men into the habit of tippling every day instead of, as was formerly the case, contenting themselves with an occasional spree on home-brewed."

A proposal for remedying this state of things was made by the Deputy Commissioner towards the close of the year, but it was disallowed as being too late. The Deputy Commissioner hopes to be able to bring it forward in proper time this year.

The Collector of Bhagalpur states that there was a large falling off in the number of petty cases of smuggling of Nipal liquor and ganja on the frontier. In the Rajmahal subdivision 54 persons were improperly prosecuted for tapping tari for home consumption. The cases were eventually

withdrawn on its being pointed out to the Subdivisional Officer that such acts did not constitute any offence.

XX.—STAMPS.

85. The following table shows the revenue derived during the year 1894-95 from the sale of stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 and of stamps used under the Court-fees Act VII of 1870 in each district of the Division:—

DISTRICT.	Total revenue.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monghyr	2,88,411	2,94,642	6,231	...
Bhagalpur	2,90,730	3,19,270	28,540	...
Purnea	2,82,410	2,85,392	2,982	...
Malda	1,17,892	1,22,561	4,669	...
Sonthal Parganas ...	1,23,824	1,36,960	13,136	...
Total ...	11,03,267	11,58,825	55,558	...

It will be seen that there was a general divisional increase of about 5 per cent. The increase in revenue derived from the sale of non-judicial stamps is attributed mainly to the renewal of bonds for heavy sums owed by the Baneli estate, and to such stamps having been largely used for sale certificates in civil courts. The increase in the sale of adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps is due in Monghyr to the large sale of four-anna stamps for cess revaluation processes; in Bhagalpur to the institution of suits of considerable value by the Baneli zamindar against one of his relatives; in Purnea to the sale of eight stamps for Rs. 1,000 each for a probate; in Malda to the institution of a large number of rent suits by the zamindar of Chanchal against his tenants; and in the Sonthal Parganas to a large increase in the number of civil suits instituted during the year.

The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by civil courts under section 34 of Act I of 1879 was 81 against 78 in the year 1893-94, the amounts realised being Rs. 731 and Rs. 784, respectively. The number of cases in which duty and penalty were realised by Collectors was 324 against 380. The Collector of Monghyr, where the decrease was largest, attributes it to the fact that parties are now better acquainted with the law and generally consult Sub-Registrars before the execution of their documents. The amount of duty and penalty realised by Collectors was Rs. 1,964 against Rs. 2,335.

Criminal prosecutions were instituted for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879 in 133 cases, 160 persons being brought to trial, of whom 135 were convicted and 24 acquitted. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 956, out of which only Rs. 45 were paid as rewards. The attention of all Collectors has been specially drawn to Rule 1, Part II, page 117 of the Stamp Manual, and to the policy of giving rewards liberally in such cases.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

86. The results of the year's administration are summarised below and compared with those of the previous year:—

Year.	Number of persons assessed.	Total demand, including arrears, costs, penalty, &c.	Total collections, including arrears, costs, penalty, &c.	Remissions.	Balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	11,219	2,61,630	2,56,968	1,356	3,871
1893-94	11,031	2,56,973	2,52,402	2,381	3,340
	+188	+4,657	+4,566	—1,025	+531

The greater part of the balance, viz. Rs. 2,249, is outstanding in the Purnea district, and as much as Rs. 1,289 of it is said to be of doubtful recovery.

This is the only blot on the administration of the tax in this Division; otherwise efficiency and improvement are evinced: by an *increase* (i) in receipts; (ii) in the number of villages visited by assessing officers; (iii) in the ratio of population assessed to villages visited; and (iv) in the percentage of collection: and by a *decrease* (i) of the percentage of exemption after assessment; (ii) of reductions on revision; (iii) of remissions; and (iv) of objections filed, the percentage of which is only 9·5 against 11·1 last year, and 14·8, the average of the previous eight years. The Officiating Collector of Bhagalpur (Mr. B. K. Mullick) makes the following remarks regarding the unpopularity of the tax:—

"The tax continues to be as unpopular as ever, and the sympathy of the people is always with the assessees. This, more than anything else, leads to unjust assessment. The information, generally available, is either vague or malicious. In almost all objection cases the objector takes a wrong line of defence, either entirely denying any income or putting forward figures which are apparently absurd; and it is often impossible to act justly, however anxious one is to do so."

None of the other Collectors have said anything on this subject. The fact appears to be that, with all its faults and defects, the income-tax has come to be generally accepted as a financial necessity from which there is no escape. Government officers, assessees and the press are all tired of their ineffectual protests against its suitability to this country, and have resigned themselves to the inevitable. That there has been so little friction and open discontent in the working of the Act is highly creditable to the administration of the district officers.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

87. There was a general decrease in both receipts and issues of currency notes in all the districts of this Division during the year 1894-95 as compared with the preceding year. The Collector of Monghyr thinks that the decrease in receipts was due to the mahajans having made their remittances to Calcutta and other places in currency notes, and therefore being able to spare fewer notes for payment of Government dues. The decrease in issues was due to the smaller number of notes available for the purpose.

The Collector of Bhagalpur has not given any reasons for the decrease in his district. In Purnea the decrease in receipts both in payment of Government dues and in exchange for silver was due to the very small amount of currency notes received at the land revenue kist of March. The accumulation of silver was very great in consequence of the dullness of the import and export trade in rabi crops, jute, oilseeds and other commodities.

The short stock of notes and the stoppage of their supply by the Accountant-General, Bengal, at times when there were demands for them, account for the decrease in issues. The Collector of Malda reports that, owing to the discontinuance of transactions in hundis by private firms, the demand for and

use of currency notes increased in his district, that they were largely used by private parties and never brought into the Government treasury. The decrease in the Sonthal Parganas was not large. Currency notes were in much demand at Dumka and Deoghur, where the Marwaris and other traders ask for them in exchange for silver to enable them to make their remittances to Calcutta. At Rajmahal the receipts were generally larger than the issues, because the traders of Rajmahal and Sahibganj got their remittances from Calcutta in currency notes, which they exchanged for silver for the purpose of purchasing grain, seed, &c., and of making payments to workmen.

Supply bills of the value of Rs. 50,000 were cashed in Malda during the year against Rs. 1,86,700 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the dulness of the silk trade in that district.

The transactions in copper coin did not present any unusual feature during the year under report.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

Railways.

88. No new lines of railway were constructed during the year, except sidings from the Sultanganj and Maharajpur stations on the East Indian Railway to the riverside. Surveys were made for a branch line from Garhara on the Tirhut State Railway to a point opposite to Khagaria on the Gandak, a mart of considerable importance, between which and Monghyr the East Indian Railway has a steam ferry. An extension of this line from Khagaria through the Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions of the Bhagalpur district to Bhaptiahi or Raghupur on the Tirhut State Railway is said to be contemplated. Both lines would be of immense service in opening up the trans-Gangetic tracts of this Division. The proposed line from Bhagalpur to Bausi, with prospective extensions to Deoghur on one side and to the Ahmadpur or Cynthia station of the East Indian Railway, loop line, on the other (for which the District Board of Bhagalpur gave a concession to Sir William Hudson), has been surveyed, but nothing is known as to the prospects of its construction. It would open up the Sonthal Parganas, and be a great boon to the tract of country which lies between the loop and chord lines of the East Indian Railway, to which also it would be a valuable feeder.

89. Three cases of obstruction on the East Indian Railway occurred in the Monghyr district, but no clue was discovered as to the perpetrators. In one case punitive police were employed under the sanction of Government to watch the line at a cost of Rs. 366.

90. There were 25 railway accidents in this district during the year (against 19 in 1893-94), the number of persons killed being 12 and wounded 13.

91. The Collector of Bhagalpur writes:—

"It appears that on the Tirhut State Railway only one compartment is reserved for third class female passengers. Considering the large traffic on that part of the line which passes through North Bhagalpur, I think the accommodation utterly inadequate. The Railway authorities have intimated that better accommodation will shortly be provided."

I saw many bad cases of the overcrowding of third class carriages when I travelled over this line last cold weather. Only one railway accident is reported from this district, in which a boy of 12 years of age got crushed by a waggon during shunting operations at Colgong station.

92. The Collector of Purnea reports as follows:—

"The up train which reaches Purnea at 10-50 A.M. used to arrive several hours late for some time in December last, as the East Indian Railway Company, owing to the silting up of the river-bed, discontinued the Sikrigati ghat and adopted the route *viâ* Tinpahar and Rajmahal. Great inconvenience was felt by the public on account of this change in the route, and after some time it was given up. The East Indian Railway Company now run their train *viâ* Maharajpur, where goods and passengers for the Assam-Bihar Railway lines are carried by a steamer to the Manihari ghat station.

"A local train has been running between Parbatipur and Purnea since January last. It arrives at Purnea at 12-55, and leaves again for Parbatipur at 1-35 P.M. in the day. This local train runs in connection with the down

Darjeeling mail and the Assam express, and is intended to facilitate journey to Calcutta *viâ* the East Bengal line.

"Formerly only one train used to run each way daily between Purnea and Forbesganj, but there was only one train per day between Forbesganj and Anchera. In the year under report two trains were running throughout the length of the line. The want of a waiting-room at the Anchra railway station was brought to the notice of the Manager, who said that the number of first and second class passengers was too small to justify the construction of a waiting-room. At the Anchra ghat station, whence passengers are crossed over the Kosi, there is no shed for the third class passengers. This is a want which should be removed without delay by erecting even a *cutcha* shed."

One accident is reported from this district in which three persons were killed, and there were five cases of obstruction.

93. In the Sonthal Parganas there were 12 accidents, half of which were of minor importance. The following account is given by the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, of the serious accidents and of other matters affecting the East Indian Railway Company:—

"An up passenger train started from Madhupur before its guard was in his van. He reported the matter to the assistant station-master, who at once sent off a pilot engine as far as the distant signal to ascertain if the train had stopped. The pilot returned with the message that the train had come to a standstill a mile from the distant signal. The assistant station-master then again deputed the pilot with the guard to convey him to his van on the train. On reaching the distant signal it was noticed that the train was coming back towards Madhupur. The driver of the pilot engine tried to reverse, but failed somehow to do so. It thus ran into the passenger train, damaging the brakevan and two third class carriages next to it. No passenger was seriously wounded. After departmental enquiry the assistant station-master was fined Rs. 50.

"A male intermediate class passenger, in attempting to jump out of the train while in motion near the Madhupur up distant signal, sustained severe injuries in several places. He had a ticket from Howrah to Hooghly, and it appears that he jumped out of the train to avoid detection. He died in Giridih hospital.

"On the 28th February 1895 the guard of No. 8 down passenger train was standing on the line between the buffers of his own brakevan and those of the bank pilot engine, which had just been uncoupled from the rear of the train. The train having overshot the water column by about half a waggon's length set back a little without due warning or signals by the station-master. The guard was crushed to death instantly. The driver was tried by the Subdivisional Officer of Deoghur, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 under section 304, Indian Penal Code, read with rule 254 of the Government rules under the Railway Act. He was dealt with leniently, as there was contributory negligence on the part of the deceased guard.

"In the Rajmahal subdivision the child of a female cooly was killed by a fall of a boulder from an uncovered waggon below which he was sitting and which was being loaded at the time. The mother of the child was to blame for the accident.

"A man was run over by the mail train at night between Sahibganj and Pirpointi railway stations. He was stopping with a friend at a level crossing. It is supposed that he got up at night, and being half asleep sat down by mistake between the rails, when the mail came up and ran over him.

"An insane Sonthal was run over by the down mail train between Kotalpokur and Bahwa. It was elicited during the enquiry that the man was subject to temporary fits of insanity and had strayed from home the previous day.

"There has been more than one attempt made to derail the trains on a section of the loop line between Pakour and Nalhati stations. It is believed that these attempts have been made or instigated by the heads of gangs employed on the maintenance of the permanent-way, in the hope of getting rid of a Permanent-way Inspector of European extraction who was stricter with them than his predecessor. For one of these attempts made in October 1894 a khalasie was recently sent up for trial and was convicted by me as Sessions Judge and sentenced to transportation for life. The sentence in this case was upheld on appeal."

94. *Other public works.*—A new treasury building is under construction at Monghyr at a cost of Rs. 20,227.

In Bhagalpur similar increased accommodation is urgently needed, but cannot be provided for want of funds. New wards in the central jail were under construction during the year. The scheme for the extension of the Bhagalpur municipal water-works to other parts of the town was matured during the year, and is now under examination by the Sanitary Board. A handsome building was constructed by the pleaders of Bhagalpur during the year on Government land for use as a Bar Library.

In Purnea a considerable amount of embankment work was done by the District Board to prevent the encroachments of the river Kosi. Special enquiries were made as to the protective works likely to be required in future, and the result is now before Government.

In Malda the office of the District Board was enlarged at a cost of Rs. 1,000. A new under-trial ward in the district jail was completed at a cost of Rs. 4,492, and a new well was under construction. On the new zilla school building, which is to cost Rs. 13,000, but little progress was made. Only Rs. 2,345 was spent during the year in making bricks and laying the foundations.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

95. This Division is on the whole fairly well off as regards communication by rail, road, and river. Its wants as regards subsidiary railways and feeder roads to existing lines grow apace, while the funds available for their construction are inelastic and almost stationary, and the financial difficulties of Government prevent its giving that assistance on which the local officers in more prosperous times invariably relied. The income of the District Boards barely suffice to maintain existing roads and bridges; and though the Government grant to the Sonthal Parganas Road Fund has recently been increased, it is still far below the requirements of that district, where the Road Cess Act is not in force. All large original works and schemes have to be carried out piecemeal as funds become available year by year. As a rule existing communications by road were well maintained throughout the year in all districts of the Division. I was particularly well pleased with the state of the roads, bridges, and bungalows in the district of Bhagalpur, many of which I passed over during my cold-weather tour, and consider that they reflect great credit on the District Engineer, Mr. James Robinson.

In Purnea considerable damage was done by floods from the Kosi, the ravages of which river have cost the District Board a considerable sum of money for embankments and training works, to say nothing of the cost of the special surveys and enquiries which the vagaries of that river rendered necessary during the year under report.

96. In the Sonthal Parganas no less than Rs. 10,879 was spent on bridges and causeways, which are the great want of that district. Three very necessary inspection bungalows at Jamtara, Godda, and Pakour were also completed, or nearly so, during the year at a cost of about Rs. 1,500 each. Mr. Craven, when making the settlement of parganas Amhar and Sultanabad in the last-named subdivision, demarcated all existing roads and tracks and had them noted in the settlement papers. The Subdivisional Officer of Pakour, Mr. E. McLaren Smith, has had a register made of all these roads, and it is hoped that by this means they may be effectually preserved from the encroachments which are so dear to the hearts of raiyats who cultivate land adjoining roads in this country. A very rare, peculiar, and pleasing feature in the road administration of the Sonthal Parganas is the fact that nearly 400 miles of village roads were maintained by the villagers without any cost to the District Road Fund. The zamindar of Mahagama also presented the fund with a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the construction of a masonry bridge of 3 spans of 10 feet each on the Godda-Peerpointi road.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, writes:—

"A unique feature of this district is the amount of work done free of charge on roads throughout the district, but more especially in the Damin-i-koh. Coming to the Sonthal Parganas from a Bengal Road Cess district, where

no one will take the trouble to put a single spadeful of earth in a hole on the road in front of his house, although there may be a bank of earth a few feet from it, one cannot but be surprised to find that many wide roads which one finds, at any rate in the cold weather, in very fair order, cost nothing to the road fund. Jugal parganite, of Gopikundar, in particular, is an excellent road-maker, and causes the villagers of his pargana to make cuttings and raise embankments, which, if paid for, would cost hundreds of rupees for nothing.

"During my tour I saw Mr. Smith laying out a road down a very steep hill. The whole of this work was being done for nothing, or, at any rate, in the expectation of only a small present, and no one murmured when the workers were told that the alignment they had been working on was too steep, and would have to be altered. In the Damin-i-koh, at any rate, the rents are very low, and the people understand that in return for this they must work, and they are usually very ready to do so."

This admirable spirit of self-help has been greatly developed and encouraged by the personal influence of Mr. Carstairs, and it cannot be too highly praised.

97. *Arboriculture.*—The following information regarding the planting and maintenance of trees on the sides of roads is given in accordance with paragraph 3 of Government Resolution No. 4366, dated the 28th December 1894:—

In Monghyr about 22,000 fruit trees, chiefly mango and jack, and a few mahogany, barh, pipal trees, were maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,564.

In Bhagalpur about 1,600 trees (of which 165 dead plants were replaced by new ones) were maintained at a cost of Rs. 828. The following kinds of trees were also purchased—Polyalthia-longifolia-sweetenia, mohogani-sweetinia-macrophylla, layersbrecemia-regenæ.

In Purnea nothing was spent under this head. The Magistrate promises that the matter will be attended to in the year 1895-96.

In Malda 375 mango seedlings were planted at a cost of Rs. 143.

In the Sonthal Parganas 437 trees, chiefly fruit trees, were newly planted, and 1,012 maintained at a cost of Rs. 537.

The revenue derived from the sale of the fruits of road-side trees is still inconsiderable. The trees being planted in long lines, it is difficult to protect the fruit from the depredations of monkeys, travellers, and villagers. So far as the provision of shade for the comfort and convenience of travellers is concerned, I think the *pipal* and *bar* are superior to all other trees, inasmuch as they are easily planted, and, being of quick growth, require little or no care when once they have taken root. If fruit trees be planted, I think clumps of them near some well, tank or river, are better than long avenues, not only because the fruits can be more easily watched, but also because no traveller expects to walk in continuous shade, and is contented to rest and refresh himself once or twice during his journey.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

98. This Act is only in force in one town in this Division, viz. Deoghur in the Sonthal Parganas, where the celebrated shrine of Baidyanath is situated. The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas, gives the following account of the working of the Act during the year:—

"The number of licenses issued during the year was 149 against 198 in the preceding year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,888 against Rs. 1,872 in 1893-94. The increase in receipts, accompanied by a fall in the number of licenses, is due to the imposition and realisation of fines amounting to Rs. 384 against only Rs. 28 in the preceding year.

"Owing to the inadequate privy and latrine accommodation in some of the lodging-houses, the Subdivisional Officer had to suspend their licenses. This could have been avoided if from the outset the Health Officer had done his duty before recommending the grant of licenses. While he was on leave, his *locum tenens* pointed out that lodging-houses had been certified to be fit without any regard to the provision of privy accommodation. Mr. Heard, the Subdivisional Officer, was firm in suspending the licenses of all lodging-houses where suitable and sufficient latrine accommodation had not been provided. This of course created much discontent; but when people found that they could not

get round the law, they gave in; and now nearly all old licensees have done what was required of them, and have had their licenses restored to them. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 2,617 against Rs. 1,406 in 1893-94. The large increase was partly due to the contribution of Rs. 1,460 to the local municipal funds, and partly to the construction of a bridge over the flood-escape channel of the Siva Ganga tank. Twenty-six prosecutions were instituted during the year (including one pending from the previous year) against an equal number of persons, 25 of whom were convicted and one acquitted. The chief convictions were under section 17, for keeping lodgers during suspension of license (15), and for housing in excess of the authorised number (6). Mr. Heard has exhibited both tact and firmness in his proceedings under the Act in a town where the majority of the population is bitterly opposed to sanitary reform in any shape."

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

99. The subjoined table compares the number of schools and the number of pupils attending them during the last two years:—

Class of Institutions.	1893-94.		1894-95		Average number of pupils, 1894-95.
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Public Institutions.					
Secondary ... High English	18	3,492	18	3,498	194·3
Secondary ... Middle "	35	1,966	35	2,035	58·1
Secondary ... " Vernacular ...	45	2,688	45	2,743	60·9
Primary ... Upper Primary	230	9,714	244	10,051	41·1
Primary ... Lower "	3,019	63,355	3,155	66,353	21·0
Special	21	333	14	358	25·5
Female	234	3,990	272	4,559	16·7
Total ...	3,602	85,538	3,783	89,597	...
Private Institutions.					
Advanced, teaching—					
Arabic or Persian	295	2,577	315	2,793	8·8
Sanskrit	160	1,261	138	1,173	8·5
Elementary, teaching Vernacular only—					
(a) With 10 pupils and upwards	29	458	16	215	13·4
(b) With less than 10 pupils	728	4,221	688	4,218	6·1
Teaching the Koran only	102	994	96	864	9·0
Other schools	31	642	43	707	16·4
Total ...	1,345	10,153	1,296	9,970	...
Grand Total ...	4,947	95,691	5,079	99,567	...

100. It will be seen that there has been a net gain of 132 schools with 3,876 pupils, and that the gain is shared by all the districts, except Malda, which experienced a loss of 38 schools with 574 pupils.

The number of secondary schools remained the same as last year, but the attendance at them increased by 130 pupils, 6 in high English, 69 in middle English and 55 in middle vernacular schools.

Primary education advanced by 150 schools with 3,335 pupils; upper primaries increased by 14 schools with 337 pupils, and the lower primaries by 136 schools with 2,998 pupils. While all the other districts of the Division gained both schools and pupils, Malda alone lost both. The Magistrate of that district writes:—"The upper primary schools have suffered most in both respects," and he gives the reason as the "scarcity of or rather rise in the price of food-grains caused by the sudden rising of the Ganges and the failure of crops" in two thanas. The Assistant Inspector of Schools (Babu Mathura Nath Chatterjee), however, thinks that the decline may be due "to the growing ill-health of the district." Comparatively, however, the general health of the district was rather better last year than in 1893-94 as shown in paragraph 20. The Magistrate and the District Board will be asked to pay special attention in future to the spread of primary education in this district.

Under the head of Special schools there was a loss of 7 schools with 25 pupils, which is the net result of the abolition of 8 guru-training classes attached to middle schools (6 in Monghyr and 2 in the Sonthal Parganas), and of the opening of an industrial school in the latter district. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes that technical education is making some progress in his district.

Female Education.

Female education shows a gain of 38 schools with 569 pupils, Monghyr gaining 17 and Bhagalpur 22 schools. Malda lost 3 schools and 120 girls, but the Magistrate reports that there was an increase in the number of girls taught in the boys' schools.

Entrance examination.

101. Two hundred and ten candidates from this Division appeared at the Entrance examination during the year under review, of whom 103, or 49 per cent., passed against 47·5 per cent. in the previous year.

Of the Government zilla schools, those at Dumka and Malda did very well, passing 6 and 9, respectively, out of 7 and 11 sent up.

Of the aided schools Jamalpur did remarkably well in passing 17 out of 19. The result shown by the Deoghur school was also very satisfactory, as 7 out of 8 passed from that school.

Of the unaided schools the Victoria Jubilee school passed only 2 out of 17; the Kamaleshwari Prosad Institution 1 out of 13; Barari 2 out of 17, and Bhagalpur Madrassa 4 out of 11. I think the educational authorities should take some notice of private schools like the above which unnecessarily send up so many boys only to be plucked.

Twenty-seven middle English schools sent up 105 candidates for middle scholarship examination, of whom 62 passed, 28 obtaining middle English and the rest middle vernacular certificates. Ninety-eight candidates from 36 schools appeared at the middle vernacular examination, of whom 72 were successful, all but one obtaining middle vernacular certificates. Eighty private students competed at these examinations, of whom 36 passed, 4 obtaining middle English and 32 middle vernacular certificates.

At the upper primary examination 352 candidates appeared from 152 schools, and 266 candidates were successful from 131 schools. Besides the above, 32 candidates from secondary schools and 34 private students were also successful at this examination. Of the 823 lower primary schools which sent up 2,624 candidates for the lower primary scholarship examination, 719 schools passed 1,958 candidates, including 133 girls. Besides these, 36 candidates from secondary and 633 from upper primary schools and 57 private students passed this examination.

102. The number of Muhammadan pupils in all classes of schools increased from 20,678 to 22,063, while the percentage of the Muhammadan male population to the total male population of the Division was 20·3. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to total school population was 22·1 against 21·5 in the preceding year. There was thus some improvement both in the number of Muhammadan pupils and in their percentage.

103. The number of aboriginal pupils declined by 14, 6,183 pupils having been returned during the year under report against 6,197 in the year preceding. Monghyr showed an increase of 75 pupils, Purnea of 11, and the Sonthal Parganas of 54, while Bhagalpur and Malda lost 106 and 48 pupils, respectively. No explanation of the decrease is given. The Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas writes that there was an increase in the number of *Dhangar* pupils due to the establishment of two lower primary schools in the Godda subdivision at villages where they form the majority of the population.

Of 5,598 aboriginal pupils in the Sonthal Parganas, 5,408 were Sonthals, 155 Paharias, 3 Kols and 32 Dhangars. Of 197 schools for Sonthals 135 received aggregate stipends of Rs. 7,500 from the Damin-i-koh Fund. The total expenditure from this fund was Rs. 7,494 against Rs. 7,374 in the year before. Taking the population and the children of school-going age into consideration, one Sonthal in every 15·2 and one Paharia in every 60·5 was at school.

104. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, writes:—"The Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal remarks on the difficulty of realising subscriptions and on the callousness of the Sonthals with regard to education. It is remarkable that of nine parganaits in the portion of the Damin-i koh within the Sadar sub-

division less than half can read and write. Most of them take no steps to get their sons taught." It appears, however, that 18·2 per cent. of the boys of school-going age in the Sonthal Parganas now attend the schools.

105. The total cost for educational institutions in this Division amounted to Rs. 3,77,907 against Rs. 3,67,587 in 1893-94. Of this amount Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 42,698, District Boards Rs. 60,925, and municipal funds Rs. 7,830. The collections from fees showed a falling off from Rs. 1,95,470 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,92,522 in 1894-95. The income from other sources also decreased from Rs. 78,180 to Rs. 73,932. The cost per head of pupil was Rs. 4·2 last year as against Rs. 4·1 in the preceding year.

106. The proportion of the number of boys attending the schools to the total number of boys of school-going age improved from 13·6 to 14·2. The Magistrates do not say anything about the discipline in schools and the physical and moral training of the boys. They will be asked to notice these important subjects in future reports.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

107. The following table gives the particulars of the 30 dispensaries in this Division during the year under report and the previous year:—

Year.	Income from—					Expenditure.	Total number treated.			Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Remarks.
	Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
1894	18,982	11,034	3,112	28,574	61,702	58,718	4,902	153,434	158,336	194·7	1,186·4	0 1 5	1·7
1893	16,261	9,539	2,848	22,510	51,158	49,038	3,945	130,120	134,065	175·6	1,124·5	0 1 4	1·5

It will be seen that there has been a general increase in income and expenditure of the number of patients and of the cost of their diet.

The remarks made under head IV (Public Health) amply account for this increase. There is still a great deal of room for improvement in the matter of punctual payment of subscriptions, and constant pressure by Government officials is necessary to make many of the subscribers pay up. Some of the dispensaries have been driven to the expedient of refusing medical aid to defaulters and their families until they have paid up. The work of inspection by Civil Surgeons and by District and Subdivisional Officers is reported to be satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

In the Government Damin-i-koh estate in the Dumka subdivision of the Sonthal Parganas an attempt is being made to raise a general fund for the maintenance of the dispensary at Katikhund. The Deputy Commissioner writes:—"Parganaits have been directed to collect a subscription of one anna a year from every house in villages in the Dumka Damin. Till now, only those rural villages which comprised 16 or more houses have subscribed one rupee annually. The above arrangement will be fairer and should lead to an increase in funds, and will, moreover, bring home to all the fact that there is a dispensary in existence."

108. Besides the seven Government dispensaries in the Sonthal Parganas, the Raja of Pakour maintains one at that place entirely at his own cost. It is situated in his house and treated 10,652 persons during the year under report at a cost of Rs. 2,012. The Deputy Commissioner gives the following account of the various Mission dispensaries in the Sonthal Parganas.

"The following were the Mission dispensaries :—

1. Benagaria	... ...	Dumka subdivision.
2. Khairbani	... ...	Jamtara ditto.
3. Dharampur	... } ...	Rajmahal ditto.
4. Taljhari	... }	
5. Pathra	... ...	Godda ditto.

"Numbers 1 to 4 received a Government grant of Rs. 10 each per mensem. The total expenditure on account of these institutions comes to Rs. 3,003, so

the grand total of expenditure on private dispensaries amounted to Rs. 5,015 against Rs. 5,479 last year. At Benagaria and Khairbani 2,065 in-door patients were treated. In all the six dispensaries 22,923 out-patients received medical aid. The homœopathic system of treatment is administered at Khairbani by Mr. Haegert. According to his own account the institution is successful, but no regular account of patients is kept. Dharampur and Taljhari dispensaries are well managed."

The increasing utility and popularity of these institutions hardly admits of a doubt.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

109. As last year, there was a public library at the head-quarters of the Bhagalpur district and two smaller ones at Banka and Supaul. These latter are public libraries only in name: the books are not generally read, and I found the subscriptions at Supaul very much in arrear.

A new public library was started during the year at English Bazar (Malda) under the patronage of some of the local pleaders and a few native officials. It is only kept open for a limited time during the day. There are East Indian Railway Mechanics' Institutes at Jamalpur and Madhupur. Bar libraries at the head-quarters of the Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Purnea districts are kept up by the local pleaders.

The books in all the district office libraries were re-arranged during the year, and useless and obsolete publications were weeded out, and were either sold by auction or otherwise disposed of.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS

110. There were no museums in this Division during the year 1894-95.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

111. The number of municipalities in the Division remained the same as it was last year, and little or no change occurred in their condition. The application of modern western ideas of sanitation to eastern towns is not only a difficult but a very costly operation. The municipal authorities cannot carry the people with them, not only because sanitary reform means extra taxation, but also because conservative as they are they cannot divest themselves in a day of the habits of generations. In most of the municipalities in this Division the Municipal Commissioners are engaged in a constant struggle to make both ends meet and to steer clear of any very unfavourable remarks by the Sanitary Commissioner or local auditor. Unless they are rich enough to afford a paid Secretary, the supervision of outdoor work has practically to take care of itself. No funds are available unless a loan be obtained from Government for any new works or improvements, however necessary or advisable they may be. It is not therefore, I think, to be wondered at that true Local Self-Government seldom or never stirs out of the meeting rooms of the Municipal Commissioners. The municipal cart sticks in the mud, but as a rule no Municipal Commissioner puts his shoulder to the wheel.

District	Municipality.
Monghyr	Monghyr. Jamalpur. Jamui.
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur. Colgong.
Purnea	Purnea. Kishanganj.
Malda	English Bazar. Old Mala.
Sonthal Parganas	Deoghur. Sahibganj.

112. In the Monghyr Municipality the crying wants are a drainage system and an improved water-supply. The drains in many of the principal streets of the town have been covered over and encroached upon to such an extent as to seriously affect the general health. A drainage scheme is contemplated, but surveys have not yet been prepared. The question of the removal of existing obstructions is beset with difficulties, and Government has been asked to give its advice in the matter after consulting the Law Officers of the Crown.

Monghyr district.

The large proportion of Europeans who reside in the town of Jamalpur (chiefly employés in the East Indian Railway workshops) renders its circumstances somewhat peculiar, and its management is a good deal above the average. The question of the abolition of the municipality of Jamui, which is really a collection of agricultural villages, was taken up and thoroughly gone into by

Mr. Phillips during the year under report. The result is a notification issued during the current year under section 9 (*a*), and I have no doubt that the abolition will be hailed with joy by the inhabitants.

113. The only matter of special importance in this district was the extension of the Bhagalpur water-works to other parts of the town. Of the work of the Bhagalpur Municipal Commissioners, the Officiating Magistrate, Mr. B. K. Mullick, writes as follows:—

Bhagalpur district.

"It will thus be seen that the Commissioners of the Bhagalpur Municipality have during the year under report showed a healthy energy in looking after the most crying wants of the Corporation and in utilising the slender funds at their command by increased expenditure in the direction where it was most needed.

"The water-works still require to be extended to the remote Champanagore and Nathnagore wards and to some of the more important street and lanes near the civil station, and pucka drains are wanted in two of the most populous quarters of the town. It is hopeless, however, to carry on these much-needed improvements from the ordinary income, and an application has been made for a loan of three lakhs which it is hoped will soon be sanctioned. It is to be feared, however, that the additional burden which must necessarily be imposed on the tax-payers—

(1) to meet the interest on the loan,

(2) to provide for a sinking fund,

(3) for the working charges connected with the extended water-works, will bear hard on the poorer rate-payers. This fear is grounded on the fact that even at the present moderate rate of assessment there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 16,736 on the 31st March 1895 out of a gross demand of Rs. 87,986. There is also reason to believe that the incidence of house assessment presses more heavily on the poorer than on the richer classes, and the revision of the assessment by an agency independent of the Municipal Commissioners will be a move in the right direction.

"A good water-supply is a most excellent thing, but it is possible to pay too dearly for it. The only way to lessen the burden and to mitigate injustice is to have a paid assessor."

The proposal to create a new municipality at Sultanganj has been finally dropped.

114. Both of the municipalities in this district, Purnea and Kishanganj, are exceptionally difficult to manage, owing to their great size and straggling shape and to the inclusion within their limits of much arable land and jungle. I made some enquiries when I was on tour at Kishanganj with a view of reducing the municipal area, but I found that the question was beset with difficulties, and that the probable expansion of the trade and importance of the place since it was opened out by the extension to it of a branch of the Assam-Bihar State Railway rendered any present change inadvisable.

Purnea district.

115. The English Bazar Municipality in this district distinguished itself unfavourably during the year under report by general inefficiency and by an almost total collapse of the Collection Department. Under constant pressure by the District Magistrate and threats of suspension under section 65 matters were not so bad at the close as they were at the beginning of the year.

Malda district.

116. Of the Deoghur Municipality the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Bernard, writes:—

Sonthal Parganas district.

"The chief work of improvement done during the year was the extension of the main pucka drain by 292 feet at a cost of Rs. 1,141. It has been decided by the Commissioners to complete this drain. They propose at first to appeal to the public for funds, and should this appeal be unsuccessful to apply to Government for loan. The cost is roughly estimated at Rs. 10,000.

"Dr. Deare, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, inspected the municipality in July 1894 and criticised its action in many respects. He condemned the Hindu cremation ground, the swamp into which the municipal main drain then discharged, the latrines, the wells, &c. His suggestions have received proper consideration. On his recommendation the Muhammadan burial-ground, situated in the heart of the town, is to be removed to a reasonable distance. The present Chairman, Mr. Heard, has shown both firmness and tact in insisting

on sanitary reform. The collections during the year were nearly cent. per cent., and the office was found to be in absolutely correct order by the local Auditor."

Of the Sahibganj Mnnicipality he says:—

"The Sahibganj Municipality has made a considerable advance during the year under report. The present Vice-Chairman, who is the Civil Hospital Assistant in charge of the dispensary, is energetic, and does not absent himself from the town as his predecessor used to do. The late District Traffic Superintendent, Mr. Kelly, was Chairman during the greater part of the year till he was transferred and did valuable work. Attention is being paid to sanitary improvements. The drainage from houses on its banks has been prevented from flowing into the important tank in the middle of the town, wells have been protected from pollution, and it is proposed to make a survey of the town with levels with the view of improving the drainage. The improvement of the slaughter-house has been taken in hand. The income should be larger than it is, as the East Indian Railway Company do not pay taxes at the same rate as other owners of holdings in the town. The Company have delayed to furnish the return called for; otherwise the matter would have already been submitted for the orders of Government."

District and Local Boards.

117. Of the District and Local Boards it may be said as of the municipalities of this Division that their requirements increase out of all proportion to their incomes: the latter are almost stationary, while the spread of education and general opening up of the country by railways render the former more urgent year by year. The District Board of Monghyr has since the close of the year applied for a loan of 1½ lakhs to enable it to carry out a programme of important and necessary works. They have this advantage over the municipalities that they can afford more highly-paid officers to look after their outdoor work. As these institutions have all official Chairmen (the District Magistrates) they are rather of the nature of consultative than executive bodies. They pass resolutions, and the Magistrate-Chairman and the District Engineer see that they are carried out. The number of meetings is not large owing probably to the above fact. The Local Boards act generally as agents and assistants to the District Boards and have independent control only over such funds and business as are made over to them. Generally speaking, they manage pounds and primary education. Nothing of any special importance occurred during the year under report in connection with any of the District Boards.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

118. The following figures illustrate this subject and show the existing position of affairs in the Division:—

Class of employment.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Total number of officers in each class.	Total number of Muhammadans.	Total number of officers in each class.	Total number of Muhammadans.
1	2	3	4	5
Gazetted officers on salary above Rs 100.	93	10	95	9
Gazetted officers on salary of Rs. 100 and less.	3	1	3	...
Ministerial officers ...	789	131	809	137
Menials ...	1,169	500	1,340	518
	2,054	642	2,247	664

The percentages of columns 3 to 2 and 5 to 4 are 31·2 and 29·5, respectively, and the percentage of Muhammadan to that of the Hindu population is 27·8. The figures show that little or no progress has been made in carrying out the wishes of Government. The Collector of Purnea observes that the Muhammadans in his district "are mostly agricultural and illiterate. Those who have some education take service under zamindars, but do not aspire in large numbers to service in Government offices, their education being below the required standard." The fact appears to be that the Muhammadan candidates for vacancies on the ministerial staff are so inferior in educational requirements that they cannot be appointed without serious detriment to the efficiency of the office concerned. This is a defect which time and the exertions of the Muhammadans themselves alone can remedy.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

119. The record of the work done by the post offices, so far as it appears from the facts and figures furnished, was one of continued progress. New post offices were opened, and the work in every branch of the department increased. Complaints of postal irregularities were few and far between. Mr. Bernard, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas, however, writes thus:—"Briefly it may be said that in the Postal and Telegraph Departments no progress towards meeting the wishes of the public was made during the year under report." From Godda complaint was made of the unpunctuality of letters from the north. Postal arrangements in this outlying part of the Division are no doubt still somewhat more primitive than elsewhere, and are capable of considerable improvement. This will come in time along with the spread of education and consequent increase of correspondence and postal work.

The Collector of Purnea writes:—"Nearly one-third of the small branch offices in the interior of the district were worked by cheap extraneous agents, such as shop-keepers and village *gurus*, who are paid a small allowance varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 a month. The extension of the postal facilities to the obscure parts of the district, where costly departmental servants cannot be maintained, is mainly due to the employment of these cheap agents." The District Officer of Purnea also mentions the following extraordinary case of the misappropriation of a registered cover:—"A branch postmaster substituted an ordinary letter for the registered letter, from which he abstracted two currency notes of Rs. 100 each. He was prosecuted, and on conviction sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years." The following is quoted from the report from the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas:—

"The Deputy Postmaster-General, Bihar Circle, was requested to make arrangements to have letters from Jamtara carried by the No. 5 up passenger train to Modhupur to be taken up by the down mail train, which does not stop at Jamtara, but the request has been refused on the ground that the number of letters is small.

"Nothing has been done to remedy the inconvenience complained of last year by the Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal arising from the fact that all insufficiently stamped and bearing letters are sent first to Dumka, many miles out of their way, by road."

Statistics regarding working of the telegraph offices have not been supplied by all the District Officers, but it may be said that the Department generally worked well. During the year under report the Maharaja of Sonbarsa in the district of Bhagalpur applied for a postal telegraph office at the Sonbarsa post office, but the arrangement has not yet been completed. In the district of Purnea the number of combined post and telegraph offices was increased by one, *i.e.*, the Katihar sub-post office was turned into a combined post and telegraph office.

The Officiating Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas notices the fact that the restriction of the working hours from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. for the Deoghur telegraph office is considered by the public as a great inconvenience.

General.

Generally speaking, it may be said that, considering the materials and establishments which it has to work with, especially in the more inaccessible parts of the Division, the Postal Department has done wonders. Year by year it plays a more and more

important part in the domestic and commercial life of the country. Nothing but constant inspection could, I think, enable it to maintain the high standard which it has attained and to preserve the confidence of all ranks and classes of the population.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÂK.

120. The following table shows the income and expenditure during the year 1894-95 and the rate at which the cess was levied in each district:—

DISTRICT.	Income.	Expenditure.	Rate at which cess was levied.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Monghyr ...	7,176	7,700	0 14 0
Bhagalpur ...	19,875	11,923	2 8 0
Purnea ...	12,093	9,970	1 0 0
Malda ...	8,075	7,128	1 14 0
Sonthal Parganas	6,517	4,356	3 8 0
Divisional Total	53,736	41,077	......

The excess expenditure was met from the balance in hand (Rs. 11,794) on 1st April 1894. Except in the district of Purnea, where the rate was increased from 14 annas to one rupee, the rate was the same as in 1893-94. In the district of Monghyr three new lines, covering 61 miles, were opened during the year. In Bhagalpur the line from Amarpur to Bihar, a distance of 24½ miles, was closed, and in its stead a new line of 23 miles from Banka to Bihar was opened. In Malda a new line from Kaliachak to Panchanandpur khas mahal was opened. The total length of the zamindari dâk lines in Purneà and in the Sonthal Parganas was the same as in the preceding year.

FAIRS.

121. Fairs of more or less importance, and generally of a religious character, were held in all the districts of this Division. The important fair at Singheswar in the Madhipura subdivision of the district of Bhagalpur was held in March last. It lasted for 12 days, but the Magistrate has not reported the number of persons who attended it last year.

The necessary sanitary arrangements were made, and where necessary a *posse* of police was told off to preserve order and to prevent theft, &c. A native doctor was deputed to the fairs at Singheswar in Bhagalpur, Karagola and Khagra in Purnea, and Ramkeli in Malda. No epidemic broke out in any of the fairs.

The following is an estimate of the number of people present at each fair:—

Bausi in the district of Bhagalpur	175,000
Kabilas	40,000
Karagola, Purnea	8,000
Khagra	50,000
Ramkeli, Malda	50,000
Rameswar, Sonthal Parganas	10,000
Dhamsavi	16,000
Deoghur, Sripanchami	8,000
" Sivaratri	15,000
" Bhadro Purnima	8,000

A fair was held for the first time in February 1895, under the auspices of the Collector of Bhagalpur, at Tintunga, a Government estate in the Sadar subdivision of this district. It included an agricultural show and lasted for two days, and was attended by about 20,000 people. The sanitary arrangements were good, and no accidents occurred.

POUNDS.

122. In the district of Monghyr the number of pounds increased from 47 in the year 1893-94 to 62 during the year under report. In all the other districts the number was nearly the same during the past two years, as noted in the margin. In the Regulation districts most of the pounds continued to be under the control of the District Boards. Those situate within municipal limits were managed by the respective municipalities. The farming system continued to be in force. In the Sonthal Parganas all the pounds were farmed out by the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates, except the Godda pound, which was under direct management for six months, as there was no bid for it. The Magistrate of Monghyr reports that owing to close supervision and consequent discovery of malpractices and conviction in criminal courts the revenue of the pounds under the management of the District Board fell off to some extent during the last settlement. The pound-keeper of Jamalpur was convicted of taking double fees for release of cattle, and there were also several prosecutions in the Begusarai subdivision. Regarding the abuses in his district the Magistrate of Malda, Mr. Price, writes:—"From a financial point of view the farming system is commendable; but the cattle pound farmers are generally a bad set of people. They are said to encourage malpractices in various ways, such as the improper seizure of cattle, they charge fees in excess of the authorised rates, and they refuse to grant receipts for fees paid by the owners of impounded cattle. Besides these, I have often noticed that pound farmers neither feed nor water cattle properly; there is no shed, wind and waterproof, for the shelter of the cattle that are exposed to the sun, and the fencing is broken and falling into decay."

DISTRICT.	Number of pounds.		Income.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
			Rs.	Rs.
Monghyr	47	62	14,037	15,381
Bhagalpur	77	76	23,598	23,128
Purnea	88	87	47,086	46,430
Malda	47	48	18,708	19,593
Sonthal Parganas ...	53	57	9,416	8,638

XXXIV(a).—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

123. The Magistrate of Monghyr gives the following account of the social and political institutions in his district:—

Jamalpur Rate-payers' Association.

This Association has been established by the East Indian Railway Company's employés, consisting chiefly of Bengalis, and is an imitation of similar associations in Bengal. No information has been obtained as to its working.

Anjuman Islam Institution.

This institution was established in 1888. It is under the patronage of the local Muhammadans. Its principal object is to afford relief to poor and needy Muhammadan boys and orphans by imparting to them English and Persian education. There is an educational institution in connection with it, which gave free education to 48 Muhammadan boys in the year under report. Its income during the year was Rs. 2,513 and expenditure Rs. 2,165.

Kayesth Sabha.

This Sabha was started in 1887 by the Kayesth community of Monghyr for the general improvement of their condition. It held 11 sittings during the year, and the average attendance of members was 62.

The collection of a handful of rice every day from every Kayesth family was the principal source of its income, which amounted during the year to Rs. 127, the expenditure being Rs. 103. The education of four helpless Kayesth boys was undertaken, and a monthly allowance was given to a Kayesth widow.

Posurakhini Sabha.

This institution was started on the 24th of May 1892. Its principal object is to give shelter to all sorts of worn-out animals, specially of the bovine species, after they become unserviceable for domestic purposes. This institution was supported by funds collected in boxes placed in shops and also by donations. The total income of the Sabha during the year was Rs. 701 and the expenditure Rs. 656. These figures compared with those of last year show clearly how the interest in the movement (stimulated by the excitement of the anti-kine-killing agitation) is generally subsiding. The income last year was Rs. 1,600 and the expenditure Rs. 1,500.

There were 42 animals in the goshala on the 31st March 1894, and 189 animals were received during the year, making a total of 231. One hundred and seventy-six animals died, leaving a balance of 55 animals in the register.

There are besides the goshala at Monghyr 16 or 17 goshalas in the district. Many of them are languishing for want of support. Their chief supporters are Marwaris.

In Bhagalpur the Societies existing in the district are reported to be the same as last year, viz., the Land-holders' Association, the Muhammadan Association, the Gaurakhshini Sabha, and the Hari Sabha.

The school of the Muhammadan Association is reported to be doing well. The Gaurakhshini Sabha is said not to possess any political significance. The cow-killing movement in this district may be said to have died at its birth.

Purnea.

The only political institution in the district of Purnea is a branch Committee of the National Congress, but its existence does not take any practical shape.

Malda.

The Collector says that there are no social or political institutions of any importance in the district of Malda, and that the people of the district do not generally concern themselves with politics, but are inclined to criticise the working of local institutions like municipalities.

Sonthal Parganas.

The Deputy Commissioner writes:—"The Jubilee Institute with its branch at Pakour is the only social institution in the district. A building for the Pakour branch was under construction during the year. The Hijla *méla*, which is held under the superintendence of the member of this institution, was a great success last year, as all classes attend, and Sonthal and other dances and sports are arranged."

XXXIV (*b*).—STATE OF PUBLIC FEELING AND THE PRESS.

124. There has been no agitation in the Division during the year on any important subject, and the native press has been singularly free from attacks on Government officers serving in it.

The Collector of Monghyr writes:—"No newspaper is issued by the one local press. The nearest publication is at Patna. The circulation of English Calcutta papers is limited. Public feeling was not strongly exercised during the year. The excitement about the anti-kine-movement and the mud-plastering of mango trees has died out. There was a slight tension in the relations of the Shias and Sunnis over the performance of the Haziri ceremony, which, however, was soon relaxed. There were no public questions during the year which excited much local interest."

In Purnea there is no public press, nor do the people of this district appear to take much interest in any public matter.

Malda.

The agitation against cow-killing does not appear to have extended to this district. The relations between Muhammadans and Hindus have been generally amicable during the year under report.

The educated classes read the *Statesman*, the *Bengali*, and *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, but the circulation of these papers is very limited. The *Bangabasi* is the principal vernacular paper read by the people both in the mufassal and in the towns.

Sonthal Parganas.

Some of the villagers in the Jamtara and Pakour subdivisions were at the outset dissatisfied at the increase in rents effected by the last settlement, but this feeling appears to have died out.

A monthly Bengali journal, called the *Dharani*, is published from Malhati in the Dumka subdivision. Its tone is so far moderate.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

125. A statement is submitted containing my remarks and those of District Officers regarding the character of the officers employed in this Division during the year 1894-95.

Under Government Notification No. 136A.D., dated the 12th May 1894, Babu Sarat Chunder Mukerji and Mr. C. H. J. Craven were posted as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors in this Division, and have since been appointed to be Sub-Deputy Collectors.

No Deputy Conservators of Forests of the first three grades were posted to this Division during the year under report.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

126. The Division, as a whole, has been fortunate in the absence of any serious disputes between landlords and tenants. On the subject of the conduct of the former, the following extracts are given from the district reports:—

Monghyr.

"Of the larger zamindars in the district, the Maharaja of Gidhour and the Raja of Khaira are said to be enlightened. The amla of the Darbhanga and Banoli Rajas exercised some petty oppression in the matter of taking forest produce from the hills. In the thana of Shekhpura a large number of villages are let out to an utterly unscrupulous set of Muhammadan ticcadars, against whom there are frequent complaints. The disgraceful case of riot and murder at Ekara, in which eight persons were killed, is an instance of such disputes.

"In the Begusarai subdivision the maliks are mostly of little standing. The relations between them and their raiyats are not satisfactory—men of no education and little conscience. They are constantly fighting in endeavours to enhance rent and turn raiyati land into khud-kasht. The factories are, as a whole, on good terms with their tenants. Much of the land is gradually passing into the hands of mahajans and pleaders, and it cannot be said that this change is altogether to the advantage of the raiyats. On the other hand, there exist certain casts of raiyats, Babhans, and sometimes Goalas and Rajputs, who refuse utterly to pay their legal rents unless complained against, and are adepts at enforcing their rights to the uttermost. Such men are well able to protect their own interests and even to oppress their maliks.

Bhagalpur.

"The conduct of zamindars was generally satisfactory during the year under review. In the Luchmipur estate in the Banka subdivision some of the raiyats combined for a time against the Manager, Mr. F. Braidwood, but he has administered the property with great success, and all disputes are now at an end. This gentleman's management is also well spoken of by the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas.

"In Supaul the Subdivisional Officer notices a serious quarrel between the Raja of Barwari and his cousin, Babu Tajendra Narain Singh. It is reported that both these gentlemen are contracting large debts on account of this dispute. The Subdivisional Officer of Banka reports favourably of the manager of the estate of Rai Tej Narain Singh Bahadur, Zamindars Mohashaya Taruk Nath Ghose and Babu Tilakdhari Lall.

Purnea.

"There was a dispute during the year near Manihari regarding the right to sow indigo between Babus Gour Mohan Rai and Hari Mohan Missor. A rioting case was sent up, but the accused were acquitted, and matters seem to have since quieted down. There is a similar dispute between Mr. A. J. Shillingford and Babu Chhatraput Singh. There are other disputes about what are called *mal* and *milik* lands in many places, but the above are the most important. Rents are very low almost everywhere, and no case of oppression has come to notice except in the aforesaid disputes, where steps are said to have been taken to cause the raiyats to submit to one party or the other.

"The conduct of the resident zamindars of this district continues generally to be satisfactory. One of the absentee zamindars, Raja Sitesh Chandra Panday, of Pakour, however, gave trouble. The Raja's men were guilty of serious rioting at Gaziapara, a village in Kaliachak thana. This case arose in respect of the possession of a newly-formed diara, which was claimed by the Raja on one side, and by one Arzuman Khan, another zamindar, on the other. A part of the said village was devastated by the Raja's men, who, it is said, set fire to houses, and thereby caused great damage to the unfortunate raiyats. In this case 17 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 13 were discharged and the remaining 4 convicted by the Magistrate. They were, however, acquitted on appeal."

Malda.

The zamindar of Handwai continues to neglect the interests of his raiyats. There have been complaints of oppression against his peons, some of which have ended in conviction. He is heavily in debt. The Raja of Hetampur also has lands in the Dumka and Jamtara subdivisions. He is represented by his amla, who are no credit to him. He has neglected to keep up the roads in his estate, though he has promised to repair them since the close of the year. In Jamtara the only other large zamindar is the zamindar of Pahia. He has a large income, which he hoards. He does almost nothing for the public good.

Sonthal Parganas.

The ghatwals of the Deoghur subdivision are most of them deeply in debt. The high priest of Deoghur might be a person of importance, if he were a man of high character, but he is not, and has no influence. The Raja of Pakour is perhaps the best among a batch of men who, as a whole, deserve little praise. He is not ordinarily oppressive to his tenants, and is well disposed to Government and helps Government officers at times. None of the zamindars of Rajmahal have shown any public spirit. There have been disputes between Mr. Grant's Manager at Sahibganj and the raiyats. The latter are said to have accepted land at a rent of four annas a bigha on condition of sowing indigo on it, but to have disregarded this condition. The dispute does not seem to have been yet settled. Mr. Grant's estate in this district is ordinarily well managed, and I have received no complaints from them.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

127. Nil.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT IN BENGAL DURING 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 9th October 1895.

RESOLUTION No. 663T.—M.

READ—

The reports from Commissioners of Divisions on the working of the Puri Lodging-house Act [IV (B.C.) of 1871, amended by Act II (B.C.) of 1879] during the year 1894-95, in the various places in their Divisions to which it has been extended.

READ again—

The Resolution reviewing the Commissioners' reports on the working of the Lodging-house Act during the year 1893-94.

In the Burdwan Division—
1. Garhbeta.
2. Dantun.
3. Ulubaria.
In the Presidency Division—
4. Nadia.
In the Chittagong Division—
5. Sitakund.
In the Patna Division—
6. Gaya.
In the Bhagalpur Division—
7. Deoghar.
In the Orissa Division—
8. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack.
9. Chandbali.
10. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore.
11. Puri town.
12. The "Chattis" on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri.
13. Jajpur.

1.* *Extension of the Act.*—The Puri Lodging-house Act IV of 1871, as amended by Act II of 1879 and I of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas mentioned in the margin. No report was received from Jajpur during the year under review, as the machinery of the Act could not be put into motion till the 1st April 1895. The Pandas, who for the first time realised that they would suffer pecuniary loss by the proposed enforcement of the Act, protested against the measure. Their memorials were duly considered; but as no valid reasons were adduced by them against the measure, the orders extending the Act to the Jajpur town were allowed to stand.

2. *Licensed lodging-houses.*—The number of licensed lodging-houses declined from 2,234 in 1893-94 to 1,721 in 1894-95, the reason being that fewer pilgrims visited the principal shrines during the year. In Gaya, although the number of licenses fell from 421 to 320, the number of pilgrims for whose accommodation they were taken rose from 13,212 to 15,636. This is attributed to the enforcement of the rule that no lodging-house can be licensed unless fees are paid for the full number of pilgrims it can accommodate. In the town of Puri, however, licenses were issued for a smaller number of pilgrims than the lodging-houses could accommodate. As this practice may lead to fraud by giving the owners of these houses opportunities to take in more lodgers than they have licensed space for, the Lieutenant-Governor desires the officers who work the Act to decline to receive fees for partial accommodation.

3. *Income.*—The total income of the year was Rs. 36,352 against Rs. 47,361 in 1893-94; the opening balance was Rs. 31,864 and the closing balance Rs. 29,954. The fees realised for licenses for the reception of pilgrims decreased from Rs. 34,868 in 1893-94 to Rs. 24,541 in the year under report. This falling off was most marked in Sitakund and Puri, and was mainly due to the year being regarded as inauspicious for pilgrimages. For similar reasons the fees for certifying houses to be fit to accommodate pilgrims showed a decrease from Rs. 1,576 to Rs. 1,202. The receipts from other fees, however, rose from Rs. 1,171 to Rs. 2,856, and those under "Miscellaneous" increased from Rs. 243 to Rs. 2,661, the increase in the former case being due to the rent of roadside lands in Balasore being credited to "other fees," while similar receipts in Cuttack are shown as Miscellaneous. These rents should in future be treated as miscellaneous receipts.

4. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 38,262 against Rs. 32,201 in 1893-94. The largest item of expenditure (Rs. 10,247) was again under the head of Contributions. Of this amount Rs. 5,018 were contributed by the Lodging-house Fund of Puri to the local municipality for sanitary

and medical purposes, and Rs. 1,460 by the Deoghar Lodging-house Fund for the improvement of conservancy and lighting. The expenditure under the head "Medical" is shown as Rs. 5,804 against Rs. 7,719 in 1893-94, but besides this, Rs. 3,769, which appears in the accounts as a contribution, was really spent on medical requirements. The expenditure under conservancy during the year rose from Rs. 4,563 in 1893-94 to Rs. 8,072. The increase is most marked at Gaya, where the conservancy charges rose from Rs. 1,900 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,705. Beyond a passing remark that of the money spent on sanitary improvements, Rs. 2,752 was expended under the supervision of the local municipality, and the rest under that of the Health Officer, the report does not show how this sum was laid out. Fuller information should be given in future. The expenditure under "Construction" rose from Rs. 663 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,430 during the year under review, owing to the completion of a bridge in Deoghar and to the excavation of two tanks and the erection of a cholera shed and latrine on the Jagannath road. This is satisfactory so far as it goes; but so long as these funds show a closing balance, amounting to 82 per cent. of their total income, it is clear that their resources are not utilised so fully as they might be.

5. *Prosecution.*—The number of persons prosecuted for lodging pilgrims without a license, for lodging more than the licensed number, and for other offences against the Act and the bye-laws, was 254 against 265 in 1893-94; the number convicted was 222 against 215. The amount of fines realised rose from Rs. 2,051 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,544. In Gaya 35 persons were prosecuted, of whom 29 were convicted, four acquitted, and two cases remained pending at the close of the year. In the town of Puri 64 persons were prosecuted, of whom 56 were convicted and one acquitted, while seven remained undisposed of at the end of the year.

6. *Public health.*—Thirty cases of cholera were reported at Dantun in the month of July. Of these, seven were treated in the cholera hospital shed, six resulting in recoveries, and one terminating fatally. The further progress of the disease is said to have been checked by the measures taken by the Lodging-house Committee, but the attack seems to have been of a mild type. The total number of indoor patients of all diseases admitted into the hospital was 40 during the year against 81 in the preceding year, and the total number of deaths was 16 only against 32 of the previous year. A severe epidemic of cholera broke out in Gaya in July and August fortunately at a time when there were not many pilgrims in the town. Fifty-two pilgrims were admitted into hospital for cholera, and 42 died. It is explained that the high death-rate was due to the patients being reduced by hardship, fasting and the excitement of their peculiar methods of worship. In the town of Puri there were 173 cases of cholera against 89 in 1893-94, and the number of deaths rose from 77 to 141. It is stated that the outbreaks of the disease coincided with the arrival of pilgrims.

7. During the year under report a Committee, comprising both official and non-official members, was appointed to assist the Magistrate and Health Officer in administering the Act in the town of Nadia. The opposition offered by the principal mohunts of the place, whose profits from lodging pilgrims had been affected by the introduction of the Act, was partially removed during the year by the successful prosecution of one of their number who has since taken out a license. The Subdivisional Officer of Deoghar met with similar opposition from the *pandas* of the place in insisting on sanitary requirements being complied with before licenses were issued, and Mr. Heard deserves credit for his firmness in enforcing the provisions of the Act. In the chattis along the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack, a large tank has already been excavated, and it is proposed to excavate another: the necessity of insisting that tanks thus made are preserved from pollution should not be forgotten. In the town of Puri much good work was done by the Health Officer, Dr. Banks. Some new lodging-houses were constructed and licensed, 87 new latrines were built, and 121 improved. The Swetganga tank was partially emptied, and a large quantity of foul silt was removed from it. Another tank, remarked on by the Sanitary Commissioner in 1893, was completely emptied and cleaned out, and the owner of a third tank, said to be even more filthy than the Swetganga, was required to cleanse it under section 200 of the Municipal Act. In the chattis along the Jagannath road in the Puri district lodging-houses were frequently

inspected to prevent overcrowding, and in 34 cases prosecutions were instituted. Food was also examined and destroyed when unfit for consumption. The water-supply at the chattis and along the road is said to stand in need of improvement, but it will be better to incur no large expenditure until the results of the opening of the East Coast Railway have been seen.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Home Department, and that copies of it be forwarded to the Commissioners of the Burdwan, Presidency, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution be communicated to the Sanitary Commissioner and to the Sanitary Board, and that it be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Statement showing the working of the Lodging-house

Serial number.	Name of place where Act is in force.	Licensed lodging-house. Number.	Licensed lodging-house. Number of lodgers for whom accommodation provided.	Prosecution. Number of cases disposed of.	Prosecution. Number of persons accused.	Prosecution. Number of persons convicted.	Prosecution. Number of persons acquitted.	Prosecution. Amount of fines Imposed.	Prosecution. Amount of fines Realised.	Income. Opening balance.	Income. Fees for licensing and regulating lodging-house.	Income. Fees for issue of Health Officer's certificate.	Income. Other fees (if any).	Income. Fines.	Income. Contribution from other funds.	Income. Miscellaneous…
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
1	Garhbeta	12	96	3	3	3	.	11 8 0	11 8 0	425 13 5	48 0 0	12	......	13 8 0	......	246
2	Dantun	24	277	9	9	9	...	74 0 0	74 0 0	671 12 11	142 0 0	25	7 0 0	74 0 0	......	300
3	Uluberia	42	296	8	8	8	...	22 0 0	22 0 0	221 0 0	296 0 0	42	......	22 0 0	......	..
4	Nadia	132	2,827	13	13	4	9	125 8 0	125 8 0	.....	706 12 0	132	......	125 8 0	......	..
5	Sitakund	53	683	...	...	...	..	......	......	6,534 6 4	170 12 0	.....	......	......	......	339
6	Gaya	320	15,636	33	35	29	4	1,191 0 0	915 0 0	2,222 0 0	11,727 0 0	74	......	915 0 0	......	30
7	Deoghur	149	5,403	27	27	26	1	384 0 0	384 0 0	1,734 11 7	1,315 12 0	149	......	384 0 0	......	4
8	Chattis on the Jagannath road in the district of Cuttack.	331	2,059	36	36	29	7	312 2 0	324 2 0	7,399 14 3	823 8 0	83	......	324 2 0	......	1,587
9	Chandbali	60	2,778	...	..	..	...	......	......	749 12 0	694 8 0	60	......	10 0 0	......	..
10	Chattis on the Jagannath road in the district of Balasore.	164	2,028	28	28	27	1	117 0 0	117 0 0	2,632 10 9	656 8 0	164	1,365 11 3	117 0 0	......	4
11	Puri (town)	208	7,448	57	64	56	1	464 0 0	464 0 0	9,100 14 11	7,449 0 0	325	263 1 3	464 0 0	......	0
12	Chattis on the Jagannath road in the district of Puri.	136	3,641	34	31	31	3	107 3 0	107 3 0	80 10 6	512 2 0	156	1,220 6 1	107 3 0	2,500 0 0	157
	Total ...	1,721	44,667	248	254	222	26	2,808 5 0	2,544 5 0	31,863 10 8	24,540 14 0	1,202	2,856 2 7	2,556 5 0	2,500 0 0	2,661
	Total for 1893-94 ...	2,234	57,720	252	265	215	37	2,051 8 6	2,051 8 6	16,650 9 11	34,868 0 0	1,576	1,170 12 6	2,076 8 6	6,051 9 3	242

ing the year 1894-95.

		EXPENDITURE.											
		HEAD OFFICE EXPENDITURE.			LOCAL EXPENDITURE.								
Total (excluding the opening balance).	Total (including the opening balance).	Health Officer's pay and allowance.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Establishment for collection and supervision.	Dispensaries and other medical expenditure.	Conservancy.	Construction.	Repairs.	Contribution to other funds.	Miscellaneous.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
320 5 6	746 2 11	12 0 0	......	......	......	......	94 0 0	60 0 0	......	......	2 4 6	577 14 5	746 7 11
548 0 0	1,219 12 11	81 0 0	......	......	......	164 11 6	94 8 6	......	130 0 0	......	62 3 5	684 5 6	1,219 12 11
360 0 0	581 0 0	39 0 0	......	......	60 0 0	......	216 0 0	17 0 0	......	......	63 0 0	196 0 0	581 0 0
964 4 0	964 4 0	135 0 0	......	......	......	......	186 15 3	......	......	......	19 2 0	632 2 9	964 4 0
501 10 9	7,036 1 1	80 0 0	44 0 0	41 10 0	28 12 0	310 6 0	236 11 6	75 10 7	25 0 0	......	......	6,167 13 0	7,036 1 1
,746 0 0	14,968 0 0	1,294 0 0	248 0 0	138 0 0	1,020 0 0	3,722 0 0	5,705 0 0	154 0 0	50 0 0	......	153 0 0	2,484 0 0	14,968 0 0
,888 4 3	3,422 15 10	240 0 0	120 0 0	......	84 0 0	......	......	599 7 3	......	1,460 0 0	113 8 6	806 0 1	3,422 15 10
,817 10 8	10,417 8 11	478 10 8	......	50 1 0	264 12 0	......	347 15 6	1,534 6 0	......	50 0 0	36 2 7	7,655 9 2	10,417 8 11
764 8 0	1,514 4 0	......	......	......	55 0 10	......	276 14 0	......	15 11 0	......	8 9 4	1,158 1 8	1,514 4 0
,307 5 3	4,940 0 0	480 0 0	......	8 0 0	......	38 9 0	650 0 0	......	201 15 0	1,219 7 9	18 12 9	2,325 3 6	4,940 0 0
,500 12 2	17,691 11 2	1,800 0 0	1,413 6 0	93 8 0	......	......	..	230 15 8	......	7,517 15 4	275 10 0	6,360 3 3	17,691 11 2
,633 0 8	4,713 11 2	701 14 0	166 9 6	102 9 9	......	1,564 11 9	263 11 3	758 6 7	197 15 1	......	1 4 0	896 9 3	4,713 11 2
,351 13 3	68,215 8 0	5,404 8 8	1,991 15 6	433 12 9	1,512 8 0	5,804 6 3	8,071 14 0	3,429 14 1	620 9 1	10,247 7 1	744 9 1	29,953 14 7	68,215 13 0
,361 8 5	64,012 2 4	4,954 11 4	2,063 5 8	204 2 2	1,470 4 4	7,719 6 8	4,563 4 11	662 13 0	241 11 3	9,295 14 4	1,026 1 7	31,811 7 1	64,012 2 4

WORKING OF THE BENGAL JUTE WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, IN THE COSSIPUR-CHITPUR AND MANIKTOLA MUNICIPALITIES.

No. 3626*M.—The* 14*th October* 1895.—The following report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act of 1893.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 101M., dated Calcutta, the 7th September 1895.

From—E. V. WESTMACOTT, ESQ., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith a copy of the report submitted by the Magistrate of the 24-Parganas on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouses and Fire-Brigade Act, I of 1893, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktolla Municipalities, during the year 1894-95.

No. 1082M., dated Alipur, the 30th August 1895.

From—E. W. COLLIN, ESQ., Offg. Magistrate of the 24-Parganas,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honour to forward the Report on the working of the Bengal Jute Warehouses and Fire-Brigade Act of 1893, during the year 1894-95, in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktolla Municipalities.

Cossipur-Chitpur Municipality.

2. The Commissioners retained the old rate of fees at 10 per cent. on the annual valuation of warehouses subject to a maximum fee of Rs. 750 in accordance with section 10 of Act I of 1893.

3. The operation of section 46 of Act I of 1893 was suspended by section 46A, subsequently added. Section 10A of the Act, similarly added, empowered the Commissioners to realise the fees in respect of licenses payable for warehouses under the provisions of section 5 of Bengal Act IV of 1883. The first operation of Act I of 1893 came into effect from 1st April 1894.

4. Owing to the passing of section 46A and section 10A mentioned above, the Commissioners had to recover the arrears due under old Act IV of 1883. The license fee of the warehouses that remained unpaid during the year 1893-94, as reported last year, as well as the arrears under the provisions of Act IV of 1883 (B.C.), amounting to Rs. 6,006-7, were realised in the year under report.

5. During the year under review, licenses were granted to 82 jute presses and warehouses including roperies, firewood and straw depôts as detailed below, and the amount of license fee realised therefrom was Rs. 14,983-10-6, against 72 in the preceding year with fees amounting to Rs. 28,442-4-3. The decrease was owing to the lowering of fees in respect of jute presshouses, from which Rs. 9,000 were collected, against Rs. 20,218 in the preceding year, thus:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
12 Jute presshouses	9,000	0	0
55 Jute warehouses	5,723	5	9
1 Warehouse for storing rags	3	9	9
9 Roperies	228	0	0
5 Firewood and straw depôts	28	11	0
Total ...	14,983	10	6

6. The following statement shows the receipts and disbursements of the jute, &c., and license fees during the year under review:—

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Opening balance on the 31st March 1894	12,170 1 9	Paid to Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of Fire-Brigade arrear for 1893-94	12,161 0 0
		Paid to the Municipal Fund on account of 20 per cent. of the aggregate amount collected under the old Act during 1893-94 and 1894-95 (on account of arrears) as per detailed account given below	5,306 9 4
		Collections for 1893 94 ... ... Rs. 28,442 A. 4 P. 3	
Arrear of jute license fees for 1893-94 under old Act IV of 1893 realised during the year 1894-95	6,006 7 0	Ditto on account of arrears collected during 1894-95 ... ... 6,006 7 0	
		Total collection ... 34,448 11 3	
		20 per cent of which is 6,889 11 10	
		Deducting 1,583 2 6	
		already shown in the last report, the balance is now shown. 5,306 9 4	
		Paid to Commissioner of Police for the maintenance of Fire-Brigade for the year 1894-95 as per the budget estimate ...	11,380 0 0
License fees realised for the year 1894-95 under Act I of 1893	14,983 10 6	Balance at the hands of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1895	4,312 9 11
Total ...	33,160 3 3	Total ...	33,160 3 3

7. During the year under report the Commissioner of Police reports that there were four fires in the following jute warehouses within the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality, and the property destroyed was to the approximate value of Rs. 2,90,000, as detailed below :—

No.	Date.	Locality with section letter.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	Remarks showing nature of damages done, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	23rd November 1894 ...	Section B, Suburbs, Kali Prosono Singie's Road, Calcutta Hydraulic Press.	34 hours and 20 minutes.	2,27,000	Pucca building and five hydraulic presses and jute.
2	24th " " ...	Ditto ditto ...	19 hours and 30 minutes.	20,000	Pucca building and jute.
3	26th " " ...	Section B, Suburbs, Nawabputty Road, Ashcroft Jute Press.	8 hours	15,000	300 bales of jute partly burnt.
4	3rd December " ...	Section B, Suburbs, Nawabputty Road, Union Hydraulic Press.	12 "	28,000	Pucca building and two hundred drums of jute.
		Total ...	......	2,90,000	

8. The accompanying statement gives a list of the jute presses, warehouses, roperies, &c. to which licenses were granted during the year 1894-95 :—

List showing the Jute Presses, Warehouses, Roperies, &c., to which licenses were granted during the year 1894-95 by the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality.

	Number of holding.	Name of Street.	Name of license-holder.	Annual assessment.	Amount of license fees recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Jute Press houses.			
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	3	Sugar Works Lane ...	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	45,000	750 0 0	
2	4	Ditto ditto ...	S. C. Chunder and Company	19,980	750 0 0	
3	18	Kally Prosonna Singhee's Road.	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	20,400	750 0 0	
4	15	Ditto ditto ...	Calcutta Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	27,848	750 0 0	
5	4, 4,a and 4,1.	Ditto ditto ...	Strand Bank Press Company, Limited	35,000	750 0 0	
6	2	Nawabprty Street ...	Canal Press Company, Limited ...	12,400	750 0 0	
7	13	Ditto ditto ...	P. N. Mitter, Esq., Ashcroft Press ...	15,000	750 0 0	
8	10	Ditto ditto ...	Union Pressing Company, Limited .	32,600	750 0 0	
9	5	Rustomjee Parshi's Lane	Camperdown Pressing Company, Limited.	20,000	750 0 0	
10	1 and 116	Cossipore Road	Proprietor, Victoria Press	12,600	750 0 0	
11	29	Ditto	P. G. and W. Sawoo, Jheel Press ...	12,000	750 0 0	
12	2	Cossipore Ghat Lane ...	Proprietor, Hooghly Hydraulic Press	13,200	750 0 0	9,000 0 0
			Jute Ware houses.			
13	14	Chitpur Street	Benoy Kristo Shaw	1,452	145 3 0	
14	4	Ditto	P. N. Mitter, Esq.	4,080	408 0 0	
15	12	Ditto	Benoy Kristo Shaw	1,800	180 0 0	
16	7	Ditto	Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway.	4,800	480 0 0	
17	9	Ditto	Ditto ditto ditto	15,600	750 0 0	
18	5	Ditto	Gobinda Chandra Pal	180	18 0 0	
19	2/a	Ditto	Radha Kristo Guha	360	36 0 0	
20	8	Ditto	Hari Banso Rakhit	312	31 3 0	
21	28/1	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Road.	Jiban Kristo Ghosh	144	14 6 0	
22	24/2/1	Ditto ditto ...	Mohim Chandra Sardar	192	19 3 0	
23	25/1	Ditto ditto ...	Hari Banso Rakhit	240	24 0 0	
24	26	Ditto ditto ...	Dino Nath Mondal	900	90 0 0	
25	23/a	Ditto ditto ...	Hurish Chandra Mullick	540	48 0 0	
26	23	Ditto ditto ...	Khetter Nath Shaw	300	30 0 0	
27	24/2	Ditto ditto ...	Ananda Mohan Mozoomdar	180	18 0 0	
28	14	Ditto ditto ...	Janoki Nath Ram	144	14 6 0	
29	5	Ditto ditto ...	Gyan Chandra Sen	768	76 13 0	
30	17	Ditto ditto ...	Bhim Chandra Roy	2,400	240 0 0	
31	6	Ditto ditto ...	Kamini Kumar Roy	1,380	138 0 0	
32	27 and 27B	Ditto ditto ...	Kedar Nath Palchina	1,440	144 0 0	
33	5A	Ditto ditto ...	Gobinda Chandra Pal	192	19 3 0	
34	10	Belgachia Road	Chandra Nath Dalal	780	78 0 0	
35	68/a	Ditto	Bhuban Mohan Ghosh	168	16 12 0	
36	12/a	Ditto	Kailash Chandra Ghosh	600	60 0 0	
37	45/a	Ditto	Bejoy Kumar Chakraverti	169	16 13 0	
38	5	Ditto	Shama Charn Bullove	600	60 0 0	
39	72	Ditto	Seetal Molla	384	38 6 0	
40	7	Ditto	Hurro Chandra Sarkar	192	19 3 0	
41	13	Ditto	Bhuban Mohan Ghosh	300	30 0 0	
42	9	Ditto	Chunder Nath Dalal	240	24 0 0	
43	69	Ditto	Khetter Mondal and Brothers	72	7 3 3	
44	68/B	Ditto	Bharut Chandra and Dwarka Nath Shaw.	180	18 0 0	
45	1/6/1	New Canal Road	Akhoya Coomar Ghosh	300	30 0 0	
46	2/a	Ditto	Bharut Chandra and Dwarka Nath Shaw.	300	30 0 0	
47	15	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Road	Nobo Kissen and Kamini Kumar Roy	636	63 9 0	
48	9	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Lane	Secretary to the Port Commissioners	3,240	324 0 0	
49	8	Ditto	Ram Kristo Pattok, Parboti Charan Roy.	2,280	228 0 0	
50	10	Ditto	Ram Kristo Pattok, Parboti Charan Roy, and P. N. Mitter, Esq.	720	72 0 0	
51	4	Ditto	Gyan Chandra Sen	312	31 3 0	

	Number of holding.	Name of Street.	Name of license-holder.	Annual assessment.	Amount of license fees recovered.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Jute Warehouses—concluded.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
52	18	Pran Kissen Mookerjee's Lane.	Gyan Chandra Sen	144	14 6 0	
53	14	Ditto ditto ...	Hari Naryan Chunder	840	84 0 0	
54	3	Ditto ditto ...	Nabo Kissore and Kamini Kumar Roy	660	66 0 0	
55	6	Ditto ditto ...	Mathura Nath Bose	420	42 0 0	
56	1	Ramg pal Ghose's Lane...	Chandra Nath Shaw	4,800	480 0 0	
57	18	Chitpur Ghat Lane ...	Shib Chunder Banerjee	300	30 0 0	
58	21	Ditto ditto ...	Mathura Nath Shaw	1,020	102 0 0	
59	7	Ditto ditto ...	Sree Gobinda Shaw	720	72 0 0	
60	26	Ditto ditto ...	Dwarka Nath and Bonomali Kundu	2,100	210 0 0	
61	4	Chitpur Ghat Road ...	Iswar Chandra Ta	300	30 0 0	
62	4/a	Ditto ditto ...	Hora Nath Biswas and T. N. Mozumdar.	1,580	158 0 0	
63	7	Chitpur Cross Road ...	Ram Doctor and Shadu Charan Roy	900	90 0 0	
64	17	K. P. Singhee's Road ...	Chitpur Hydraulic Pressing Company, Limited.	1,500	150 0 0	
65	25	Nawabputty Street ...	Banomali Chowdhury	540	54 0 0	
66	7	Sett Pukar Road ...	Manmotho Nath Mookerjee	456	45 9 0	
67	79	Barrackpore Trunk Road	Seedam Chander Kundu	240	24 0 0	
						5,723 5 9
			Jute Roperies.			
68	29	Khelat Ghosh's Lane ...	Luckhee Narayan Dutt	300	30 0 0	
69	23	Birpara Road	Gopal Chandra Chatterjee and Sadhu Mistri.	240	24 0 0	
70	14/71	Ditto	Subul Chander Chander	360	36 0 0	
71	28/5	Ditto	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	300	30 0 0	
72	11	Cossipore Road	Chander Nath Shaw	180	18 0 0	
73	23/2	Wooterpara Road	Messrs. Ralli Brothers	240	24 0 0	
74	65/1	Belgachia Road	Pran Nath Banerjee	240	24 0 0	
75	11/1	Dhukhindhary Road ...	Sashi Bhusan Ghosh	300	30 0 0	
76	3/8	Dum-Dum Road	Narain Chandra Samonta	120	12 0 0	
						228 0 0
			Rag cuttings &c.			
77	15	Cossipore Road	Jadu Nath Banerjee	36	3 9 9	
						3 9 9
			Fire-wood and Straw Depôt.			
78	4/1	Bhiritollah Road	Matab Rewa	......	3 11 0	
79	6/4	Ditto	Pejoorudee Sheik	......	5 13 0	
80	5/1	Lockgat Road	Sheik Badurudi	......	6 3 0	
81	......	Rutton Babu's Road ...	Kunja Behari Paramanick	......	7 0 0	
82	......	Cossipore Road	Sheik Sultan	......	6 0 0	
						28 11 0
						14,983 10 6

9. *Maniktolla Municipality.*—The revised budget estimates of 1894-95, framed by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under section 26 of the Act, were accepted by the Commissioners at a meeting, and the share of contribution budgetted for this municipality, amounting to Rs. 218 (exclusive of Rs. 478 paid in excess during the preceding year), was paid.

10. License fees were realised from nine jute warehouses and 38 warehouses dealing with firewood, hay, wood packing cases, &c., showing an increase of 25 warehouses. The fees amounted to Rs. 1,285-13-6, against Rs 966-8-3 in the preceding year. A number of warehouses dealing with very small quantities of inflammable materials were exempted from the operation of the Fire-Brigade Act in terms of the Government Notification No. 2853M., dated the 14th August 1893, and were made to take out licenses under section 261 of the Municipal Act. In some instances the classification was revised by the Fire-Brigade Inspector who, at the time of his inspection, observed the quantity stored to be more than 60 maunds.

11. Under section 10 of the Fire-Brigade Act, the rate of annual license fees, levied by the Commissioners during the year, was the same as in the previous year, being six per cent. per annum on the annual value of holdings as assessed for payment of municipal taxes on jute warehouses and ten per cent. on that of other warehouses. Deduction of ten per cent. was made on the outlay incurred in respect of the appliances and for extinguishing fire in the case of Soora Jute Mills & Co.

12. The Inspector of warehouses prosecuted the owners of 13 warehouses under section 14 of the Act for not taking out licenses, although notices were served on them previously, and they were convicted by the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah. The amount of fine realised from these defaulters was Rs. 260-12, which was credited into the municipal fund.

13. The warehouses, especially of jute and firewood, are situated close to the circular canal, which forms the western boundary of this municipality. The premises of the Soora Jute Mill and Company are situated on the side of the Narkeldanga main road, and about a mile from the canal side. Jute was stored in pucca brick-built houses, but firewood, hay, and straw were piled up on open grounds. Besides jute godowns, there are three jute ropery concerns, which were licensed under the Act. There were also wood packing case depôts, and in one packing cases are prepared by machine carpentry. Firewood and jute were imported from eastern districts through the circular and new cut canals, and carried to the warehouses from the sides of the canals. Both the trades prospered during the year under review.

14. No conflagration occurred anywhere within the limits of the municipality, and the assistance of the Fire-Brigade was, therefore, not required.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 14th October, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather cooler. *Aman* rice suffering for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cooler. Want of rain is still felt in the Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions. Indigo and some of the *rabi* crops are being sown. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar 0·19. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Harvesting of *aus* and jute continues. Ploughing for *rabi*, crops going on. A considerable area of *aman* land remains unplanted owing to short rainfall in the early part of the year, as has already been reported. Fodder and water sufficient. Health of cattle generally good. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 16	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	17	8	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Estimated outturn of *aman* 10 to 12 annas. *Rabi* promising well. Harvesting of jute nearly over with average outturn. Sugarcane doing well. Rain much wanted. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna nil, Bagerhat 0·25, Satkhira nil. Weather cooler. Harvesting of jute still going on in some places. Grain in the ear of *aus* not full. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	16 to 21	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	22	2	
Satkhira	16	0	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot during day, but cool early in the morning and late at night. Transplantation of *aman* and steeping of jute nearly finished. Land is being ploughed for tobacco in some places. Prospects generally favourable. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease still prevailing in some parts of the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil Weather hot at day, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Harvesting of jute at Sirajganj completed. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14½ seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder available.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather dry and cool. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Tea prospects bad. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy favourable. Sowing of mustard, wheat and gram commenced in places. Common rice sells at 21 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain anywhere. Paddy suffering severely on high lands and will be much injured on others also if no rain falls within a week. Rain also needed for *rabi* lands. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee, which is cheaper than average.

Champaran.—No rain. *Bhadoi* crops are still being harvested with 14 annas outturn. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Prospects of *aghani* rice good. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga—No rain. *Bhadoi* harvest over; outturn good. Prospects of rice crop continue favourable, but rain wanted in places. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Prices stationary. Fodder plentiful.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. More rain is needed in Banka and Supaul for high land paddy. Prospects otherwise fair. Coarse rice sells at 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* paddy is doing well, but rain is badly wanted. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 16 to 25 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *beali* rice continues. *Sarad* rice doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	27	8	per rupee.
Jajpur	34	2	
Kendrapara	27	14	
Banki	27	8	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Rain is badly wanted in the Giridi subdivision. Prospects of paddy crops generally fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Cattle-disease in places. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain in any of the reporting districts during the week except a slight shower in the 24-Parganas. The general prospects of the winter rice crop continue good, but in some districts it is now in need of more rain. As previously reported, considerable portions of the rice land in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions remain uncultivated owing to deficient rainfall. The preparation of lands for the *rabi* crops is generally going on, and the early sowings have begun. No cattle-disease is reported except from Rangpur and Hazaribagh. The price of common rice is generally steady, but in Cuttack it has fallen owing to the appearance of the new *beali* crop in the market.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 15*th October*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED OF—												
	1st week of Oct. 1894.	1st week of Nov. 1894	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	4,58,000	4,36 000	2.56,000	2.43 000	4,16,000	4.72,000	7,35.000	7.32,000	6,49,000	5,95,000	4 26,000	3 91,090	3 40,000
Ultadanga	55.900	57,900	54.400	64,000	71.400	91,900	98,000	92,700	86.500	81 500	74.900	74.500	76.500
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,40,800	6,10,100	6,09,000	6.39.500	6,70,400	7,65,000	7,33,200	7,44.100	6,92.30	6,63.500	6 41 200	5,92,12	6,06,760
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	2,000	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,5 0	3,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,66,800	1,46,700	1,34,200	1,56 000	1,98,200	2,76,500	2,96,000	2,93,700	2,66.300	2,46,700	2,28.300	2.07,200	2,10,200
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40.000	2,40.000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2.40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2 40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2.50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2.50,000	2,50,000	2,50 900	2.50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	8,050	8,650	6,800	8,675	3,169	10,762	8,100	12,125	12,838	14,058	12 750	13,500	13,000
Total ..	18,21,550	17.50,350	15,51,900	16,03,175	18,52,169	21,07,262	23,63,800	23,67,625	21,98,938	20,94,288	18,76,150	17,70,820	17,39,400
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	15,998 (on 3rd Oct. 1894.)	11,642 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	35,345 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,496 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	9,985 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,491 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,437 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,034 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	8,942 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	40,567 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	26,407 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	35,436 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	52,988 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	75,392 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,366 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,685 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,580 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,272 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	32,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	23,497 (1st to 3rd Oct. 1894.)	10,547 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	14,081 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,587 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,68,962 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,040 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	39,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	39,265 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,520 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,588 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	49,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	19,01,612	17,98,946	16,18,728	17,52,095	21,24,019	23,41,653	24,82,895	24,53,012	22,59,741	21,89,182	19,62,848	18,86,590	18,20,294
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	13 lakhs	14½ lakhs	14 lakhs	12 lakhs	11½ lakhs	9½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 14th October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·873	29·921	+·089	N	32	93·2	6 & 7 Oct.	69·2	7 & 8 Oct.	90·6	73·3	82·0
			Raniganj	29·650	29·939	+·074	Calm	8	92·2	6 & 7 „	67·0	7th „	90·1	70·4	80·3
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·650	29·904	+·072	Calm	18	93·6	7th „	66·7	7th „	90·7	70·9	80·8
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·823	29·921	+·065	N	23	94·3	6 & 7 „	68·2	9th „	91·4	72·0	81·7
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·931	29·900	+·080	NNE	175	88·9	7, 8, & 12 Oct.	71·0	9th „	88·3	75·9	82·1
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·943	29·910	+·086	Nly	45	91·4	7th „	67·7	8th „	88·7	74·1	81·4
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·926	29·922	+·078	Variable	67	94·8	7th „	67·2	7 & 8 „	92·2	71·6	81·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·908	29·934	+·088	Variable	40	92·7	6th „	70·3	7th „	89·9	73·2	81·6
		Jessore	Jessore	29·935	29·915	+·086	NE	52	92·0	6th „	68·9	9th „	89·9	73·0	81·5
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·895	29·915	+·072	Calm	75	91·1	6 & 7 „	72·1	8 & 9 „	88·8	73·2	81·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·850	29·930	+·071	NE	54	89·8	6th „	69·7	12th „	88·2	72·6	80·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·701	29·948	+·080	Variable	47	88·9	6th „	65·1	12th „	87·1	68·5	77·8
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·088	—	+·040	Calm	100	64·1	12th „	45·7	12th „	61·8	48·1	55·0
			Gnatong	19·342	—	—	SSE	117	46·9	10th „	26·1	11th „	44·3	29·9	37·1
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·862	29·942	+·073	NEly	46	89·8	6 & 10 „	68·2	12th „	88·0	71·6	79·9
		Bogra	Bogra	29·902	29·916	+·082	N	43	91·2	6th „	71·2	12th „	88·7	73·1	80·9
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·921	29·920	+·065	Calm & N	30	89·3	6th „	72·2	8 & 9 „	87·5	73·2	80·4
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·937	29·911	+·083	ENE	76	89·6	11th „	73·7	8th „	88·2	74·8	81·6
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·910	29·921	+·067	NEly	45	89·1	10th „	70·1	11th „	87·4	71·9	79·7
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·927	29·921	+·050	Calm	32	88·8	6th „	72·4	9th „	87·5	74·0	80·8
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·946	29·904	+·064	Nly & Calm	*36	89·8	8th „	72·4	9th „	88·7	74·3	81·5
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·926	29·910	+·063	Ely	29	89·4	10th „	69·8	8th „	87·3	71·3	79·3
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·908	29·898	+·046	ENE	44	87·5	10th „	70·8	8th „	86·5	73·4	80·0
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·863	29·900	+·058	NNE	36	88·7	10th „	69·1	8th „	87·4	72·3	79·9
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Behar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·795	29·933	+·098	S	50	92·0	6th „	68·7*	8th „	89·3	71·4	80·4
		Gaya	Gaya	29·608	29·945	+·111	Calm	74	95·5	7th „	67·7	8th „	92·7	69·4	81·1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·615	29·927	+·064	SSW	93	94·8	6 & 7 „	?	?	91·8	?	?
			Buxar	29·726	29·925	+·065	Variable	40	93·0	6th „	66·3	7th „	90·7	68·7	79·7
			Arrah	29·787	29·933	+·085	SWly	21	93·9	6th „	66·5	8th „	91·4	68·1	79·8
		Saran	Chapra	29·792	29·931	+·090	Sly	39	92·8	6th „	67·6	12th „	89·9	71·8	79·6
		Champaran	Motihari	29·756	29·941	+·089	NEly	69	91·0	6th „	65·8	6 & 11 „	88·7	68·2	78·6
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·797	29·932	—	Calm	11	91·7	6th „	66·2	6th „	89·4	68·1	78·8
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·811	29·934	+·090	Variable	30	90·4	6th „	70·5	12th „	88·1	72·1	80·2
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·815	29·929	+·083	S	34	92·2	6th „	67·1	7 & 8 „	89·8	69·7	79·8
		Purnea	Purnea	29·858	29·940	+·103	NEly	48	90·7	6th „	67·2	7th „	89·3	69·0	79·2
		Malda	Malda	?	?	?	NW	48	91·6	6th „	67·5	7th „	89·2	69·6	79·5
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·478	29·933	+·083	Variable	40	92·5	6th „	65·9	7 & 8 „	89·1	69·3	79·2
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·884	29·908	+·088	Calm		94·2	6th „	70·7	8 to 10 „	90·7	73·6	82·2
			False Point	29·944	29·907	+·091	NWly	122	91·0	8th „	70·1	8 & 9 „	88·4	73·4	80·9
		Balasore	Balasore	29·922	29·925	+·078	NW & NNW	51	92·9	6th „	67·3	8th „	89·3	71·8	80·6
		Puri	Puri	29·945	29·908	—	N	196	92·7	7 & 8 „	74·1	10th „	90·9	76·8	83·4
			Gopalpur	29·940	29·901	—	NNW	182	90·2	7th „	68·1	9th „	88·8	73·0	80·9
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·961	29·936	+·093	Variable	115	86·2	6 & 7 „	63·8	8th „	85·6	66·3	76·0
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·829	29·915	+·057	NWly	116	87·6	6th „	62·9	7 to 9 „	84·7	64·5	74·6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·225	29·926	—	SW	48	93·3	6th „	59·6	8th „	90·3	62·1	76·2
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·216	29·939	+·090	Calm	16	92·4	6 & 7 „	63·5	9th „	90·3	68·0	79·2
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·671	29·968	+·083	SE		87·7	10 & 12 „	68·0	8th „	85·2	69·4	77·3
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·677	29·950	+·095	NE	113	87·7	6th „	71·3	9 & 11 „	85·1	71·9	78·5
		Cachar	Silchar	29·880	29·939	+·094	Calm		91·0	9 & 10 „	66·8	10th „	89·0	68·9	79·0

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for th
The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage saturated air being represented by 100 ...

for the week ending Saturday, the 12th of October 1895.

					DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										
					Of week.				Rainfall.						
									Since 1st of month.			Since 16th May 1895.			
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—1·5	78·8	74	2·0	Nil	Nil	1·01	0·00	1·33	0·91	1·66	—0·75	34·02	44·31	—10·29	Burdwan
—2·1	76·7	76	0·7	Nil											
					0·13	0·98	0·33	1·14	0·54	1·62	—1·08	37·60	50·42	—12·82	Birbhum.
—1·9	78·2	71	0·9	Nil	0·07	0·84	0·25	1·45	0·87	1·51	—0·64	39·75	49·31	—9·56	Bankura.
—0·6	78·9	74	0·9	Nil	Nil	1·30	0·00	1·64	2·28	2·00	+0·28	35·84	49·54	—13·70	Midnapore.
					0·04	1·44	0·33	1·67	2·39	2·01	+0·38	35·08	47·85	—12·77	Hooghly.
					Nil	1·06	0·00	1·78	1·81	0·91	+0·90	30·90	48·14	—17·28	Howrah.
—0·9	81·3	84	5·7	0·25	0·04	1·32	0·17	1·88	3·34	2·08	+1·26	37·36	50·45	—13·09	24-Parganas.
—0·8	79·7	81	2·6	0·19	0·19	1·06	1·00	1·73	2·14	1·87	+0·27	35·46	50·89	—15·43	Calcutta.
—0·2	80·7	78	2·0	0·03	0·01	1·12	0·00	1·64	1·27	1·87	—0·60	30·38	45·99	—15·61	Nadia.
—1·8	79·7	81	1·8	Nil	Nil	1·19	0·00	1·70	0·48	1·79	—1·31	—	49·86		Murshidabad.
—2·0	81·5	81	1·7	Nil	Nil	1·09	0·00	1·51	3·83	1·81	+2·02	36·73	47·12	—10·39	Jessore.
					0·10	1·12	0·33	1·62	8·91	1·71	+7·20	47·80	52·77	—4·97	Khulna.
—0·6	80·6	81	1·4	Nil	Nil	1·12	0·00	1·57	0·52	1·86	—1·34	41·90	51·62	—9·72	Rajshahi.
—1·2	77·3	85	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·93	0·00	1·29	0·23	1·84	—1·61	46·77	54·87	—8·10	Dinajpur.
—1·5	74·8	81	2·1	Nil	Nil	0·82	0·00	1·45	1·14	2·12	—0·98	112·60	113·94	—1·34	Jalpaiguri.
—1·7	54·4	81	3·1	0·26	0·79	1·33	1·00	2·00	2·25	3·11	—0·86		110·59		Darjeeling.
—	41·1	63	2·6	0·90											
					0·32	0·77	0·25	1·10	2·60	3·04	—0·44	106·26	103·73	+2·53	Kuch Bihar.
—1·5	78·1	84	2·7	Nil	Nil	1·11	0·00	1·12	0·97	2·36	—1·39	—	60·63		Rangpur.
—0·3	79·9	81	2·0	Nil	Nil	1·24	0·00	1·73	0·57	2·06	—1·49	—	54·17		Bogra.
—1·2	78·0	85	1·6	Nil	Nil	1·26	0·00	1·70	1·13	1·84	—0·71	37·65	49·65	—12·00	Pabna.
—1·5	80·2	80	3·3	Nil	Nil	1·20	0·00	1·54	3·67	2·03	+1·64	43·71	56·43	—12·72	Dacca.
—1·8	78·7	83	1·3	Nil	Nil	1·65	0·00	1·40	1·53	2·43	—0·90	—	65·32		Mymensingh.
—1·0	80·3	83	1·1	Nil	0·19	1·41	0·50	1·58	4·22	2·12	+2·10	—	51·82		Faridpur.
—0·9	81·6	80	1·6	0·29	0·33	1·42	0·50	1·73	8·41	2·59	+5·82	53·17	71·05	—17·88	Backergunge.
—2·8	80·0	89	1·1	0·35	0·25	1·49	0·50	1·50	7·52	2·68	+4·84	57·21	65·08	—7·87	Tippera.
—1·2	78·9	90	1·0	0·06	0·98	1·74	0·50	1·86	5·64	3·41	+2·23	79·62	100·08	—20·46	Noakhali.
—1·4	77·5	91	4·1	0·01		1·70		1·93		3·59			106·13		Chittagong.
					0·74	1·62	1·00	2·10	6·29	3·89	+2·40	68·51	77·60	—9·09	South Lushai Hills.
—2·1	80·6	64	0·6	Nil	Nil	1·13	0·00	0·99	0·50	1·95	—1·45	34·81	39·08	—4·27	Patna.
—0·9	77·2	58	1·1	Nil	Nil	1·11	0·00	0·91	0·10	1·83	—1·73	32·81	39·54	—6·73	Gaya.
?	77·1	72	0·9	Nil											Shahabad.
—1·6	77·9	65	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·76	0·00	0·72	0·41	2·01	—1·60	—	38·09		
—1·6	77·6	79	0	Nil											
—1·9	77·5	76	0·6	Nil	Nil	1·47	0·00	0·97	0·37	3·27	—2·90	—	40·67		Saran.
—1·5	77·6	82	0	Nil	Nil	1·54	0·00	0·93	0·12	3·00	—2·88	55·11	45·72	+9·39	Champaran.
—	77·9	81	0	Nil	Nil	1·30	0·00	0·93	0·91	2·29	—1·38		41·47		Muzaffarpur.
—1·3	77·8	80	0	Nil	Nil	1·29	0·00	1·07	0·40	1·88	—1·48	35·91	42·79	—6·88	Darbhunga.
					Nil	0·99	0·00	1·02	0·32	1·67	—1·35	35·17	40·98	—5·81	Monghyr.
—1·3	80·3	70	0·3	Nil	Nil	1·25	0·00	1·15	0·18	1·97	—1·79	39·20	43·49	—4·29	Bhagalpur.
—2·2	77·0	80	2·0	Nil	Nil	0·94	0·00	1·03	0·69	1·76	—1·07	59·63	62·35	—2·72	Purnea.
—2·4	77·8	84	1·4	Nil	Nil	1·42	0·00	1·75	0·16	2·03	—1·87	35·37	51·87	—16·50	Malda.
—1·5	78·3	73	1·4	Nil	Nil	1·15	0·00	1·37	0·52	1·98	—1·46	34·77	48·29	—13·52	Sonthal Parganas.
—1·4	78·1	78	1·1	Nil		1·77		1·93		2·81			47·26		Cuttack.
—1·5	80·1	83	4·1	0·73											
—1·4	78·2	80	1·1	Nil	Nil	1·51	0·00	1·67	2·34	2·60	—0·26		49·13		Balasore.
—	80·2	80*	0·6	0·10	0·08	1·73	0·33	2·05		3·2			47·06		Puri.
—	77·1	81	0·9	0·45											
—0·6	74·9	60	1·4	Nil	Nil	0·94	0·00	1·23		1·78			47·06		Hazaribagh.
—0·5	75·6	71	0·6	Nil	Nil	1·11	0·00	1·46	0·14	1·44	—1·30	45·77	49·07	—3·30	Lohardaga.
—	75·0	67	0·4	Nil	Nil	1·07	0·00	0·90	0·35	1·81	—1·46	26·92	40·90	—13·98	Palamau.
					Nil	1·04	0·00	1·13	0·73	1·77	—1·04	34·78	44·63	—9·85	Manbhum.
—1·5	75·2	74	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·81	0·00	1·30	1·15	1·29	—0·14	39·59	48·58	—8·99	Singhbhum.
—2·3	73·7	97	1·3	0·03											Sibsagar.
—1·9	75·7	88	1·0	0·69											Goalpara.
—2·8	75·8	86	3·3	Nil											Cachar.

last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
... Under the head "District observation" of rainfall the normal

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 12th of October 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 6th October.	Monday, 7th.	Tuesday, 8th.	Wednesday, 9th.	Thursday, 10th.	Friday, 11th.	Saturday, 12th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·18	1·15	1·82	33·33	41·98
			Burdwan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·25	1·19	1·55	35·56	44·55
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·88	0·27	1·73	31·23	44·56
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·72	1·02	1·33	35·97	46·62
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	—	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·02	0·90	0·51	1·66	42·21	51·13
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·91	0·51	1·55	33·73	52·22
			Rampur Hat	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	1	0·38	1·13	0·62	1·66	36·86	48·28
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	32·58	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	40·50	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·03	?	1·31	?	—	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·06	0·53	1·80	41·27	48·24
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	1	0·27	0·62	2·04	0·96	40·93	40·19
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·58	1·21	38·63	47·45
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·17	0·32	2·06	36·73	52·10
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·05	?	28·07	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·92	?	25·29	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·40	?	36·02	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·48	?	31·12	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·64	?	37·48	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	1	0·34	?	1·09	?	27·10	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·57	3·82	2·57	40·14	54·08
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·88	2·52	1·34	31·89	46·95
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	1·79	1·77	43·00	44·72
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·61	1·00	2·31	48·23	52·36
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·90	?		?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·42	?		?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·13	?	39·95	?
		Hooghly ..	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	3·54	1·95	37·20	46·83
			Hooghly ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·38	2·43	1·94	36·92	45·06
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	0·11	1·82	1·20	2·14	31·14	51·70
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·07	2·08	1·85	32·83	47·27
			Mohesreka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05	1·54	1·96	28·98	48·92
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·53	?	32·40	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas..	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	1	0·25	2·06	3·80	3·09	40·34	62·23
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·02	3·32	2·03	40·10	54·03
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·26	?	33·94	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	1	0·19	1·06	2·14	1·87	35·46	51·70
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·10	3·34	1·70	36·74	46·27
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	3·68	1·83	38·73	47·98
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·33	1·22	2·00	28·52	46·01
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·28	4·60	1·82	39·73	50·82
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·18	1·92	1·98	32·04	44·06
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·03	1·49	1·59	2·37	27·53	43·16
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	0·86	1·99	28·33	47·57
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·83	0·70	1·43	32·76	44·56
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·97	1·28	1·59	31·17	50·35
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·28	0·23	1·81	27·86	48·20
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·96	0·30	2·03	31·21	47·91
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·24	0·52	2·06	37·94	46·56
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·87	0·48	2·45		47·89
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·86	1·24	28·66	46·36
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	0·90	1·87	56·07	67·82
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·33	?	31·88	
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	?	?
			Dumkal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·98	0·24	?	?	45·31
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	5·50	1·30	38·56	42·23
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·91	4·65	1·64	34·35	50·28
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·35	2·37	2·01	34·65	49·42
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·35	3·32	1·93	37·88	46·18
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·02	3·32	2·09	38·32	47·71
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·31	9·58	2·09	49·28	51·31
			Bagerhat ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·25	1·19	9·75	1·71	53·29	56·40
			Khulna ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·85	7·40	1·31	40·84	50·60
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	?		?
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	1	0·97	?	8·62	?		?
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·33	0·34	1·98	39·72	49·75
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·35	1·15	2·06	37·46	51·57
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·69	0·06	1·55	43·53	51·87
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	38·38	?
			Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·11	?		?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·87	Nil	1·82	40·37	54·58
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·74	0·17	1·41	44·54	51·15
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·16	0·06	1·98	47·36	56·37
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·98	0·54	2·15	63·15	60·37
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·92	0·36	1·88	38·41	51·56
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·19	?	75·62	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	1·14	2·12	112·60	112·81
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·60	?		?
			Fallacatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·30	?	74·55	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	76·40	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	1·40	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·40	?	10·76	?	141·31	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	1·29	0·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	1·41	1·49	4·31	4·44	197·02	185·25
			Siliguri ...	...	1·48	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·49	1·79	3·84	3·37	120·77	107·21
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	...	1	0·28	1·41	0·23	2·46	118·66	103·16
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·63	0·39	2·15		81·43
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·70	?	148·97	?
			Pedong ...	0·02	0·03	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	?	0·90	?	84·77	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·60	0·10	0·16	0·04	...	...	...	3	0·90	?	2·26		96·33	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	?	0·52	?	31·42	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·11	0·49	2·99	2·92	134·79	91·32
			Kuch Bihar...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·85	1·51	2·97	111·05	114·76
			Mickliganj ...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	0·55	2·52	1·99	93·27	103·22
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·18	3·31	4·25	104·41	109·71
			Fulbari ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·03	?	116·14	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·25	1·38	2·37		57·53
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·95	1·02	1·91	59·84	76·10
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?		?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·04	1·68	2·37	77·84	69·69
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·73	?	58·00	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	0·42	2·78		82·20
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·34	?	40·31	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	49·04	?
		Bogra ...	Shorpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·19	0·40	1·87	44·38	54·81
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·25	0·50	2·39	47·35	51·19
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	0·27	1·65	48·87	57·22
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·37		2·30		53·40
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·28	1·06	1·89	32·48	50·3
			[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·23	1·20	1·78	[illegible]	[illegible]

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 12th of October 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 6th.	Monday, 7th.	Tuesday, 8th.	Wednesday, 9th.	Thursday, 10th.	Friday, 11th.	Saturday, 12th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·43	5·49	2·55		65·43
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1 29	3·58	2·05	40·34	55 24
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·92	3·80	1·91	43·50	58·69
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·16	1·81	1·62	45·93	46·34
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·11	?	57·71	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·98	1·96	2·83		66·36
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·29	0·75	1·86	39·10	51 38
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·69	2·11	2·52	65·20	69 71
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·11	0·85	2·06	45·82	69·99
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·18	1·97	2·88	72·08	78·19
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·10	?		?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·10	?		?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·36	?	67·70	?
			Diwanganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	52 78	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·57	1·41	6·81	2·06		53 10
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1 05	3·19	1·76	46·72	53 63
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·76	2·65	2·54		40·71
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	1·67	6·87	2 66	59·31	81·05
			Pirojpur ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	1·60	9·68	2 55	56·41	64 24
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·32	9·95	2 16	47·25	63 26
			Gaurnadi ...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	?	7·59	?	56·61	?
			Bhola ..	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·09	1·07	7·10	2·96	49·53	76·92
			Daulatkhan	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·50	?	5·77	?		?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·53	?	53·99	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	1·34	10·05	2·40	56·56	56·90
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	1·59	6·56	2·38	55·40	71 85
			Chandpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·42	7 25	3·30	59·38	70·99
			Brahmanbaria.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·69	6·18	2·53	57·49	57·58
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·50	?		?
			Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·52	?		?
			Dandkandi...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·68	?		?
			Kasba ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·00	?	45·50	?
			Laksam ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	1·03	5·04	3 70	79·22	100 34
			Fenny ...	1·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·89	1·55	6·22	3 12	80·94	98 73
			Harishpur ..										?		?		?
			Ramganj ..	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·68	?	7·53	?	67·68	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ..	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·05	...	Nil	0·12	1·86	11·47	3 64	94·38	123·62
			Chittagong ...										1·73		3·54		88·59
			Kutubdia ...										?		?		?
			Satkanya ..										?		?		?
			Kodala ..										?		?		?
			Fenoa ...										?		?		?
			Mirsarai ...	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	1·25	?	8·24	?	84·55	?
			Chandpur ..										?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ..	0·71	...	...	...	...	...	.	1	0·74	1·92	6·29	3 89	68·45	77 69
			Bundarban ...	0·05	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	?	6·60	?	70·06	?
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·26	1·05	2·02	40·97	39·76
			Dinapore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·09	0·59	1 98		39 32
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	Nil	Nil	1 22	0·13	1·91	33·47	39 61
			Barh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·94	0·46	1 86	24·22	37·54
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	33 73	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	?	0 25	?		?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	Nil	2·07		41·11
			Gaya .	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil	Nil	0·98	Nil	1·42	30 21	40 55
			Nawadah ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	.	Nil	0 08	1·02	0 40	1·76	28·84	38 09
			Jahanabad ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·29	Nil	2·07	33·10	38 46
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	32 38	?
			Daudnagar .	.	...	..	.	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	45·76	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	29·68	?
			Rajauli ..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·59	?		?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	0·91	0·60	2·05	46·23	36·10
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·32	1·74	36·54	39 54
			Bhabhua ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·68	0·23	2·02	36·59	38·78
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·16	2·15	32·55	38 18
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·26	0·75	2·09		38 06
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	47·44	?
			Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	29·81	?
			Agaon ...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Ramgar ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	Nil	Nil	?	0·45		29·55	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30	?		?
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·41	?	41·10	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	39·41	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·66	0·70	4·74	48·43	41·83
			Siwan ..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·37	Nil	2·74		41 76
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	.	33·95	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	1·39	0·40	2 55	33 51	38 46
			Sereepur ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·00	?		?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	36 28	?
			Basantpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·58	0·23	2·86	59·00	43 23
			Bettiah .	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·50	Nil	3·14	59·53	47·09
			Bagaha ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0 80	?	60·85	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·17	?	50·04	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	1·33	0·69	1·89		41 3[illegible]
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·09	0·18	2·03		42·94
			Hajipur ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·48	1·86	2 84	37·70	40 10
			Paru ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?		?
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·58	?		?
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·22	?		?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·39	0·34	2·13	28·47	41·37
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	1·07	0·28	2 01	34 92	43 41
			Madhubani .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·16	0·59	1·51	56·11	43 04
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	0·35	?		?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	0 24	1·67	32·65	37 65
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·19	0·31	1·88	40 91	44 11
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·42	1·44	31 95	40 05
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	14·31	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·69	?	37·91	?
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Gidhour ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	27·03	?
			Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil					

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 12th of Oct. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 6th.	Monday, 7th.	Tuesday, 8th.	Wednesday, 9th.	Thursday, 10th.	Friday, 11th.	Saturday, 12th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th May 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·09	0·16	2·64	46·73	47·13
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·46	?	42·60	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05	0·18	1·62	41·32	46·27
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·32	?	51·74	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	0·28	2·01	38·19	40·51
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·12	0·10	1·63	30·55	41·14
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	46·80	?
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	?	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·61	0·43	1·48	65·93	72·98
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·16	1·07	1·96	72·02	65·98
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05	0·12	1·84	40·94	62·18
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·07	?	64·19	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·90	?	76·54	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·53	0·22	2·48	35·93	51·96
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·30	0·09	1·57	34·80	58·24
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	34·18	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	27·57	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·34	0·52	1·95	25·55	53·48
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·11	0·80	1·73	27·09	45·3
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·55	0·19	2·25	44·87	55·6
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	0·74	2·32	38·37	53·6
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	0·05	1·66	29·65	48·9
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	0·80	1·92		48·0
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?		?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·69	?		?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	?	0·14	?	37·53	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·88	?		?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·45	?		?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·53	?		?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·84	?		
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30			
			Chandi ...	...	...						Nil	Nil					
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										1·89		3·15		41·
			Banki ...										1·06		2·15		45·
			Cuttack ...										1·24		2·16		51·
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·04	1	0·73	3·49	6·17	4·61	51·90	54·
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1·43	2	1·55	1·60	5·02	2·34	63·28	47·
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1	0·18	1·36	4·23	2·45	61·69	50
			Dharmsala ...										?		?		
			Salipore ...										?		?		
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			2·62		3·59		47
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	1	0·95	0·90	5·47	1·90	52·21	47
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·34	1·21	2·73	...	47
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			1·75		2·91		52
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	1	0·20	1·66	2·64	2·50	44·24	48
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·78	1·81	1·83	40·64	50
		Puri ..	Puri ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	2·21	5·86	3·32	65·08	4
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·52		2·65		4
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·45	1·08	3·07	5·91	4
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	0·17	1·58	33·04	4
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·25	0·46	1·97	38·80	4
			Sumtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·10	0·46	1·92		4
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80		1·64		4
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·62	0·20	1·79		(
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	35·43	
			Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	41·45	
			Karagdoha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·72	?		
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30	?		
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·03	0·08	1·30	50·11	
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·19	0·20	1·58	41·30	
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·70	?		
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·20	?		
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·60	?		
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·07	0·35	1·81	26·92	
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·18	?	40·44	
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	37·51	
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	37·30	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05	0·83	1·67	34·08	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·03	0·63	1·92	35·44	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·68	?	25·35	
			Barahbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	33·82	
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·83	?	45·05	
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·96	?	29·95	
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·07	?	40·41	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·81	1·15	1·29	39·59	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·35	?	39·56	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·85	?	50·54	
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·67	?	40·80	
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·35	?		
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·34	?	51·80	
			Manoharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the ret[urns are] wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when [...] has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF OCTOBER 1895.

FINE settled weather has prevailed during the past week over both the province and the Bay, but with features somewhat more marked than usual in the early part of October. Following the stormy weather which passed over Lower Bengal on the 1st and 2nd, a high-pressure distribution developed similar to what obtains during the cold-weather months. Throughout the whole of the week ending on the 12th, pressure readings have been highest in the north of the province and lowest in the extreme south of the Bay, more especially towards the Madras coast, where conditions have been favourable for the commencement of the north-east monsoon. The changes of pressure have been of the oscillatory character usual in fine weather. It fell slightly at the beginning and end of the week, and rose slowly to moderately in the middle, the high readings becoming considerably more marked. On the 9th excess was between ·1 and ·14 inch except in East Bengal, where readings were slightly lower, and on the 10th it was again high in the north of the province, but was giving way in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Owing to this arrangement of pressure winds have been northerly almost everywhere. They have generally been south or south-west in the west of Bihar, but elsewhere, if not light and variable, they have had a steady northerly tendency. As a rule directions have been north-easterly over the Bay; and as there has been no depression of any importance except the wide-diffused low-pressure area, extending across the south of the Bay, the moist air of the south-west monsoon has drifted towards the Madras coast, where at the end of the week moderately heavy general rain was falling.

After the setting in of the northerly winds a change of temperature became general. It was first shown in the west of Bihar, but it spread very quickly towards the south-east, affecting the night more than the day temperatures. Minimum temperature fell several degrees below 70° at all stations, except a few in Lower Bengal and chiefly in East Bengal. In Chota Nagpur the lowest night readings were 63°, in Bihar between 66° and 67°, and in South-West Bengal and part of Orissa about 67°. In the other districts there was greater irregularity, but everywhere considerable defect. At the same time maximum temperature was above the normal, so that the large defect during the night was partly neutralised, and does not affect the means for the week so much as might have been expected. The highest day readings were with few exceptions on the 6th.

In the early part of the week the sky was almost cloudless, but towards the end, owing to some local causes, there was a general increase of cloud over Lower Bengal and Orissa. It slowly intensified, and gave rise to a few scattered showers of but little importance.

Pressure.—As stated above, only small oscillations in pressure have obtained such as occur in settled weather. Readings were high at the beginning of the week, and have remained so throughout, excess increasing somewhat about the middle. Means are above the normal everywhere by amounts varying from ·05 inch in east Bengal to ·1 inch in the north of the province.

Temperature.—As stated above, the northerly winds caused a large fall in temperature, which was more apparent in night than in day readings. The means for the week are below the normal in all districts by fairly uniform amounts. In Chota Nagpur and North Bengal defect is about 1°, in South-West Bengal 1° ·3, and in East Bengal and Chota Nagpur about 1° ·5. In Bihar it is nearly 2°, and in Assam somewhat over 2°.

Rainfall.—Showers were still falling in East and North Bengal on the 6th, the first day of the week, but since then there has been practically no rain. Bihar and Chota Nagpur have received none, South-West Bengal and North Bengal less than a tenth of an inch, while in East Bengal and Orissa there has been about a quarter of an inch. In Assam, Sibsagar and Dhubri report light showers—less than a tenth of an inch in all, and Silchar none.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 12th of October 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	94·8	66·7	90·2	72·7	81·5	—1·3	0·03	1·15	—1·12	0·13	1·59	—1·46	2·28	1·85	35·44	55·81
North Bengal	91·2	65·1	88·1	72·0	80·1	—1·1	0·05	1·07	—1·02	0·05	1·41	—1·36	0·98	2·22	61·81	76·36
East Bengal	89·8	69·1	87·6	73·1	80·4	—1·5	0·25	1·51	—1·26	0·36	1·64	—1·28	5·35	2·62	56·73	80·23
Bihar	95·5	65·8	90·0	69·6	79·7	—1·7	Nil	1·16	—1·16	0·00	1·02	—1·02	0·40	2·15	30·65	51·69
Orissa	94·2	67·3	89·4	73·7	81·6	—1·4	0·46	1·66	—1·20	0·54	1·85	—1·31	2·70	2·76	50·53	55·78
Chota Nagpur	93·4*	63·9*	86·9*	66·3*	76·6*	—0·9*	Nil	0·99	—0·99	0·00	1·23	—1·23	0·35	1·01	36·75	54·85
Assam	91·0	66·8	86·4	70·1	78·3	—2·3										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 15th October 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1895.

		Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	...	29·706		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers	...	29·862		
The highest pressure in the month	...	29 865	30th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	...	29·495	18th	16
The range of pressure	...	0·370		
		Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month		184·7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	367·0		
		⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	...	83·9		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers		83·3		
The highest temperature in the month	...	92·4	15th & 24th	
The lowest temperature in the month	...	74·2	28th	
The range of temperature during the month	...	18·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	...	10·7		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	...	14·4	28th	
		Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	...	85		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers	...	85		
		Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	...	0·982		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers		0·987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	...	5 31		
The average cloud proportion of September from 18 years' registers	...	6·92		
		Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	...	4·03		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)		3·73		
The average fall of September from 48 years' registers	...	10·18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	0·74	28th	
		Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	...	14		
The average number of rainy days in September from 24 years' registers	...	21		
		⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	...	146·6		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	...	57·2		
The greatest sun temperature	...	158·2	9th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	...	67·8	9th & 20th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	...	76·0		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	...	2·8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	...	5·0	24th & 25th	
		Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	...	85·5		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	...	220·0	19th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	...	15·0	7th, 10 to 11 & 11 to noon.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—

N. 30, N.E. 54, E. 81, S.E. 95, S. 115, S.W. 135, W. 53, N.W. 36, Calm 121.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 14th October 1895.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1895.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M during the month	... ...	29·756	
		⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	85·3	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	95·8	24th.
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	74·8	28th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	20·5	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	12·8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	16·0	23rd.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	78	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	1·020	
		Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	3·08	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	0·63	28th.
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	9	

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 7th October 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 6th to 12th October 1895.

MONTH.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	TEMPERATURE. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	HYGROMETRY. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	6th ...	29·922	86·0	93·3	14·7	78·6	88·5	82·9	1·051	80·8	78	Nil
,, .	7th ...	·915	82·7	92·4	19·5	72·9	87·4	75·5	·723	69·6	55	Nil
,, ...	8th ...	·921	79·2	90·6	22·8	67·8	85·9	72·6	·624	65·2	50	Nil
,, ..	9th ...	·979	80·1	89·5	18·8	70·7	86·2	73·6	·660	66·9	53	Nil
,, ...	10th ...	·989	83·2	90·2	14·1	76·1	84·5	76·4	·802	72·6	68	Nil
,, ...	11th ...	·980	33·3	89·0	11·4	77·6	88·2	77·4	·796	72·4	59	Nil
,, ...	12th ...	·973	83·1	90·4	14·7	75·7	86·4	76·4	·776	71·6	61	0·09

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·954
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	82·5
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	25·5
The maximum temperature	... ...	93·3
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	61
		Inch.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th October 1895	... ...	0·09

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 14th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 6th to 12th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	6th	147·7	9·8	29·857	83·4	91·3	12·6	78·7	77·9	0·889	75·7	80	S by E, WSW and calm.	52	Nil	Chiefly clear, ▲.
"	7th	147·8	10·1	·854	80·5	90·0	17·3	72·7	72·2	·681	67·9	69	NNW and calm ...	48	"	Clear, ▲.
"	8th	143·8	10·1	·872	77·4	87·8	20·2	67·6	70·7	·662	67·0	72	N by E and calm	30	"	Clear, ▲.
"	9th	140·8	9·7	·918	78·8	86·7	16·3	70·4	73·1	·710	70·2	77	N and calm ...	31	"	Chiefly clear, ▲.
"	10th	150·7	4·5	·928	81·6	87·0	11·4	75·6	76·4	·839	73·9	78	N by W, ENE and calm.	39	"	Chiefly cloudy, o, ▲.
"	11th	146·0	4·4	·926	81·1	86·7	9·3	77·4	77·4	·894	75·8	85	NE and calm ...	32	0·19	Chiefly cloudy o, p, —.
"	12th	142·5	9·0	·917	81·4	88·3	12·5	75·8	75·0	·783	71·9	73	NNE and calm ...	48	Nil	Chiefly clear, ▲.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·896
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·800
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	57·6
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	82·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·6
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·8
The extreme variation of temperature	23·7
The maximum temperature	91·3
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	76
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	81
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 6th to 12th October 1895	0 19
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·47
The total fall from 1st January to 12th October 1895	38·73
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	61·62

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; p, passing temporary showers; ▲, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA
Calcutta, the 14th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births: Number registered.	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera: Number registered.	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox: Number registered.	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever: Number registered.	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury: Number registered.	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes: Number registered.	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes: Number registered.	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,890	2,590	*22·32*	187	*1·56*	12	*·09*	2,295	*19·68*	100	*·84*	27	*·12*	531	*4·56*	3,155	*27·12*	2,719	*23·40*	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,092	*31·44*	114	*1·68*	2	*·02*	1,452	*21·72*	11	*·12*	31	*·36*	436	*6·48*	2,046	*30·72*	1,775	*26·64*	
	Bankura	1,090,668	2,747	*30·72*	233	*2·76*	20	*·12*	1,848	*20·64*	75	*·84*	44	*·48*	561	*6·24*	2,804	*31·44*	2,131	*23·88*	
	Midnapore	2,631,316	6,467	*29·40*	128	*·48*	81	*·36*	3,322	*15·12*	167	*·72*	111	*·48*	959	*4·20*	4,748	*21·60*	5,023	*23·80*	
	Hooghly, including Serampore.																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Howrah	763,625	1,576	*24·72*	97	*1·44*	29	*·36*	805	*12·60*	271	*4·20*	33	*·48*	344	*5·40*	1,582	*24·84*	1,294	*20·28*	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,013	3,237	*20·52*	72	*·36*	14	*·08*	3,028	*19·20*	141	*·84*	122	*·72*	336	*2·40*	3,763	*23·76*	3,117	*19·68*	
	Calcutta	681,560	800	*14·04*	30	*·60*	10	*·12*	699	*12·24*	263	*4·56*	18	*·24*	545	*9·48*	1,574	*27·60*	1,523	*26·76*	
	Nadia	1,644,108	3,465	*24·84*	6	*·03*	1	*·007*	2,412	*17·52*	9	*·06*	86	*·60*	378	*2·64*	2,892	*21·00*	3,109	*22·68*	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,001	*28·68*	50	*·36*	..	...	1,858	*17·76*	6	*·07*	74	*·60*	325	*3·12*	2,398	*22·20*	2,543	*24·36*	
	Jessore	1,888,827	2,893	*18·36*	3	*·01*	6	*·03*	3,157	*20·16*	2	*·01*	77	*·48*	175	*·96*	3,433	*21·72*	3,832	*24·24*	
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,102	*21·36*	16	*·12*	1	*·09*	1,541	*15·60*	13	*·12*	55	*·48*	275	*2·76*	1,901	*19·32*	2,319	*24·00*	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	2,276	*20·76*	2	*·01*	..	...	2,589	*23·64*	3	*·02*	68	*·60*	182	*1·56*	2,644	*25·92*	3,095	*28·20*	
	Dinajpur	1,535,835	2,113	*16·20*	6	*·03*	...	..	3,030	*23·28*	6	*·03*	71	*·48*	139	*·96*	3,252	*25·08*	3,261	*25·08*	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,166	*20·52*	60	*·96*	...	...	1,483	*26·04*	43	*·72*	18	*·24*	57	*·96*	1,063	*29·16*	1,538	*27·00*	
	Darjeeling	223,314	500	*26·76*	...	...	...	..	500	*26·76*	124	*6·60*	6	*·24*	144	*7·68*	774	*41·52*	775	*41·64*	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	3,961	*22·92*	61	*·24*	1	*·004*	3,975	*23·04*	11	*·06*	72	*·36*	228	*1·32*	4,351	*25·20*	3,578	*22·44*	
	Bogra	817,494	1,316	*19·20*	8	*·10*	1	*·01*	1,431	*21·00*	1	*·01*	73	*·96*	109	*1·56*	1,623	*23·76*	1,444	*21·12*	
	Pabna	1,361,223	1,670	*15·60*	2	*·01*	2	*·01*	2,202	*19·32*	12	*·09*	66	*·48*	128	*1·08*	2,412	*21·24*	2,191	*19·20*	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	3,425	*17·04*	28	*·12*	20	*·09*	2,297	*11·40*	148	*·72*	102	*·48*	530	*2·64*	3,125	*15·60*	3,185	*15·84*	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	6,131	*21·12*	21	*·07*	25	*·08*	4,258	*14·64*	68	*·12*	143	*·48*	763	*2·52*	5,278	*18·24*	4,587	*15·84*	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	2,435	*15·96*	14	*·08*	62	*·36*	1,961	*12·96*	24	*·12*	117	*·72*	397	*1·92*	2,505	*16·44*	2,639	*17·28*	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	3,839	*21·36*	1	*·004*	23	*·12*	2,291	*12·24*	26	*·12*	154	*·84*	794	*4·32*	3,199	*17·76*	4,088	*22·68*	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	3,474	*16·56*	...	...	...	...	1,830	*12·24*	6	*·03*	76	*·48*	294	*1·92*	2,236	*14·76*	2,209	*14·76*	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	2,232	*26·52*	1	*·01*	5	*·04*	1,194	*14·16*	5	*·04*	78	*·84*	134	*1·80*	1,437	*17·04*	1,773	*21·00*	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,251	*30·00*	96	*·84*	...	..	2,567	*23·76*	35	*·24*	83	*·72*	216	*1·92*	2,937	*27·84*	2,610	*24·24*	
	South Lushai Hills																				*Not under registration.*
Patna	Patna	1,761,004	4,309	*29·16*	617	*4·08*	45	*·24*	3,713	*25·08*	241	*1·56*	149	*·96*	1,2[illegible]	*8·76*	6,057	*41·04*	7,193	*48·72*	
	Gaya	2,138,331	5,882	*33·00*	2,767	*15·48*	21	*·10*	5,949	*33·36*	192	*·96*	105	*·84*	971	*5·40*	10,098	*56·40*	9,160	*51·36*	
	Shahabad	2,083,927	4,344	*25·20*	1,472	*8·52*	12	*·06*	3,689	*21·36*	37	*·12*	138	*·72*	743	*4·80*	6,191	*35·88*	7,674	*44·52*	
	Saran	2,467,477	5,327	*25·80*	34	*·12*	..	..	3,075	*14·88*	225	*1·08*	328	*1·56*	1,813	*9·00*	5,526	*26·76*	7,444	*36·12*	
	Champaran	1,859,465	4,606	*30·24*	1,475	*9·48*	5	*·02*	3,380	*21·72*	56	*·36*	151	*·96*	1,198	*7·68*	6,245	*40·32*	6,029	*38·88*	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	6,690	*29·52*	1,125	*4·92*	3	*·01*	5,355	*23·64*	68	*·24*	251	*1·08*	1,007	*4·44*	7,817	*34·56*	7,679	*33·96*	
	Darbhanga	2,901,955	7,125	*30·48*	173	*·72*	...	...	4,851	*20·76*	80	*·24*	225	*·96*	531	*2·16*	5,860	*25·08*	5,867	*25·08*	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	4,998	*28·80*	556	*3·24*	6	*·02*	3,711	*21·84*	50	*·24*	211	*1·20*	644	*3·72*	5,178	*30·48*	5,860	*34·56*	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	5,509	*32·76*	453	*2·64*	12	*·06*	3,739	*21·96*	33	*·12*	103	*·60*	538	*3·12*	4,878	*28·68*	5,510	*32·52*	
	Purnea	1,944,658	2,888	*17·76*	...	..	1	*·006*	3,279	*20·16*	3	*·01*	97	*·48*	64	*·36*	3,414	*21·24*	2,834	*17·40*	
	Malda	814,919	1,207	*17·76*	13	*·12*	...	...	1,124	*16·44*	2	*·02*	34	*·48*	64	*·84*	1,230	*18·24*	1,364	*20·04*	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	5,510	*37·68*	122	*·72*	6	*·03*	3,517	*24·00*	37	*·24*	69	*·36*	253	*1·68*	3,995	*27·24*	3,492	*25·88*	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	4,630	*28·56*	386	*2·28*	62	*·36*	1,528	*9·36*	374	*2·28*	164	*·96*	825	*5·04*	3,341	*20·64*	4,828	*29·88*	
	Balasore	994,625	2,470	*29·76*	164	*1·92*	11	*·12*	1,021	*12·24*	246	*2·88*	57	*·60*	652	*7·80*	2,151	*25·92*	2,296	*26·52*	
	Puri	941,298	2,526	*32·04*	184	*2·28*	7	*·08*	346	*4·20*	337	*4·20*	62	*·72*	183	*12·48*	1,013	*24·24*	2,220	*28·08*	
	Angul and Khondmals																				*Not under registration.*
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,165	*42·24*	205	*2·04*	2	*·01*	2,951	*30·36*	118	*1·20*	61	*·60*	598	*6·12*	3,935	*40·44*	3,588	*36·96*	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,770	*39·96*	1	*·009*	...	...	1,747	*18·48*	312	*3·24*	54	*·48*	705	*7·44*	2,819	*29·88*	3,393	*36·00*	
	Palamau	596,770	1,944	*39·00*	89	*1·68*	...	.	1,218	*24·48*	15	*·24*	37	*·72*	225	*4·44*	1,584	*31·80*	1,850	*37·20*	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,921	*39·36*	208	*2·04*	1	*·009*	2,413	*24·24*	100	*·96*	61	*·60*	553	*5·52*	3,336	*33·48*	2,802	*28·08*	
	Singbhum	545,458	1,363	*29·88*	.	..	...	...	665	*14·52*	57	*1·20*	37	*·72*	120	*2·76*	886	*19·44*	935	*20·52*	
	Total	79,035,937	130,934	*25·80*	11,203	*1·92*	509	*·08*	111,251	*18·96*	4,158	*·60*	4,266	*·72*	22,870	*3·84*	154,366	*26·40*	158,626	*27·12*	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	Not available, as birth registration was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		14,079	*2·40*	745	*·12*	111,665	*19·08*	4,459	*·72*	1,325	*·72*	23,333	*3·96*	158,626	*27·12*	......	... ...	
	Difference + or —	......	......	......	—2,770	*—·48*	—236	*—·04*	—431	*—·12*	—301	*—·12*	—79	Equal	—463	*—·12*	—4,260	*—·72*	......	.. ...	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th October 1895.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of August 1895.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other Causes. Number registered.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all Causes. Number registered.	Total of all Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	44	*13·24*	4	*1·32*	...	...	41	*15·24*	14	*4·80*	1	*·24*	8	*2·76*	71	*24·60*	82	*28·44*	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	53	*19·68*	10	*3·60*	...	.	41	*15·24*	25	*9·24*	1	*·36*	21	*7·80*	98	*36·36*	73	*27·12*	
Hooghly ..	3. Hooghly and Chinsura																				*Return not yet received.*
	4. Serampore	35,952	74	*24·60*	12	*3·96*	...	.	77	*25·68*	27	*9·00*		...	11	*3·60*	127	*42·36*	111	*36·96*	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	258	*26·52*	68	*6·72*	3	*·24*	138	*14·16*	68	*6·96*	7	*·72*	84	*8·64*	366	*37·56*	193	*19·80*	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	35	*13·32*	6	*2·28*	...	...	21	*7·92*	8	*3·00*	...	...	7	*2·64*	42	*15·96*	54	*20·52*	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	21	*7·20*	3	*1·08*	...	...	17	*6·12*	3	*1·08*	...	.	4	*1·44*	27	*9·84*	38	*13·80*	
	8. Barnagore	34,272	28	*9·72*	4	*1·32*	...	...	33	*11·52*	9	*3·12*	2	*·60*	3	*·96*	51	*17·76*	60	*21·00*	
	9. South Suburban	69,642	70	*12·09*	7	*1·20*	1	*·12*	63	*10·80*	14	*2·40*	4	*·60*	10	*1·68*	99	*17·04*	103	*17·64*	
	10. Khorda or South Barrackpore.	35,647	38	*12·72*	..	...	3	*·96*	31	*10·32*	4	*1·32*	...	...	6	*1·92*	44	*14·76*	54	*18·12*	
	11. Naihati	29,724	26	*10·44*	7	*2·76*	...	...	47	*18·96*	8	*3·12*	...	...	7	*2·76*	69	*27·84*	68	*27·36*	
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	29	*16·56*	17	*9·72*	1	*·48*	44	*25·08*	13	*7·32*	2	*1·08*	7	*3·96*	84	*48·00*	55	*31·44*	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	800	*14·04*	34	*·60*	10	*·12*	699	*12·24*	263	*4·56*	18	*·24*	545	*9·48*	1,574	*27·60*	1,523	*26·76*	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar .. .	25,504	31	*11·04*	..	..		..	34	*15·96*	...	...	2	*·84*	4	*1·80*	40	*18·72*	40	*18·72*	
	15. Santipur ..	30,437	32	*12·60*	.		1	*·36*	64	*27·12*	...	..	4	*1·56*	3	*1·08*	77	*30·24*	56	*22·08*	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad... ..	35,570	40	*16·44*	...	.	...	...	57	*19·20*	..	...	...	...	6	*1·92*	[illegible]	*21·24*	74	*24·96*	
	17. Berhampore	23,515	26	*13·20*	...		...	..	41	*20·88*	5	*2·52*	...	...	11	*5·52*	57	*29·04*	47	*23·88*	
Rajshahi ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	41	*22·92*	1	*·48*	...	..	24	*13·44*	2	*1·08*	2	*1·08*	5	*2·76*	34	*18·96*	50	*27·96*	
Pabna ...	19. Sirajganj	28,267	45	*23·16*	1	*·48*	1	*·48*	33	*16·92*	2	*·96*	2	*·96*	7	*3·60*	46	*23·64*	25	*12·84*	
Dacca ...	20. Dacca	82,321	88	*12·72*	2	*·24*	1	*·12*	96	*13·92*	41	*5·88*	3	*·36*	32	*4·56*	175	*23·44*	156	*22·68*	
Chittagong ...	21. Chittagong	24,089	34	*16·92*	...		...	...	26	*12·96*	3	*1·44*	2	*·96*	2	*·96*	33	*16·44*	43	*21·36*	
Patna ...	22. Patna City	165,192	357	*25·92*	34	*2·40*	1	*·07*	224	*16·29*	111	*8·04*	17	*1·20*	170	*12·24*	557	*40·44*	481	*34·92*	
	23. Bihar	47,723	140	*35·16*	55	*13·80*	1	*·24*	151	*37·92*	21	*5·28*	2	*·48*	40	*9·96*	270	*67·80*	207	*51·96*	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	90	*24·24*	21	*5·64*	...	...	52	*14·04*	8	*2·16*	6	*1·56*	32	*8·64*	119	*32·04*	121	*32·64*	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya	80,383	191	*28·44*	15	*2·16*	...	.	253	*37·68*	63	*9·36*	5	*·72*	44	*6·48*	380	*56·64*	422	*62·88*	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,905	109	*27·84*	..	...	1	*·24*	79	*20·16*	7	*1·68*	1	*·24*	15	*3·72*	103	*26·28*	200	*51·12*	
	27. Sasaram	22,713	66	*34·80*	23	*12·12*	2	*·96*	64	*33·72*	2	*·96*	..	.	5	*2·64*	96	*50·64*	112	*59·16*	
Saran ...	28. Chapra	57,352	69	*14·40*	3	*·60*	...	...	43	*8·88*	13	*2·64*	2	*·36*	37	*7·68*	95	*20·40*	162	*33·84*	
Champaran ...	29. Bettiah	22,780	40	*21·00*	...		...	...	45	*23·64*	3	*1·56*	2	*·96*	29	*15·24*	79	*41·52*	72	*37·92*	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,192	132	*32·16*	3	*·72*	2	*·48*	91	*22·08*	9	*2·16*	2	*·48*	19	*4·56*	126	*30·72*	179	*43·56*	
	31. Hajipur	21,487	65	*36·24*	2	*1·08*	...	...	18	*9·96*	15	*8·28*	2	*1·08*	22	*12·24*	59	*32·88*	89	*49·68*	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	73,561	151	*24·60*	1	*·12*	...	...	90	*14·64*	28	*4·56*	4	*·60*	53	*8·64*	176	*28·68*	172	*27·96*	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	139	*29·16*	31	*6·48*	...	.	73	*15·24*	31	*6·48*	1	*·12*	54	*11·28*	190	*39·84*	229	*48·12*	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,176	179	*31·08*	4	*·60*	1	*·12*	68	*11·76*	15	*2·52*	5	*·84*	41	*7·08*	134	*23·16*	208	*36·00*	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	95	*24·12*	56	*14·16*	...	...	49	*12·36*	24	*6·00*	...	...	48	*12·12*	177	*45·00*	106	*26·88*	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	37	*21·36*	10	*5·76*	..	...	12	*6·84*	13	*7·44*	1	*·48*	16	*9·24*	52	*30·00*	41	*23·64*	
Puri ...	37. Puri	28,794	46	*19·08*	...	...	...	...	16	*6·60*	30	*12·48*	...	...	55	*22·92*	101	*42·00*	101	*42·00*	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi	20,306	45	*26·52*	...	...	...	..	33	*19·44*	2	*1·08*	...	...	12	*7·08*	47	*27·72*	42	*24·72*	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,296,461	3,771	*19·68*	437	*2·28*	29	*·12*	2,096	*15·60*	904	*4·68*	100	*·48*	1,475	*7·68*	5,941	*30·96*	5,849	*30·48*	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	4,031	*21·00*	734	*3·72*	29	*·12*	2,651	*13·80*	735	*3·84*	115	*·60*	1,585	*8·28*	5,849	*30·48*			
	Difference + or—	......	—260	*—1·32*	—297	*—1·44*	Equal	Equal	+345	*+1·80*	+169	*+·84*	—15	—·12	—110	*—·60*	+92	*+·48*			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 12th October 1895.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for July 1895, *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the 7th September* 1895.

DIVISIONS.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS.		DEATHS.														AVERAGE OF CORRESPONDING MONTH OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
					CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		FEVER.		DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.		INJURY.		OTHER CAUSES.		TOTAL OF ALL CAUSES.			
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bardwan	Midnapore	2,631,516	9,189	*41·88*	460	*2·04*	133	*·60*	3,939	*77·88*	180	*·72*	129	*·48*	1,175	*5·28*	6,005	*27·36*	4,842	*22·08*
	Total for the Province ...	71,070,233	175,026	*29·52*	7,686	*1·20*	944	*·12*	115,736	*19·44*	4,070	*·60*	4,561	*·72*	23,931	*3·96*	156,928	*26·40*	145,225	*24·48*
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		17,579	*2·88*	1,080	*·12*	97,650	*16·44*	4,022	*·60*	4,235	*·60*	20,659	*3·48*	145,225	*24·48*	...	...
	Difference + or −	...	...	...	−9,893	*−1·68*	−136	Equal	+18,086	*+3·00*	+48	Equal	+326	*+·12*	+3,272	*+·48*	+11,703	*+1·92*	...	...
District.	*Town.*																			
Midnapore	Midnapore	32,264	70	*25·92*	55	*20·40*	...	...	29	*10·68*	6	*2·16*	...	...	25	*9·24*	115	*42·72*	86	*31·92*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,266	*16·80*	504	*2·52*	60	*·24*	2,604	*13·32*	632	*3·24*	119	*·60*	1,330	*6·84*	5,269	*27·12*	5,506	*28·32*
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	......	3,615	*18·60*	923	*4·68*	49	*·24*	2,290	*11·76*	617	*3·12*	116	*·48*	1,511	*7·68*	5,506	*28·32*	...	...
	Difference + or −	......	−349	*−1·80*	−419	*−2·16*	+11	Equal	+314	*+1·56*	+35	*+·12*	+3	*+·12*	−181	*−·84*	−237	*−1·20*	...	...

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

OFFICE OF SANY. COMMR. FOR BENGAL,
The 12th October 1895.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of August 1895.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Season leases. Rabi.	Season leases. Sugarcane.	Season leases. Bhadoi.	Season leases. Hot-weather.	Season leases. Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1895-96. During month.	Rainfall, 1895-96. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. During month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
ORISSA ...	Cuttack ...	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	419	93	9,751	9,165	9,403	......	43	23	......	......	66	9,469	24·45	55·75	......	......	
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	566	156												13·55	45·20	......	......	
		Machgaon	776	250	207	15,575	13,926	15,110	......	638	109	......	......	747	15,857	16·90	44·29	......	......	
		Kendrapara	1,067	855·35	721·68	48,452	44,934	47,226	......	1,974	83	......	......	2,057	49,283	11·10	36·67	......	......	
		Gobri	372·82	44·19	4·97	1,271	2,290	1,236	......	74	......	......	......	74	1,310	15·51	54·22	......	......	
		Do. Extension ...	648	71·30	34·99	420	1,330	286	......	4	......	......	......	4	390	No gauge fixed.				
		Patamundi ...	885	211·52	140·33	8,849	10,678	8,188	......	1,214	......	......	......	1,214	9,402	19·05	65·00	......	......	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	153·00	98·00	13,914	12,357	13,065	......	450	5	......	......	455	13,520	13·44	42·69	......	......	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	......	......	880	2,324	544	......	151	......	......	......	151	695	No gauge fixed.				
		Jajpur Canal ...	700	36·07	26·00	2,364	1,859	2,372	......	3,365	......	......	......	3,365	5,737	No gauge fixed.				
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727·16	74·17	74·17	9,526	12,405	9,784	......	1	246	......	......	247	10,031	18·74	55·28	......	......	
		Total ..	......	......	......	1,11,002	1,11,268	107,314	......	7,914	466	......	......	8,380	1,15,694	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	75,720	11,678	3,939	315	......	......	15,932	91,652	......	......	......	......	
SOUTH-WESTERN.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	439	408	52,164	18,080	53,772	......	......	......	......	......	......	53,772	8·50	34·50	......	......	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	112	85	6,060	1,623	6,865	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,865	6·90	25·41	......	......	29 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	819	312	1,111	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,111	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	......	......	59,043	20,015	61,748	......	......	......	......	......	......	61,748	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ..	......	......	......	......	......	69,945	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,945	......	......	......	......	
SONE ...	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	2,493	291	13,305	15,929	12,890	1,086	......	...... *	31	258	1,375	14,265	16·31	38·62	......	......	
		Buxar	1,226	505	317	45,698	50,326	30,924	7,331	......	......	32	1,255	8,618	48,542					
		Arrah	2,000	1,674	1,447	114,780	113,836	105,526	4,515	......	......	......	9,938	14,453	119,979	10·18	26·34	......	......	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,217	1,016	1,946	2,013	1,731	225	......	......	......	44	269	2,000	16·53	45·54	......	......	
		Patna				71,404	69,430	59,016	12,255	......	......	57	2,090	14,132	73,448					
		Total ...	......	......	......	247,133	251,534	219,087	25,442	......	......	120	13,585	39,147	258,234	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	215,358	36,231	......	......	88	12,118	48,437	263,795	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total ...	......	......	......	4,17,178	382,817	388,149	25,442	7,914	466	120	13,585	47,527	435,676	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	361,023	47,909	3,939	315	88	12,118	*64,369	425,392	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th October 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of August 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1895-96. During the month.			Tollage, 1895-96. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1894-95. During the month.			Tollage, 1894-95. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
Orissa Circle.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Taldanda Canal System	2,116	0	10	8,380	0	9	986	0	8	7,954	4	1
Kendrapara ditto	7,271	12	1	33,672	10	4	5,679	12	5	19,568	0	10
High Level Canal, Range I	1,276	12	6	3,917	5	3	1,157	4	9	2,400	8	6
Ditto, " II	220	1	6	878	4	0	267	12	9	606	5	5
Ditto, " III	155	13	0	561	14	0	167	4	0	363	12	3
Jajpur Canal ...	38	15	9	138	13	3	66	7	6	132	15	3
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,079	7	8	47,548	15	7	8,324	10	1	31,025	14	4
South-Western Circle.												
Midnapore Canal ...	11,930	3	0	50,402	14	9	9,643	2	3	49,951	10	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,578	4	0	35,381	14	0	4,893	2	3	32,591	13	3
Total South-Western Circle	18,508	7	0	85,784	12	9	14,536	4	6	82,543	7	9
Sone Circle.												
Patna Canal System ...	1,615	5	6	10,220	3	4	1,640	2	6	9,358	11	3
Arrah ditto ...	1,595	5	3	8,292	7	0	1,338	11	6	10,548	10	9
Buxar ditto ...	800	3	3	5,302	12	6	577	7	3	3,598	8	6
Total Sone Circle ...	4,010	14	0	23,815	6	10	3,556	5	3	23,505	14	6
Grand Total ...	33,598	12	8	1,57,149	3	2	26,417	3	10	1,37,075	4	7

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1895-96. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1895-96. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1894-95. During the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Tollage, 1894-95. To end of the month. Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,028	70	1,701 5 9	7,945	2,807	7,289 1 1	1,435	2,843¼	1,390 10 2	4,444	5,390½	4,618 0 7
Total Orissa Circle	2,028	70	1,701 5 9	7,943	2,807	7,289 1 1	1,435	2,843¼	1,300 10 2	4,444	5,390½	4,618 0 7

Total Navigation Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1895-96. During the month.			Earnings, 1895-96. To end of the month.			Earnings, 1894-95. During the month.			Earnings, 1894-95. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Orissa Canals ...	12,780	13	5	54,838	0	8	9,715	4	3	35,643	14	11
Midnapore Canal ...	11,930	3	0	50,402	14	9	9,643	2	3	49,951	10	6
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	6,578	4	0	35,381	14	0	4,893	2	3	32,591	13	3
Sone Canals ...	4,010	14	0	23,815	6	10	3,556	5	3	23,505	14	6
Total ...	35,300	2	5	1,64,438	4	3	27,807	14	0	1,41,693	5	2

CALCUTTA,
The 12th October 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of August 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	18,403 6 3	97,960 12 3	19,531 15 6	83,357 7 9
Tolly's Nala ...	6,949 7 3	34,353 6 3	6,579 13 3	28,683 6 9
Total ...	25,352 13 6	1,32,314 2 6	26,111 12 9	1,12,040 14 6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	5,286 3 6	34,829 1 6	3,893 9 9	23,946 12 6
Nadia Rivers ...	22,372 4 6	60,763 5 0	*22,356 2 0	*58,745 10 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	53,011 5 6	2,27,906 9 0	52,361 8 6	1,94,733 5 0

* Inclusive of Rs. 517-12-0 less shewn in Jungipore statement for August 1894.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th October 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 12th October 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 13TH OCTOBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	622	90,675	1,469	420	46,470	739
Jute	314	1,09,600	1,528	244	84,420	1,329
Firewood	105	60,100	1,042	125	66,350	1,028
Other articles	785	2,10,125	2,495	511	1,11,880	1,716
Total ...	1,826	4,70,500	6,534	1,300	3,09,070	4,812

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 24th August 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

Staples.	1894. Weight.	1894. Freight.	1895. Weight.	1895. Freight.	Increase. Weight.	Increase. Freight.	Decrease. Weight.	Decrease. Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways	35,02,203	5,17,091	42,83,821	6,34,160	7,81,618	1,17,069	...	...
Cotton, raw	17,459	12,943	29,374	23,699	11,915	10,756	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European	6,552	6,415	4,506	4,882	...	...	2,046	1,533
2.— Ditto Indian	24,727	13,778	23,639	14,903	...	225	1,088	...
3.—Piece-goods—European	51,273	53,206	61,022	59,551	9,749	3,235	...	...
4.— Ditto —Indian	13,847	7,176	13,797	8,199	...	1,023	50	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium	515	419	535	555	20	136	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating	6,646	4,831	6,953	4,610	307	...	...	221
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo	1,365	407	2,186	570	821	163	...	...
2.—Myrabolams	4,388	789	4,244	851	...	62	144	...
3.—Cutch	2,746	1,350	1,789	1,161	...	...	957	189
4.—Turmeric	10,310	10,173	6,690	6,243	...	...	3,626	3,930
5.—Aniline dyes	101	75	94	86	...	11	7	...
6.—Others	364	450	446	323	82	...	...	127
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat	3,87,359	1,48,172	3,65,577	1,05,922	...	...	21,782	42,250
2.—Rice in the husk	64,250	7,645	19,376	2,261	...	...	44,874	5,384
3.—Rice not in the husk	4,29,313	63,080	3,37,098	65,511	...	2,431	92,215	...
4.—Jawar and bajra	80,977	34,977	28,621	6,502	...	...	52,356	28,475
5.—Gram & pulse	5,23,521	2,01,998	3,51,302	1,00,383	...	...	1,72,219	1,01,615
6.—Others	1,37,038	44,008	86,215	9,463	...	...	50,823	34,545
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle	17,857	10,373	42,839	34,737	24,982	24,364	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c.	14,725	5,765	21,113	10,894	6,388	5,129	...	...
Horns	1,706	998	8,166	2,468	1,460	1,470	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw	27,038	5,255	22,247	4,516	...	...	4,791	739
2.—Gunnybags and cloth	62,936	38,508	45,083	28,117	...	...	17,853	10,391
Lac—								
1.—Stick	17,545	5,505	28,453	9,325	10,908	3,820	...	...
2.—Shell	13,964	10,131	3,656	1,891	...	...	10,308	8,240
Leather, Manufactured	3,995	4,730	3,265	3,410	...	...	730	1,320
Liquors—								
1.—Beer	18,301	6,080	10,837	6,186	...	106	7,464	...
2.—Spirits	2,579	3,155	2,995	3,438	416	283	...	...
3.—Wines	1,810	3,385	3,735	3,305	1,925	...	...	80
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought	2,702	3,661	222	136	...	...	2,480	3,525
2.—Brass, unwrought	2,036	1,301	3,446	1,978	1,410	677	...	...
3.—Copper, wrought	1,378	1,317	1,289	1,255	...	...	89	62
4.—Brass, wrought	9,938	5,071	9,007	4,405	...	...	931	666
5.—Iron	87,655	44,910	1,21,664	55,305	34,009	10,395	...	...
6.—Others	5,840	4,291	6,226	4,907	385	616	...	...
7.—Zinc & spelter	3,117	2,414	1,054	2,996	...	582	2,063	...
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine	74,570	32,422	93,261	37,343	18,691	4,921	...	...
2.—Castor	3,856	1,212	3,722	1,141	...	...	134	71
3.—Cocoanut	3,302	1,388	3,084	1,006	...	...	218	382
4.—Others	6,518	2,869	9,095	4,927	2,577	2,058	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed	2,37,716	71,429	1,75,066	46,910	...	...	62,650	24,519
2.—Rape and mustard	1,04,976	35,518	1,04,744	49,234	...	13,716	232	...
3.—Til or jinjili	3,912	919	3,019	507	...	...	893	412
4.—Poppy	15,880	4,187	18,768	6,393	2,888	2,206	...	...
5.—Earthnuts	94	12	...	...	...	...	94	12
6.—Castor	31,402	11,205	27,823	3,974	...	...	3,579	7,213
7.—Others	51,111	14,350	4,420	851	...	...	46,691	13,500
Opium	1,087	444	357	396	...	...	730	48
Paper and pasteboard	13,273	6,767	18,552	5,852	5,279	...	...	915
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee	29,405	26,690	23,079	22,156	...	...	6,326	4,144
2.—Dried fruits and nuts	6,767	3,627	6,950	4,490	183	863	...	...
3.—Others	35,191	13,827	54,959	22,746	19,768	8,919	...	...
4.—Potatoes	30,060	11,745	28,680	9,931	...	...	1,380	1,814
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof	1,224	578	...	...	...	...	1,224	578
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	...	...	7,576	2,386	7,576	2,386	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates	14,414	4,800	4,876	1,972	...	...	9,538	2,828
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	35,134	14,279	672	53	...	...	34,462	14,226
5.—Other sorts	23,016	6,019	32,760	2,715	9,744	...	...	3,304
Salt	3,33,093	55,244	3,70,219	63,712	37,126	8,468	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre	33,492	14,362	27,187	13,221	...	...	6,305	1,141
2.—Other saline substances	28,842	8,936	21,864	7,041	...	...	6,978	1,895
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign	12	19	...	...	...	...	12	19
2.—Indian	1,731	891	935	578	...	...	796	313
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign	10	28	...	...	...	...	10	28
2.—Indian	105	112	270	270	165	107	...	...

STAPLES.	1894. Weight.	1894. Freight.	1895. Weight.	1895. Freight.	INCREASE. Weight.	INCREASE. Freight.	DECREASE. Weight.	DECREASE. Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	11,953	10,350	14,420	11,331	2,467	981	...	...
2.—Pepper	1,358	1,227	887	721	...	...	471	506
3.—Ginger	1,859	698	826	390	...	...	1,033	308
4.—Chillies	4,638	4,193	3,821	2,261	...	...	817	1,932
5.—Cardamoms	503	514	335	502	...	...	168	12
6.—Others	620	334	638	317	18	...	...	17
Stone and lime	2,61,620	42,892	2,56,106	39,231	...	...	5,514	3,661
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	5,754	1,992	12,316	6,642	6,562	4,650	...	...
2.—Unrefined	1,35,887	20,793	97,778	14,498	...	...	38,109	6,295
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
2.—Indian	3,660	2,766	5,297	3,066	1,637	300	...	...
Timber	78,277	12,125	71,847	14,201	...	2,076	7,430	...
Tobacco	67,418	24,733	49,520	20,122	...	...	17,898	4,611
Wool, Raw	1,150	768	1,537	837	387	69	...	..
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	264	369	28	39	...	...	236	330
2.— ,, Indian	2,268	3,259	4,068	4,387	1,800	1,128	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	16,954	1,152	20,322	932	3,368	..	...	220
2.—Indigo seed	5,163	2,639	16,464	6,960	11,301	4,321	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	22,280	4,055	15,979	2,249	...	...	6,301	1,806
4.—Oil-cake	36,416	6,594	38,043	6,026	1,627	32	...	...
5.—Paints & colours	4,263	2,307	3,379	1,481	...	...	884	826
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	23,415	8,696	25,458	7,920	2,043	...	...	776
7.—Wooden articles	16,544	6,676	12,690	5,782	...	..	3,854	894
8.—Others	3,99,021	1,07,653	4,01,434	1,36,612	2,413	28,959	...	...
Tota ...	77,79,566	18,99,515	80,52,713	18,25,413	2,73,147	...	...	74,102
Military stores	17,199	32,839	15,064	27,552	...	...	2,135	5,287
Coal for Railway	5,58,214	44,196	6,59,363	50,316	1,01,149	6,120	..	..
Railway materials	22,51,659	57,921	16,06,754	38,713	...	...	6,44,905	19,208
Live-stock	...	9,120	...	12,507	...	3,387	...	...
Total ...	1,06,06,638	20,43,591	1,03,33,894	19,54,501	...	...	2,72,744	89,090

C. W. CLARKE, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the* 10*th October* 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week …	*296,846	*3,26,547 3 0	28,37,436 0	5,65,705 14 0	14,990 9 0	9,07,243 10 0	78,533	116,178	194,711
Or per mile of railway …	……	192 3 7	……	333 0 1	8 13 2	534 0 10	……	……	……
For previous 11 6/7 weeks of half-year …	3,433,469	34,40,286 15 0	3,21,20,514 20	65,13,424 7 0	1,85,724 10 0	1,01,39,436 0 0	937,955	1,315,785	2,253,740
Total for 12 6/7 weeks …	3,730,315	37,66,834 2 0	3,49,57,950 20	70,79,130 5 0	2,00,715 3 0	1,10,46,679 10 0	1,016,488	1,431,963	2,448,451
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year …	290,696	3,06,486 7 4	30,38,555 20	6,38,580 9 1	17,172 6 6	9,57,239 6 11	76,096	117,166	193,262
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year …	……	184 3 8	……	380 13 7	10 5 2	575 6 5	……	……	……
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year …	3,671,816½	35,64,149 12 8	3,59,70,442 10	72,69,101 2 0	2,15,208 4 7	1,10,48,459 3 3	985,342	1,431,292	2,416,634

* The increase is due to Durga Puja holiday traffic.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week …	292,427	3,38,973 15 0	23,23,402 10	5,02,073 15 0	15,594 1 0	8,51,641 15 0	78,797	102,699	181,496
Or per mile of railway …	……	196 9 6	……	295 8 9	9 2 11	501 5 2	……	……	……
For previous 12 6/7 weeks of half-year …	3,730,315	37,66,834 2 0	3,49,57,950 20	70,79,130 5 0	2,00,715 3 0	1,10,46,679 10 0	1,016,488	1,431,963	2,448,451
Total for 13 6/7 weeks …	4,022,742	41,00,808 1 0	3,72,81,352 30	75,81,204 4 0	2,16,309 4 0	1,18,98,321 9 0	1,095,285	1,534,662	2,629,947
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year …	305,737½	3,20,653 3 7	29,10,011 30	6,53,454 6 8	17,889 15 10	9,97,997 10 1	77,655	115,723	193,378
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year …	……	196 5 8	……	392 12 8	10 12 1	599 14 5	……	……	……
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year …	3,977,554	38,90,803 0 3	3,88,80,454 0	79,22,555 8 8	2,33,098 4 5	1,20,46,456 13 4	1,062,997	1,547,015	2,610,012

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week …	19,285	4,727 4 0	5,043 20	182 3 0	11 0 0	4,920 7 0	1,068	53	1,121
Or per mile of railway …	……	212 10 5	……	8 3 2	0 7 11	221 5 6	……	……	……
For previous 11 6/7 weeks of half-year …	232,506	55,275 9 0	56,976 10	2,423 7 0	151 0 0	57,850 0 0	13,599	668	14,267
Total for 12 6/7 weeks …	251,791	60,002 13 0	62,019 30	2,605 10 0	162 0 0	62,770 7 0	14,667	721	15,388
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year …	18,089½	4,394 8 5	8,290 10	388 2 0	13 4 3	4,795 14 8	1,126	62	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year …	……	197 10 11	……	17 7 4	0 9 7	215 11 10	……	……	……
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year …	241,424½	56,274 5 3	1,00,929 10	4,326 7 0	115 9 6	60,716 5 9	14,755	876	15,631

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,353	5,208 3 0	2,519 10	110 2 0	12 0 0	5,330 5 0	936	53	989
Or per mile of railway	......	234 4 7	......	4 15 3	0 8 8	239 12 6	......	......	......
For previous 12¾ weeks of half-year	251,791	60,002 13 0	62,010 30	2,605 10 0	162 0 0	62,770 7 0	14,667	721	15,388
Total for 13¾ weeks ...	273,144	65,211 0 0	64,539 0	2,715 12 0	174 0 0	68,100 12 0	15,603	774	16,377
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,533	5,481 3 7	12,816 0	354 7 0	13 2 0	5,848 12 7	1,155	55	1,210
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	246 9 1	......	15 15 1	0 9 6	263 1 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	262,957½	61,755 8 10	1,13,745 10	4,080 14 0	126 11 6	65,565 2 4	15,910	931	16,841

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,288	12,518 4 0	78,511 0	9,909 5 0	29 0 0	23,456 9 0	6,478	2,738	9,216
Or per mile of railway	......	83 12 1	......	61 6 4	0 2 11	145 5 4	......	......	......
For previous 11¾ weeks of half-year	238,858	1,72,904 7 0	9,75,237 10	1,05,725 9 0	406 0 0	2,79,036 0 0	77,073	34,328	111,401
Total for 12¾ weeks ...	257,146	1,86,422 11 0	10,53,748 10	1,15,634 14 0	435 0 0	3,02,492 9 0	83,551	37,066	120,617
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,323¼	13,191 13 11	82,232 20	13,682 8 0	45 12 3	26,920 2 2	5,668	3,853	9,521
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	81 11 9	......	84 12 5	0 4 6	166 12 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 13 weeks of previous year ...	235,849	1,79,019 3 7	8,15,404 0	1,06,051 4 8	744 3 0	2,85,815 0 3	73,663	40,873	114,536

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,486	16,467 6 0	80,841 10	9,251 12 0	31 0 0	25,750 2 0	6,593	2,778	9,371
Or per mile of railway	......	102 0 5	......	57 5 2	0 3 1	159 8 8	......	......	......
For previous 12¾ weeks of half-year	257,146	1,86,422 11 0	10,53,748 10	1,15,634 14 0	435 0 0	3,02,492 9 0	83,551	37,066	120,617
Total for 13¾ weeks ...	276,632	2,02,890 1 0	11,34,589 20	1,24,886 10 0	466 0 0	3,28,242 11 0	90,144	39,844	129,988
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,546	17,422 9 0	70,361 30	11,335 8 0	65 13 6	28,823 14 6	6,535	4,213	10,748
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	......	107 15 2	......	70 3 9	0 6 6	178 9 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 14 weeks of previous year ...	254,395	1,96,411 12 7	8,85,765 30	1,17,380 12 8	810 5 6	3,14,638 14 9	80,198	45,086	125,284

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	204,330	1,10,650 0 0	8,76,799 0	2,21,500 0 0	23,370 0 0	3,55,520 0 0	30,250	39,197	69,447
Or per mile of railway	251	136 0 0	1,078 0	273 0 0	16 0 0	†424 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	2,130,100	9,43,699 0 0	1,60,16,670 0	20,05,665 0 0	1,24,320 0 0	*30,73,677 0 0	355,173	373,697	728,870
Total for 13 weeks ...	2,334,430	10,54,349 0 0	1,68,93,460 0	22,27,165 0 0	1,47,690 0 0	34,29,197 0 0	385,423	412,894	798,317
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	176,892½	93,495 0 0	9,83,907 0	2,53,884 0 0	36,885 0 0	3,84,264 0 0	26,247	42,191	68,438
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	217	115 0 0	1,219 0	312 0 0	19 0 0	446 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,187,515	9,64,327 0 0	1,11,23,079 0	22,68,022 0 0	2,12,340 0 0	34,44,689 0 0	377,350	438,583	815,933

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th October 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	156,900	83,430 0 0	9,76,030 0	2,49,860 0 0	13,640 0 0	3,46,930 0 0	27,320	43,569	70,889
Or per mile of railway	193	103 0 0	1,195 0	307 0 0	2 0 0	†412 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	2,334,430	10,64,342 0 0	1,06,03,460 0	22,27,165 0 0	1,47,690 0 0	*34,29,197 0 0	385,423	412,894	798,317
Total for 14 weeks ...	2,491,330	11,37,772 0 0	1,16,63,490 0	24,77,025 0 0	1,61,330 0 0	37,76,127 0 0	412,743	456,463	869,206
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	217,827	1,15,925 0 0	13,78,363 0	2,34,969 0 0	22,407 0 0	3,73,301 0 0	27,782	43,579	71,361
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	268	142 0 0	1,695 0	289 0 0	2 0 0	433 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,405,343	10,80,252 0 0	1,25,01,433 0	25,02,991 0 0	2,34,747 0 0	38,17,990 0 0	405,132	482,162	887,294

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,380	13,800 0 0	63,240 0	6,710 0 0	80 0 0	20,590 0 0	4,600	3,035	7,635
Or per mile of railway	251	110 0 0	506 0	54 0 0	1 0 0	165 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	371,750	1,21,299 0 0	7,37,450 0	65,110 0 0	2,487 0 0	*1,88,896 0 0	44,430	31,732	76,162
Total for 13 weeks ...	403,130	1,35,099 0 0	8,00,690 0	71,820 0 0	2,567 0 0	2,09,486 0 0	49,030	34,767	83,797
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,515	11,725 0 0	80,668 0	7,867 0 0	280 0 0	19,872 0 0	3,908	2,492	6,400
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	236	94 0 0	645 0	63 0 0	2 0 0	159 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	380,006	1,19,345 0 0	7,36,149 0	70,486 0 0	3,190 0 0	1,93,031 0 0	47,122	29,838	76,960

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th October 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	28,340	9,940 0 0	54,170 0	5,350 0 0	180 0 0	15,470 0 0	3,750	2,517	6,267
Or per mile of railway	227	80 0 0	433 0	43 0 0	1 0 0	124 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	403,130	1,35,099 0 0	8,00,690 0	71,820 0 0	2,567 0 0	*2,09,486 0 0	49,030	34,767	83,797
Total for 14 weeks ...	431,470	1,45,039 0 0	8,54,860 0	77,170 0 0	2,747 0 0	2,24,956 0 0	52,780	37,284	90,064
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	†40,131	15,102 0 0	77,540 0	7,894 0 0	63 0 0	23,059 0 0	4,160	3,176	7,336
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	321	121 0 0	620 0	63 0 0	......	184 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	420,137	1,34,447 0 0	8,18,689 0	78,380 0 0	3,253 0 0	2,16,080 0 0	51,282	33,014	84,296

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Due to Durga Puja holidays.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 28th September 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,930	6,940 0 0	50,500 0	3,830 0 0	80 0 0	10,850 0 0	2,487	737	3,224
Or per mile of railway	208	81 0 0	587 0	44 0 0	1 0 0	126 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	243,000	75,641 0 0	3,36,570 0	21,071 0 0	2,271 0 0	*98,983 0 0	28,357	10,007	38,364
Total for 13 weeks ...	260,930	82,581 0 0	3,87,070 0	24,901 0 0	2,351 0 0	1,09,833 0 0	30,844	10,744	41,588
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,239	7,564 0 0	43,770 0	3,724 0 0	743 0 0	12,031 0 0	2,088	1,650	3,738
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	247	88 0 0	509 0	43 0 0	9 0 0	140 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	245,427	79,205 0 0	3,07,565 0	24,097 0 0	2,749 0 0	1,06,051 0 0	27,882	14,874	42,756

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 5th October 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	13,910	4,950 0 0	46,820 0	3,320 0 0	50 0 0	8,320 0 0	2,257	1,193	3,450
Or per mile of railway	162	58 0 0	544 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	97 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 13 weeks of half-year	260,930	82,581 0 0	3,87,070 0	24,901 0 0	2,351 0 0	*1,09,833 0 0	30,844	10,744	41,588
Total for 14 weeks ...	274,840	87,531 0 0	4,33,890 0	28,221 0 0	2,401 0 0	1,18,153 0 0	33,101	11,937	45,038
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,610	8,919 0 0	28,875 0	2,950 0 0	99 0 0	11,968 0 0	2,016	1,388	3,404
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	263	104 0 0	336 0	34 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	268,037	88,124 0 0	3,36,440 0	27,047 0 0	2,848 0 0	1,18,019 0 0	29,898	16,262	46,160

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 5th October 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	MDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	92,830	35,600	2,08,120	29,200	6,480	(a) 71,280	16,195	14,072	30,267
Or per mile of railway	122·79	47·09	275·29	38·63	8·57	94·29	......	......	......
For previous 12½ weeks of half-year (b)	1,199,494	4,53,584	31,62,047	4,20,056	1,09,878	9,83,518	193,212	193,720	386,932
Total for 13½ weeks ...	1,292,324	4,89,184	33,70,167	4,49,256	1,16,358	10,54,798	209,407	207,792	417,199
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	87,054	35,115	2,51,643	31,039	8,432	74,586	18,659	10,149	28,808
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	115·15	46·45	332·86	41·06	11·15	98·66	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,344,073	4,98,760	43,27,470	5,30,900	1,29,482	11,59,142	214,886	212,249	427,135

(a) Decrease is due to slack goods traffic due to low prices prevailing at present.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 17th August 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 28th September 1895	14,050	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	13,037	0	0
Increase	1,013	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 28th September 1895	275	7	10
Corresponding period of 1894	255	9	11
Increase	19	13	11
Receipts from 1st July to 28th September 1895	1,57,565	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,50,764	0	0
Increase	6,801	0	0

Printed at the Printing Office, and published by the Book Depôt, of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta, 16th October 1895.

[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 43 of 1895

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 23, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

The 21st October 1895.

RESOLUTION No. 362T.—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Orissa Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. The following passages in the report contain Mr. Cooke's views on some important points to which His Honour desires to call the attention of officers:—

Paragraphs 55-76.—The economic condition of the people and relief given by emigration.

Paragraphs 88-97.—The salt question. This is under the separate consideration of Government, and there is much that is useful and instructive in these remarks.

Paragraphs 125-28.—The proposal that Banki and other outlying parts of Cuttack should be transferred to Puri seems good, and should be separately submitted.

Paragraph 193.—The proposal to establish Benches of Honorary Magistrates in the mufassal, away from the control of Government officers, is not viewed with favour by Government.

Paragraphs 299-300.—Shelters for pilgrims at Puri and on the road thither. The Commissioner's remarks bring out the caste difficulties.

Paragraph 317.—The relation of the Commissioner to the Educational Department should be closer.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to notice that nothing has been said in paragraph 358 of the Report about the water-supply at Puri as to whether the subject has engaged the attention of the District Boards, and whether anything is being done or is needed for its improvement.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE ORISSA DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 1059R., dated Cuttack, the 5th July 1895.

From—H. G. COOKE, ESQ., C.S.I., Commissioner of the Orissa Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report on the General Administration of the Orissa Division for the year 1894-95.

2. This year I directed the District Officers to submit their reports part by part, for the sake of convenience. The last contributions were received on the dates shown in the following statement:—

DISTRICT.	Name of officer submitting the report.	Date of report.	Date of receipt in Commissioner's office.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	Mr. W. Maude ...	Submitted piecemeal on various dates.	12th June 1895.
Balasore ...	" B. De ...		1st June 1895.
Puri ...	" A. C Sen ...		Ditto.

Complete information was not received from Balasore till 26th June, and from Puri till 2nd July 1895. Certain information called for from Cuttack has not yet been received.

I.—CHARGE.

3. The subjoined tables give the details of such changes as occurred in the Divisional, District and Subdivisional Administration during the year under report.

(a) Commissioner.

DIVISION.	Name of Officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Orissa ...	Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	1st April 1894 ...	28th February 1895
	" G. Stevenson ...	1st March 1895 ...	31st March "

(b) District Officers.

DISTRICT.	Name of officer.	From—	To—
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	Mr. G. Stevenson ...	1st April 1894 ...	13th October 1894.
		13th November " ...	28th February 1895.
	" H. McPherson ...	14th October " ...	12th November 1894.
	" W. Maude ...	1st March 1895 ...	31st March 1895.
Balasore ...	" C. H. Bompas ...	1st April 1894 ...	15th May 1894.
	" S. L. Maddox ...	16th May " ...	25th October "
	" B. De ...	26th October " ...	31st March 1895.
Puri ...	" H. R. H. Coxe ...	1st April " ...	22nd February "
	" A. C. Sen ...	23rd February 1895	31st March "

(c) Subdivisional Officers.

Subdivision.		Name of officer.	From—	To—
1		2	3	4
Cuttack	Jajpur	Babu Monmohan Chakravarti ...	1st April 1894	31st March 1895.
	Kendrapara ...	" Nabin Chandra Das ...	Ditto ...	9th December 1894.
		" Tara Prasanna Acharya ...	10th December 1894	31st March 1895.
Balasore	Bhadrak ..	" Nagendra Nath Ghose ...	1st April "	27th December 1894.
		" Basanta Krishna Bose ...	28th December "	28th March 1895
		" Sriram Chandra Bose ...	29th March 1895	31st " "
Puri	Khurda ...	Mr H. McPherson	1st April 1894	31st August 1894.
			2nd October "	5th October "
			15th November "	31st March 1895.
		Babu Monmohan Roy ...	1st September "	1st October 1894.
			6th October "	14th November "

4. Except in the Jajpur subdivision, there was no continuity in the year's administration in the *personnel* of officers in charge of the Division or of the districts and subdivisions.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICES.

5. The details of the tours made by the Officers of this Division are shown in the following tables:—

(a) Commissioner of the Orissa Division (and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals).

Name.	Number of days on tour.												Total.
	April 1894.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1895.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Mr. H. G. Cooke ...	11	19	17	23	9	...	...	24	31	28	5	...	167
" G. Stevenson ...	..	...	..	...	..	..	.	.	...	...	..	9	9
	11	19	17	23	9	...	...	24	31	28	5	9	176

(b) Collectors.

Name.	Number of days on tour during each month.												Total.
	April 1894.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1895.	February.	March.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack.													
Mr. G. Stevenson	...	...	...	4	13	17	...	4	16	20	6	...	80
" H. McPherson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	7
													87
Balasore.													
Mr. C. H. Bompas ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
" S. L. Maddox ...	...	...	7	12	16	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	47
" B. De	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	14	20	13	...	53
													106
Puri.													
Mr H. R. H. Coxe ...	12	8	4	...	8	4	28	...	5	17	14	...	100
" A. C. Sen	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9
													109

(c) *Subdivisional Officers.*

	Subdivision.	Name of officer.	Number of days in camp in each month.												Total.	
			April 1894.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January 1895.	February.	March.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Cuttack.	Jajpur ...	Babu Monmohan Chakravarty.	3	10	11	9	16	10	7	8	12	13	8	6	118	
	Kendrapara	Babu Nobin Chandra Das.	...	9	6	6	7	...	13	11	3	...	...	...	57	98
		Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	15	12	41	
Balasore.	Bhadrak ...	Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose.	...	2	12	11	8	24	6	21	...	...	...	...	84	91
		Babu Basanta Krishna Bose.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	
Puri.	Khurda ...	Mr. H. McPherson ...	21	12	10	11	7	...	...	8	17	11	19	8	124	143
		Babu Monmohan Roy	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	

6. It will be seen that with the exception of the District Officer of Cuttack, the tours of all others were far in excess of the standard prescribed, which is very satisfactory. The tours appear also to have been well distributed throughout the year. The short tour in Cuttack is said to be due to the changes in the *personnel* of the District Officer.

(a) *Commissioner's Tours.*

7. The tour of the Commissioner and Superintendent of Tributary Mahals extended over 176 days, out of which 167 days were performed by me and 9 days by Mr. Stevenson during my absence on leave in March 1895. Of the total number of days spent in camp, 80 were devoted to inspection duty in the regulation districts and 96 to the Tributary Mahals. An account of the latter will be given in my Annual Report on the Administration of those Mahals.

8. My tour began with the reception of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, whom I met at Chandbali on the 1st April 1894. On the 7th I accompanied His Honour from Cuttack to Balasore, whence, on the 12th, I embarked with His Honour for Calcutta. I came back to Chandbali on the 19th, where I inspected the khas mahal office and discussed various matters with the Sub-Deputy Collector, the Port Officer being away. I returned to head-quarters on the 20th April.

9. On the 13th May 1894 I proceeded to Puri, and returned therefrom on the 17th June 1894. During this time the office in all its branches, the Treasury, the Local Fund, Municipal, District Board and Registration offices, were thoroughly inspected. I also found time to visit and inspect the salt factories at Tua and Gurbao on the Chilka Lake with Mr. Simpson, Assistant Commissioner of Salt Revenue, and Mr. Parish, the officer in immediate charge.

10. On the 9th July 1894 I started again for Balasore, reaching it on the 11th. After a day's halt, occupied in disposing of office work, I visited the Tributary State of Nilgiri. From the 16th July I was engaged in inspecting the Balasore offices, which, with the exception of the Municipal and District Board offices, were completed on the 21st. I then visited the Moharbhanj State. On my return I inspected the remaining offices at Balasore, and left for Bhadrak on the 4th August 1894. After completing the Bhadrak subdivisional office inspection, I returned to Cuttack on the 9th.

11. On the 4th February 1895 I proceeded to Calcutta on casual leave. On return on the 14th I proceeded to the Kendrapara office, which I inspected, and returned to head-quarters on the 16th.

12. On my leaving the Division on three months' privilege leave on 1st March 1895, my *locum tenens*, Mr. Stevenson, inspected Chandbali from the 9th to 11th, and the Khurda subdivisional office and sub-treasury from the 20th to the 25th March 1895.

13. The subdivision of Jajpur alone was not inspected by the Commissioner; this I intended to dispose of in March 1895. I went on leave in that month, and Mr. Stevenson did not think it necessary to inspect the office as Commissioner, having shortly before inspected the subdivision as Collector.

(*b*) *Tours of Collectors.*

(*c*) *Tours of Sub-divisional Officers.*

14. *Cuttack District.*—Though the touring fell short of the standard by three days, its efficiency does not appear to have suffered, as the Collector's tours were directed to all parts of the district and were thorough in every respect.

15. It may be noted that as Commissioner Mr. Stevenson put in nine more days, which makes the period spent in camp by him exceed three months. Mr. Maude, who acted for Mr. Stevenson during March, is not reported to have done any camping as Collector, though he certainly did some in the course of the year as Settlement Officer.

16. The half-yearly inspections of the subdivisions were duly made by Mr. Stevenson, who also very usefully spent his tours in inspecting thanas, lock-ups, dispensaries, Municipal, Local Board and Sub-Registrars' offices, excise shops and golas, *chatties* and sanitary works.

17. He also visited schools, police outposts, pounds and wards' offices. He was engaged in inquiries in connection with the damages done by the floods of July and August in August and September, and in making arrangements for the relief of sufferers.

18. *Jajpur Sub-division.*—The Sub-divisional Officer inspected almost all public institutions and public works, some once and some twice. During the summer months he was chiefly engaged in making inquiries about compensation proposed to be paid for removing a large number of houses along the banks of the Baitarani, Bura, and the Kharsua rivers by the Public Works Department. From June to December his tours were principally occupied in examining the state of crops affected by the high floods of July and the condition of the people, and in the closing quarter of the year he visited some remote tracts of the sub-division which had previously escaped inspection by public officers. He is said to have held office in various places while in camp, and thus found opportunities for familiarizing himself with local wants and feelings.

19. *Kendrapara Sub-division.*—Babu Nobin Chandra Das visited almost all the important parts of the subdivision, making special inspection of inundated tracts and making inquiries about the state of the crops and the condition of the people, and arranging for relief operations. He also inquired into complaints made against the Raja of Aul of levying illegal cesses. He and Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya inspected between them all the thanas and outposts, schools, village roads, tahsil offices under the Court of Wards, and ferries. Experiments with a view to ascertain the outturn of crops were made by Babu Tara Prasanna Acharya while on tour.

20. *Balasore District.*—The district was successively in charge of Messrs. Bompas, Maddox, and B. De. Mr. Bompas inspected the police-stations at Basta and Baliapal, the offices of the Managers of the Shahbunder and Jamkunda Wards' estates and *chatties* at Basta. Mr. Maddox, inspected the police-stations at Soro and Bhadrak, some *chatties* on the Trunk Road, rain-gauges at Bhadrak and Soro, and dispensaries at the above places and at Chandbali, where also the school and the Port, Customs and Honorary Magistrate's offices were inspected. While at Bhadrak, the khas mahal office and sub-jail were inspected by him. He visited some of the villages in thanas Chandbali, Basudebpur and Dhamnagar which were affected by the floods of July and August 1894, and made arrangements for relieving distress. He made local enquiries into certain questions connected with the drainage of the southern part of the district, and about the desirability of cutting the Nadigan embankment. He also made enquiries into the grievances complained of by raiyats in regard to settlement.

21. Mr. De inspected eight out of the nine thanas of the district and six outposts and pounds. He also inspected lower primary schools at different places, the *chatties* on the Trunk Road and at Chandbali, excise shops, customs

offices at Dhamra and Chandbali, dispensaries, kanungos' offices, the office of the Manager of the Jamkunda Ward's estate, district and village roads, khas mahal offices, and other institutions in the district. Enquiries were also made by him into the state of crops and into matters connected with drainage, health, sanitation and the wants of villagers.

22. *Bhadrak Subdivision.*—The Subdivisional Officer, Babu Nagendra Nath Ghose, put in 84 days touring from May to November 1894. His uncertainty as to the date of his being relieved prevented his going out in December. His successor, Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, however, seems not to have been in camp at all in January and February, and for only seven days in March; he then proceeded on leave after conspicuously neglecting his touring; no explanation of this is given. The Sub-divisional Officer's inspections were as usual directed to seeing pounds, kanungos' offices, road works, a number of excise shops, and lodging-houses. The areas affected by the flood were also inspected, and the accounts of khas mahal sarbarakars examined, the check receipts granted to raiyats being compared with the sarbarakars' counterfoils.

23. *Puri District.*—The tours performed by Mr. Coxe in April, May and October 1894 were entirely devoted to the affairs of the Nyagarh and Runpur Tributary States. In April, however, he visited the salt works at Satpara and Gurubai, went to Joypur on the pilgrim road, where he examined latrines in which alterations in structure had been proposed, and the site of the proposed dispensary. Thence he went up to Pipli, inspected the dispensary there, and enquired into a small outbreak of cholera in an adjacent village.

In June and August he inspected the Pipli thana, some of the lodging-houses on the pilgrim road, and the land acquisition and the subdivisional offices at Khurda.

In September he enquired into the distress alleged to have been occasioned by the floods caused by the Bhargovi and Kushabhadra rivers, and the breach of the embankment at Gabkund. During the remaining days of his tour he was engaged in inspecting kanungos' offices, excise offices and shops, dispensaries, registration offices, police thanas and outposts both at Khurda and in the interior of the district.

24. Mr. Sen, who took charge of the district on the 22nd February 1895, spent only nine days in the latter part of March in visiting the Gope thana, situated at the north-east corner of the district, which Mr. Coxe had not been able to visit. He enquired into the condition of the people who lost their crops by the breaches in the embankments of the Bhargovi and Kushabhadra rivers, and inspected outposts and kanungos' offices. At Astrang he inspected the progress of the District Board bungalow.

25. *Khurda Subdivision.*—With the exception of October 1894, the subdivisional tours were distributed over all months of the year, Mr. McPherson putting in 124 days and Babu Monmohan Roy 19 days, out of the total 143 days. Mr. McPherson gave his attention to all the important questions of the subdivision requiring local enquiries.

26. Mr. McPherson took a very active and personal interest in the work of training the sarbarakars in their duties of maintaining the settlement record up to date. These men have now been trained in schools, and their work has been under the frequent and personal supervision of Mr. McPherson. He paid three visits to the remote and difficult Banpur Mal with its Khond population and mountainous formation. He personally checked the returns of remissions that were to be granted to the Government tenants, by inspecting the affected area; he also paid frequent visits to the spots where experimental cultivation was in progress, and visited cholera-stricken areas with a view to detect the cause and supply a remedy.

27. In fact Mr. McPherson does not appear to have omitted to give the fullest personal attention and supervision to the various special works of importance and interest which are mostly peculiar to his very interesting charge, the Khurda estate and subdivision.

28. Babu Monmohan Roy, who acted as Sub-divisional Officer for the short time that Mr. McPherson was on leave and deputation, spent the 19 days of his touring in inspecting a large number of outposts, making local enquiries into waste land disputes and proposals about improvement works, and in checking sarbarakari accounts.

(d) *Inspection of District Offices and Treasuries.*

29. The following inspections were made by—

(1) *Commissioner.*

	District Offices.			District Treasuries.		
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dates of inspection ...	October 1894 ...	July 1894 ...	May 1894 ...	October 1894 ...	July 1894 ...	May 1894.

(2) *Collectors.*

Dates of inspection	August and September 1894. March 1895 ...	September 1894 March 1895 ...	July and August 1894. January, February and March 1895.	October 1894 March 1895.	September 1894 March 1895 ...	April 1894. March 1895.

(e) *Inspection of Sub-Divisional Offices and Treasuries.*

30. The following table shows the dates of inspections:—

Inspections made by—	Sub-divisional Offices.				Sub-treasuries.			
	Jajpur.	Kendrapara.	Bhadrak.	Khurda.	Jajpur.	Kendrapara.	Bhadrak.	Khurda.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Commissioner ...	......	February 1895	August 1894 ..	March 1895 ...	......	February 1895	......	March 1895.
2. Collector ...	September 1894 January 1895	July 1894 ... January 1895	Ditto .. December 1894	August 1894 ... January 1895	September 1894 January 1895	July 1894 ... January 1895	August 1894 .. December 1894	August 1894.

31. Only the Bhadrak sub-treasury remained uninspected by me. Mr. Stevenson took up the inspection of this subdivision in my absence.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

32. Great variations are to be observed not only from station to station, but also from year to year. In imitation of the Patna Division Report, 1893-94, I have prepared the following statement from the *Calcutta Gazette* to show the rainfall month by month in each district:—

Statement showing actual rainfall month by month in each district as compared with normal average rainfall.

Month.	Cuttack.		Balasore.		Puri.		Average for Division.		Remarks.
	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	Actual.	Normal.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
April 1894 ...	1·37	1·24	2·43	1·68	1·69	0·50	1·83	1·17	The figures shown in columns 2, 4 and 6 differ from those shown by District Officers in column 4 of Appendix I, which is due to the omission of the following rainfall stations in the District Returns, viz.— *Cuttack.* Jagatsingpur. | Dharmsala. False Point. | Salepur. *Balasore.* Aonapada.
May " ...	0·65	3·59	1·15	4·75	0·25	2·72	0·68	3·69	
June " ...	15·33	9·56	8·75	8·40	9·07	8·42	11·05	8·79	
July " ...	15·75	12·31	25·16	13·01	11·66	11·93	17·52	12·44	
August " ...	9·23	11·03	8·90	11·41	10·02	11·88	9·38	11·44	
September " ...	6·45	9·63	6·86	11·10	7·54	9·82	6·95	10·18	
October " ...	7·76	5·63	4·70	5·25	7·50	8·18	6·65	6·35	
November " ...	2·76	1·35	3·04	0·89	3·74	2·34	3·18	1·53	
December " ...	0·26	0·58	0·00	0·30	0·40	0·80	0·33	0·56	
January 1895 ...	0·13	0·40	0·05	0·44	0·87	0·20	0·35	0·35	
February " ...	0·90	0·80	1·07	1·06	0·89	0·81	0·95	0·89	
March " ...	0·25	1·07	0·64	1·39	0·29	0·70	0·39	1·32	
	60·84	57·19	62·75	59·58	53·92	58·45	59·17	58·41	

33. It will be seen that the figures in this statement slightly differ from those which were supplied by the District Officers. This difference is probably due to the stations Jagatsingpur, False Point, Dharmsala and Salepur in the district of Cuttack, and Acquapada in the district of Balasore, which appear in the statement of the Meteorological Department published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, being omitted from the statements of the District Officers. It is not known why the observations at these stations were omitted from the district reports. Enquiry will be made about it.

34. The rainfall was well distributed and was neither too much nor too little. But the condition of the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri does not depend on the rainfall of those districts alone. The Mahanadi takes its rise in Central India and drains a vast tract of country. Similarly the Brahmini, the Byturni and the Subarnarekha take their rise among hills far beyond the limits of the three districts, and bring down the rain water from those parts. The condition of the three districts is thus more or less affected by the rainfall in other regions. Though the rainfall was not excessive and was well distributed, considerable tracts were affected by the unusually high floods of the Mahanadi, Brahmini-Byturni, and the Subernarekha, in July and August, on account of the heavy rainfall in the hilly tracts which those rivers drain. Great damages were suffered, in some parts to such an extent as to necessitate relief measures on a small scale.

35. Relief was given by the timely action of the District Boards of Cuttack and Balasore, aided by the liberality of some zamindars whose services will be acknowledged under heading "Conduct of zamindars." But for the mischief done by floods, I believe that the rice crop would have broken the record for Orissa generally; as it was, it was greatly in advance of recent averages.

36. The lesson to be derived from the above fact is that a rainfall in excess of the average is advantageous; the *Calcutta Gazette* averages given in column "normal" are higher than those given by Sir W. Hunter by 2 to 4 inches. The figures now adopted show either that the statistical account is incorrect, or that the climate of the Division has become slightly more rainy than formerly.

37. Almost all the crops were better than in the preceding two years. This, combined with a fall in the export trade, led to much improvement in the condition of the people after successive partial failures of crops in the previous years.

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

38. The following statement compares the number of deaths and the death-rate per mille in the different districts during the last two calendar years:—

District.	Population as per census of 1891.	Number of deaths from—										Rate per mille.	
		Cholera.		Fever.		Small-pox.		Other causes.		Total.			
		1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack ...	1,937,671	2,884	6,712	23,641	37,390	2,135	1,719	19,354	22,357	47,014	68,108	24·26	35·14
Balasore ...	994,625	1,825	4,905	11,290	14,859	not given.	210	12,610	12,784	25,725	32,758	25·91	32·99
Puri	944,998	1,763	1,993	7,293	8,302	2,415	405	15,957	18,367	27,428	29,067	29·02	30·75
Total ...	3,877,294	6,472	13,610	41,224	60,481	4,550	2,334	47,921	53,508	100,167	129,933	25·8	33·5

39. The public health during the year, as will be seen from the above figures, was far from being satisfactory, there being an increase in the mortality

from all causes in all the districts, small-pox only excepted, which shows a considerable decrease.

40. The following tabular statement shows at a glance the death-rate per mille of the population during the past five years, and how the Division fared with regard to health during the year under report:—

Year.	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1890 ...	21·61	25·98	24·23	22·5
1891 ...	23·38	26·18	27·76	25·
1892 ...	38·34	43·61	37·86	39·
1893 ...	24·26	25·91	29·02	25·8
1894 ...	35·14	32·99	30·75	33·5

Cuttack.

41. The increased number of deaths in this district from cholera, fever and bowel-complaints is attributed in a great measure to the bad crops of the preceding year and the consequent high prices of food-grains which led to scanty nourishment and weakened constitutions less capable of withstanding the inroads of disease. The distress was aggravated by the high floods of July, which forced the poorer classes in the affected tracts to supplement their scanty meals of rice by jungle products. This, followed by excesses when the *beali* and the *saradh* crops gave opportunities for full meals, no doubt caused a considerable increase of bowel-complaints, culminating in diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera. The stagnant water left on the subsidence of the floods no doubt had much to do with the prevalence of fever.

Balasore.

42. No attempt has been made by the Collector to assign any cause to the increase in the mortality in his district. He considers that the preceding year was an exceptionally healthy one, which in fact would appear to be the case from a comparison of the figures given above.

Puri.

43. The increased mortality from cholera was almost entirely confined to a few villages within the jurisdiction of the Khurda station, not far from the line of pilgrim traffic. In every village affected, the outbreak is said to have been clearly traceable to communication with Puri or with villages where cholera had broken out as a result of visits paid by cholera-stricken pilgrims. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease here as elsewhere, and happily with good results.

44. The Collector considers the number of deaths from fever, though somewhat large, still not above the normal figure. It is not understood what the Collector's normal standard is. The number of deaths from fever during the year under report seems to be the highest on record since 1890, the figures standing as follows:—

1890	4,851
1891	5,541
1892	5,490
1893	7,293
1894	8,302

which show a steady increase. It is remarked that the drainage in some parts of the district during the flood season is extremely bad, and this probably accounts for the prevalence of fever in those parts.

45. The following statement gives the total number of deaths and the death-rate in the different municipalities:—

DISTRICTS.	Town.	Population.	DEATHS REGISTERED.				BIRTHS REGISTERED.			
			1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.		1893.	1894.	Rate per mille.	
					1893.	1894.			1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cuttack ...	Cuttack	42,033	941	1,404	22·4	33·4	Not available.			
	Jajpur	11,992	372	555	31·02	46·2	395	276	32·1	23·01
	Kendrapara	17,647	510	582	28·9	28·9	654	521	37·0	29·5
Balasore ...	Balasore	20,775	417	645	20·07	31·04	596	607	24·68	29·21
Puri	Puri	28,794	1,533	1,351	58·8	46·9	600	448	20·0	15·5
	Total ..	121,241	3,773	4,537	31·1	37·4	2,245	1,852	28·3	23·3

Vaccination.

46. The following table gives the statistics of vaccination:—

District.	Number of vaccinators.	Number of persons vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful and unknown.	Cost of establishment.	Average cost per head.	Average cost per head of successful cases.	NUMBER OF CASES INSPECTED.	
								Found successful.	Found otherwise.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Cuttack	43	22,727	19,872	2,855	2,709 9 10	0 1 10	0 2 2	3,890	395
Balasore	42	37,121	36,799	322	1,535 10 0	0 0 7	0 0 8	48,438*	1,590*
Puri	30	21,434	20,518	916	2,797 0 8	0 2 0½	0 2 2¼	15,330	854
Total	115	81,282	77,189	4,093	7,042 4 6	0 4 5½	0 5 0½	67,658	2,839
Total for 1893-94 ...	164	59,462	56,874	2,588	5,377 3 11	0 1 5	0 1 6	59,243	2,392

* Cases inspected by different officers have been taken as so many different cases inspected.

47. The number of vaccinations performed during the year shows a vast increase over that of the previous year, which is very satisfactory. The effect produced by the protection thus afforded would appear to have been not less so as a comparison of the statistics of mortality resulting from small-pox shows a marked decrease.

48. The free system of vaccination introduced in Puri is said to have contributed much towards increasing the number of vaccinations in that district. In Balasore each licensed vaccinator is required to furnish a deposit of Rs. 10, but exceptions to this rule are made at the discretion of the Civil Medical Officer. This system is not in force in the Cuttack district.

49. The Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Maude, remarks that the villagers still seem to prefer inoculation to vaccination, and to think that it has more effect as a protective measure; but it has not been reported by him, nor by any other of the District Officers, if any cases occurred under the Prohibition of Inoculation Act IV (B.C.) of 1865.

50. Considering the population of Cuttack is more than double that of either Balasore or Puri, and singly exceeds that of the latter districts jointly, it certainly requires explanation that the amount of work done in Balasore is much greater, and that done in Puri nearly as great as that done in Cuttack. The fact may be explained by vaccinators having been at work in Cuttack for a greater number of years than in the other districts, if such indeed be the case, on which point I have no evidence. This, however, would not affect the vaccinations necessitated by the growth of population, which may be assumed to be uniform throughout the Division; and taking 5 per cent. as the increase of the province shown by the last decennial census, we may look for an annual increase of ½ per cent., which would call for 9,686 operations in Cuttack, 4,773 in Balasore, and 4,725 in Puri. Deducting these figures from the operations in each district, we have in Cuttack only 13,041 cases that cannot be attributed to the increase of population, in Balasore 32,348, and in Puri 13,709. Some reason should be forthcoming for so marked a lack of uniformity, and the matter seems one that calls for special departmental notice.

51. Considering the facts from another point of view, we find that the average number of operations to each vaccinator is, Cuttack 528, Balasore 884, Puri 714; but the contrast is most striking in column number of cases inspected.

In Cuttack about one case in six was inspected; in Balasore there were more inspections than cases, some having been inspected more than once; in Puri approximately 3 in 4 were inspected. The cost of establishment varies in a very striking way. Cuttack with 43 vaccinators cost Rs. 2,709, Balasore with 42 only Rs. 1,535, whilst Puri with 30 tops even Cuttack with Rs. 2,797. If the above figures are compiled on a uniform system, they unquestionably stand in need of elucidation, and I should suppose also that the system followed in Cuttack admits of considerable improvement.

52. No cases are reported under the Vaccination Act V (B.C.) of 1880. The attention of the District Officers will be called to this.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

53. The year commenced badly. Prices were high owing to indifferent harvests in preceding years. No general calamity occurred in the present year, and, but for the mischief done by the overflow of the northern rivers, the Brahmini-Byturni and Kharsua, which affected the north-east part of the Cuttack and the south of the Balasore district, the year would have been marked by an exceptionally good harvest throughout the Division. As it was, the rice harvest, making allowance for the losses thus incurred, was a good one. Similar floods occurred in Puri, but without injurious effects to crops. As is usually the case, after floods some compensation for the destruction of the rice crop was derived from good *rabi* and *dalua* rice crops owing to silt deposit.

54. The effect of the harvest was very noticeable on the price of rice, which, during the latter half of the year fell greatly, the lowest price, 21 seers 14 chitaks per rupee, being reached in March 1895, which is in striking contrast to the highest price reached in the year, viz. 13 seers per rupee in July 1894.

55. This fall in prices was favourable to the non-agricultural classes, the officials, mahajans, tradesmen, artizans and day-labourers, whilst its effect on a portion of the cultivators was twofold: they had more to sell, but sold at a lower price; as it is reported they had to sell off their whole produce to satisfy their creditors the money-lenders, they had at least the satisfaction of buying or borrowing their personal requirements more cheaply than before.

56. I have never heard it directly stated that the peasants of Orissa keep a supply of rice sufficient for their household use for a year, as is done in some parts of Bengal. The evidence that exists on this point consists of Mr. Stevenson's opinion that they sold off their stocks of rice to satisfy their landlords and money-lenders; but on the other hand we are informed in the same report that stocks of rice buried in the earth were swamped by a cyclone in the month of May, that is, several months after the rice harvest, and after their accounts with landlords and money-lenders had been adjusted, and after the close of the export season. Unless these buried supplies were only seed-grain, the practice of keeping rice sufficient for a year's consumption does exist. I should like Collectors next year to notice this point, which has an important bearing on the capacity of the people to withstand a period of high prices.

57. A practice exists in Orissa of zamindars keeping granaries which are supplied from home farms and from the interest in kind derived from loans to their tenants at 25 per cent. compound interest recoverable at harvest time. These transactions, allowing for bad debts, give a safe return of 20 per cent. They affect the material condition of the people in various ways: the interest is usurious and tends to impoverish the people; they form a direct encouragement to unthriftiness by affording facilities for borrowing—a practice that it is obviously the landlord's interest to encourage to enable him to place his stock out at interest instead of it lying unprofitably in his store-house, and I am informed that loans are taken so soon after the rice harvest as February even in a good year. Thus one year's crop in the case of the poorer tenantry does not carry them over two months of the new year without the assistance of advances.

58. I have heard the proportion of tenants who habitually take such advances estimated as high as one-half of the tenantry. I believe this to be an over-estimate, but still the number who do so is great, and there is in addition the ordinary professional money-lender, who is certainly not more moderate in his terms than the landlords.

59. The subdivision of Khurda affords facilities for an intimate knowledge of the condition of the people, as the State is the landlord. Mr. McPherson, as in the previous year, has made an intelligent use of his opportunities, and his remarks again form the most interesting contribution that I have received from the District Officers towards this section of the report. It would tend greatly to improve our knowledge of the vital question under consideration if Collectors were to obtain from Wards' Managers and Tahsildars of Government estates, who enjoy opportunities similar to those that exist at Khurda, some contribution towards a precise knowledge of the condition of the people in their charges, which information would make it possible to arrive at more correct estimates of the state of the people generally.

60. Mr. McPherson's conclusions last year were that, while mahajans and agriculturists had prospered, and the wages of artizans had increased, the wages of labourers had not advanced with prices, and that this class was increasing not only by growth of population, but by considerable recruitment from among the smaller peasantry.

61. Mr. McPherson's later enquiries confirm these opinions. The only modification of them that I can find is that so long as the labourer is paid in kind, as is usually the case when he works for an agriculturist, his actual earnings are not affected by the rise in prices. Some agriculturists, however, pay in money at from 1½ to 2½ annas a day, and on rare occasions as much as 3 annas.

62. The labourer's wages in kind is three standard seers a day. It is not stated whether regular employment at these rates is ensured throughout the year; but in other parts of the country I know that the agriculturist makes it his business to look after the interests of his farm labourers to the extent at least of keeping them from starvation.

63. I referred last year to the condition of semi slavery of these farm labourers. They, like slaves, are too valuable to be allowed to die of want, except in seasons of famine when their employers themselves are in difficulties.

64. Mr. McPherson, with reference to this class, writes: "In the house of almost every cultivator who owns more than 5 acres of land, farm servants, here called *halias*, are employed. Their supply is proportioned to the amount of land at the rate of one to every 5 or 10 acres. They are paid Rs. 12 to Rs. 18 per annum, and in addition receive their daily food and an annual supply of clothing valued at about Rs. 2." Where they do not mess with their employers, they receive half the remuneration of a hired labourer. They have in nearly all cases taken advances, which fact forms the barrier to their becoming free men.

65. The case of labourers who work for contractors differs from that of these farm labourers in being worse. They too, I learn from other sources, have taken advances which bind them to one employer, and thus stand in the way of competition rates in wages, and makes it necessary for them to accept wages that do no more than provide a bare subsistence.

66. The conclusions arrived at by Mr. Sen are that the labouring classes are swelled by the decrease in the size of the holdings, due to sales to mahajans making men who were previously peasants supplement their reduced incomes by working for others.

It is clearly true that the class is also increased by smaller tenants selling all the land they possess, and also by the natural growth of the population. There appears, therefore, an unquestionable tendency for the labouring class to increase more rapidly than the demand for their services in existing local pursuits.

67. There are happily certain safety-valves available, namely, railway works and service in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, which latter already provides for some 100,000 natives of Orissa. There is also emigration to the extensive waste lands in the Gurjat, and, so far as may be, utilizing unoccupied culturable land in the Division, which, in the hilly parts at least, is not yet exhausted; but to fully utilize such waste lands it will be necessary to contract the area of protected forest; but I conceive that no considerations of forest policy should stand in the way of ameliorating the condition of the people, which, we have to confess in the case of a portion of the labouring classes is deteriorating.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

68. One depôt for emigration to British Guiana under Act XXI of 1883 was opened in the Cuttack town during the year, and 26 coolies (21 adults and five children) were sent to Calcutta for shipment to that colony; but the business was closed in November owing to no coolies of the class that would be accepted by the Calcutta Agent being procurable in the months of September and October 1894.

69. No emigrants were registered under Act I of 1882, but the following free emigrants passed through the cooly depôts in Cuttack and Balasore, there being no such depôts in Puri:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cuttack	611	741
Balasore	159	89
Total ...	770	830

The above shows a falling off in Balasore, but a large increase in Cuttack more than compensating the loss in Balasore.

70. There were at the end of the year two rest-houses for free emigrants in Cuttack, and three in Balasore, one having been closed in each of these two districts. The depôts were regularly inspected by the Magistrates and Police Inspectors, and their sanitary condition was found to be satisfactory. The premises selected for the British Guiana depôt were passed as suitable by the Civil Surgeon.

71. The usual movement of labourers between Chandbali and Calcutta continued during the year. From the Puri district a large number of people visit other districts. The Panda Brahmans of the towns of Puri, Satyabadi and Bhubaneswar visit almost every part of India in search of pilgrims, and a large number of people also go to Sambalpur in connection with a lucrative trade in cocoanuts.

72. The Subdivisional Officer of Khurda reports that a few labourers left for Cuttack perhaps *en route* to Calcutta and Assam, and that there was, as in the previous year, a small influx of South Indian and up-country workmen owing to the railway construction works.

73. There was no immigration during the year.

74. The Census Report, 1891, volume III, page 85, gives the total number of emigrants from Orissa to Western Bengal at 44,231 males and 8,633 females, total 52,864 or over half a lak, which bears a very large proportion to the stay-at-home Uriyas, who number in the three districts only 3,837,294. The percentage of emigrants to the stay-at-home population is 1·34, but this represents only the balance who happened to be absent from Orissa at the time the census of 1891 was taken. The emigrants, however, from Orissa are not a constant quantity and are continually changing the individual items that make up the total, as may be seen from the number of passengers who are continuously going and coming between Chandbali and Calcutta. Making every allowance for pilgrims and others, it would be a moderate estimate, I believe, to place the passengers of the purely labouring and emigrant class at 1,000 a week or 52,000 a year, approximately the number to be found at any one time in Calcutta and the adjacent districts. Therefore the number of Uriyas who get employment in these places is probably twice as large as the census table shows. While some return to their homes, others go and fill up the vacancies. I should therefore place the number of emigrants from Orissa to these places at a hundred thousand a year, it being understood that the *personnel* of the emigrants is continually changing.

75. The same table (B) shows that the Uriyas contribute but a small portion to the 66·3 per cent. of the population which is due to immigration. Bihar contributes over two lakhs, which gives a percentage on the resident population of Bihar of ·941 as against 1·34 from Orissa. It is difficult to arrive at the percentage for the rest of the province, as Bengal has been divided into contiguous and other districts; but the figures of the two categories together would give but a small ratio to the population of the Bengal districts collectively. Even disregarding the additions to the census figures of immigrants from Orissa due to the perpetual coming and going of the emigrants,

which is probably balanced by similar conditions in the case of Bihar, Orissa contributes relatively half as much again to the immigration as compared with Bihar, allowance being made for differences of population.

76. The above fact is the more remarkable as the population of a very considerable portion of Bihar is over 800 to the square mile, and nowhere less than between 400 and 600, which is the density of Orissa. The conclusion that I deduce from the above is not that poverty is greater in Orissa, but that the Uriya is possessed of more enterprise. He is, moreover, capricious or fastidious in adhering to Calcutta and the adjacent districts as his field for emigration other than agricultural emigration. We do not find him in Assam or in the other tea districts.

He emigrates still to some Tributary States, as he has always done, in search of land and a permanent home. He has with the same object spread into Madras and the Central Provinces, as may be proved by the fact that he has introduced the Uriya tongue in these regions.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

77. On the whole it is satisfactory to note that the prices of food-grains, especially common rice, which is the main staple of food, ruled considerably lower at the end of the year under report than at a corresponding period in either of the two preceding years. The prices, however, were unfavourable from the beginning of the year till the harvesting of the saradh or winter rice—a state of things which in Cuttack was due to short crops in the previous two or three years, combined with a brisk export trade, and a depletion of the stock by damage caused to paddy stored under ground by the unusually heavy rains of May 1893 and the high floods of July 1894. All these events conspired to raise the price not only of common rice but of all food-grains, and the result was scarcity and distress until a full average outturn of rice crops lowered the prices to the range at which they prevailed during the last fortnight of the year.

78. In Balasore there has been a gradual fall in the price of rice since 1892-93, which is due to the successive good crops and to a decrease in the export trade from the district.

79. In Puri common rice stood at 15 seers per rupee in April, and gradually rose to 12 seers in August; but with the prospect of a good crop the price gradually fell again, reaching 23 seers 10 chitaks per rupee after the harvest.

PRICES OF LABOUR.

80. Wages remained much the same in Cuttack and decreased, in the case of superior masons, in Balasore, which is attributed to less work in the Public Works Department and to the cheap price of food-grains. The wages of coolies in Balasore show an increase. It is said that the idle habits of this class of people, and their disinclination to work unless absolutely compelled to do so, have served to raise their value.

81. Puri shows an almost all-round decrease in the wages of labour, which is attributed to decrease in the prices of food.

82. It may be noted that the prices shown in the statement represent those which prevail at head-quarters. Prices in the interior are much lower. In rural tracts in the interior labourers are ordinarily paid in kind, and their wages therefore vary with the price of the staple food.

83. In rural areas artizans are not remunerated in accordance with what might be called the market value of their services; they are the servants of the village and perform such services as are necessary to the community in consideration of holding service lands, and by contributions in kind from each tenant. Where no service lands are held by the village blacksmith or carpenter, these are remunerated entirely in kind, as I have found to be the case in Bengal. I am informed this system is dying out, and I am not sure that this is to be regretted; on the one hand it ensured some sort of handicraftsman being available in each village, but there is a danger, in the absence of competition or a very high standard of morals, that it would ensure inefficiency also. It possibly is answerable for the low standard of efficiency attained by rural artificers.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

84. Except the silver filigree work of the town of Cuttack, there is no manufacture worthy of special notice, though many articles are manufactured on a small scale and for local use.

85. Tobacco is cultivated and manufactured, but is not known as an article of export. No sugar is manufactured, though sugarcane is cultivated and used for the preparation of molasses for local consumption. The same is the case with oil, brass and bell-metal utensils, coarse and tasar cloth, gold and silver ornaments. Iron smelting was carried on to a small extent in killa Sukinda. The Collector of Cuttack says that the manufacture of Gulnagari muslin in the Kendrapara subdivision is on the decline on account of the competition of cheap machine-made goods. I understand that paper used to be largely manufactured at Padmapur, a place a few miles from the town of Cuttack, and this was in old times the principal source of supply of paper for the Division. The industry has declined owing to the competition with imported cheap paper of better quality. The manufacture would have probably altogether disappeared were it not that such paper, owing to its durability, is still in demand in the Cuttack Collectorate, where it is used for fly-leaves of records.

86. There was formerly a very considerable salt industry on the Orissa coast, which has now entirely disappeared, thereby entailing the loss of their means of livelihood on a large and industrious population formerly depending on salt manufacture for their support.

87. No adequate provision has been made to supply a local substitute for the indigenous modes of manufacture, and what has taken place is that imported European and Madras salt has replaced the local product with the exception of an insignificant amount of Orissa salt which is produced under Government supervision on the Chilka lake.

Destruction of a local industry.

88. I have had a statement prepared which will show at a glance the changes that have taken place under the new as compared with the old system, under head "Locally manufactured salt." It will be found that the yearly local outturn has fallen from an average between 1882-83 and 1885-86 of 462,444 maunds to 41,552 maunds, or by over 90 per cent. It appears to me doubtful whether the extent of the mischief that would accrue to the manufacturing interest in Orissa was realized at the time the change was made.

Object of the Madras system in Orissa.

89. The change was introduced at the close of the financial year 1885-86 in March 1886, and it has now had a trial of over nine years. The time seems to have come to briefly review the results from an Orissa point of view. The reason for introducing the change, which consisted of replacing the simple and inexpensive Bengal system by the more expensive method followed in Madras, was that it was found that whereas in Madras the consumption was 14 pounds a head, that in Orissa was from 10 to 12 pounds a head of the population of Orissa and the Tributary States. The object aimed at was to raise consumption in the latter area to that prevailing in Madras. A reference to the statement under head "Consumption per head" will show that the object has not been attained, and that, on the contrary, the consumption in the earlier period averages 10·73 pounds a head under the Bengal system as compared with 10·13 pounds a head in the later period under the Madras system, and this in spite of an establishment of preventive officers consisting of an Assistant Commissioner, inspectors, assistant inspectors, sub-inspectors, jamadars, duffadars, and peons, who, excluding those engaged on manufacture, number 388 strong. The Madras system has brought about a decrease in consumption of over half a pound a head, and has therefore failed in its main object.

The object not attained.

The object itself attributable to a misunderstanding as to facts.

90. It would not be difficult to show that the object aimed at does not admit of attainment; that the short consumption alleged to exist is due to other causes than illicit manufacture. The consumption is said to be from 2 to 4 pounds less than it should be per head. Two to four pounds per head has therefore to be produced by illicit manufacture. I have shown that the consumption has not increased to 14 pounds a head, and now stands at a fraction over 10 pounds a head; consequently in the three years between 1891-92 and 1893-94 illicit manufacture went on year by year at the rate of nearly 4 pounds a head. Even taking it at 3 pounds a head, the amount so manufactured for the population of Orissa and the Gurjat would be 5,925,103 × 3 = 17,775,309 pounds, or 222,192 maunds a year. This amount has, owing to

physical causes, to be made in five months, from February to June, at the rate of 44,438 maunds a month, which is obviously impossible either under the Bengal or the Madras Preventive system. We find that in 1893-94 the amount of salt earth seized by the large preventive service now engaged was 687 maunds, representing 179 maunds of salt. It is absolutely impossible that if 222,192 maunds are yearly made illicitly and passed into consumption, so strong an establishment as now exists should only be able to seize salt earth representing 179 maunds of salt.

A reductio ad absurdum.

91. The truth is that the advocates of the Madras system have been going on a wrong scent. Some little illicit manufacture used to exist and still exists, but anything like the amount required to make good the 4 pounds short consumption per head never did exist.

Origin of the error.

The Bengal Government did not pretend to prevent the poor scratching up a little salt earth for their own consumption, was perfectly aware that this was done, and abstained from interfering partly on humanitarian and partly on perfectly sound financial grounds, namely, that the injury to the revenue was insignificant, and to prevent it would cost more than the increase of revenue to be expected. No such considerations have influenced the Madras officers. The preventive officers were urged to prosecute for every instance of scraping up salt earth, and if the Magistrates failed to award what were considered adequate fines, complaints reached us from Madras. The figures I have given above amply prove that all this severity served no useful purpose. An insignificant amount of salt has been seized, but the extensive illicit manufacture never did exist, for it exists now even more than it did formerly if the consumption per head in Orissa as compared with Madras be accepted as evidence on this point.

Needless and fruitless severity under the Madras system.

92. The difference in consumption can be accounted for by the habits of the people, which differ materially. Salt is, I am informed, given to cattle in Madras, though not in Orissa: this alone would account for a great disparity. We are, moreover, not comparing Madrassis with Uriyas, or even Ganjam Uriyas with Uriyas of Orissa, for a considerable portion of the population of the Gurjat consists of primitive tribes who have a prejudice against the use of salt which they think injurious. There are other minor causes to be sought for in the habits of the people of the two countries, which account for the disparity in consumption far more satisfactorily than it is accounted for by smuggling on a sale which I have shown either exists still or never existed at all.

The reason for the disparity in consumption of salt in Orissa and Madras admits of explanation other than illicit manufacture.

93. Among the minor errors that have been the result of applying the Madras salt system to Orissa, is the supposition that Karkatch salt, or salt made by the Madras method, could ever be accepted throughout Orissa and the Gurjat as a substitute for Punga salt made by the Orissa method. Yet an attempt was made to make such salt in the Balasore district, and the produce could not find a market at annas 4 a maund *plus* duty. At present such salt is not consumed north of Kendrapara, which is roughly in the middle of the Cuttack district and of the Division.

Karkatch or Madras salt not consumed throughout half Orissa and probably throughout the Gurjat.

94. A more serious difficulty is the inadaptability of the Madras preventive system to Orissa, in that it entirely ignores the important part that the District Officer in Bengal takes in administrative work. No department of civil government that is not purely technical can expect to work efficiently without the co-operation of the District Officer. The system in Madras is apparently different, but I am confident that what I have said is the case in Bengal. If there is any good to be derived from the Madras system in Orissa, of which I am not convinced, it is not likely to be attained till the salt establishment is subordinated to the District Officers and to the revenue authorities of Bengal. That there has been any perverse obstruction on the part of the Bengal officers, so far as my experience goes, I would emphatically deny; but the present

The impossibility of the Salt Department working satisfactorily in Bengal otherwise than by the co-operation of the District Officers.

abnormal relations have brought about collisions which I do not think it necessary to refer to at length, but which amply bear out my views.

Financial result of the Madras system unfavourable.

95. As to the financial result of the change, I am prepared to show that it has involved an actual loss of revenue.

96. From the statement it will be found that from 1883-84 to 1885-86 the net receipts are shown to give an average profit of Rs. 13,49,797 a year. From 1891-92 to 1893-94 these were Rs. 16,82,772 a year. During the latter period the duty was Rs. 2-8 a maund; during the former Rs. 2. To establish a comparison it will therefore be necessary to reduce the net receipts in the latter period by one-fifth, or 20 per cent. There is also the increase of population that has taken place in seven years from the close of the first period to that of the second. In Madras the increase is assumed to be 10·45 per mille per annum, which would justify an increase for seven years of 73·15 per mille per annum, or 7·315 per cent. per annum; but in view of the Madras rate of increase being high for Orissa and of the increase in population being a gradual one and not uniform throughout the seven years, I would take only 3 per cent. of the present income as derived from the increase of population. This added to 20 per cent. on account of enhanced duty necessitates a reduction of 23 per cent. of the present net revenue to justify a comparison with the revenue of the earlier period: this being done, it appears that the net revenue which would have been derived at the old Rs. 2 rate from the population of the earlier period would be Rs. 16,82,772 less 3,87,037 = 12,95,735, as compared with Rs. 13,49,797 formerly realised.

Inversely if the revenue of the earlier period be increased 25 per cent. on account of the rise of duty and 3 per cent. on account of increased population, the net income under the old system would be Rs. 13,49,797 + 3,77,943 = 17,27,740 at the present time. Whichever way the matter is looked at, the Madras system has shown a loss of revenue.

Conclusions and suggestions for administrative reforms.

97. I have shown that the change that occurred is based on an erroneous assumption which has been disproved by the Madras establishment's work.

That the system has injured Orissa by destroying a local industry.

That the system does not lend itself to work harmoniously with the Bengal system of civil administration.

That much petty harassment has been perpetrated in pursuit of a chimerical object.

That the main object of the change has not been attained after nine years trial, in that the consumption is actually less than it was before the new system was introduced.

That financially it involves a loss of revenue.

If these are considered, as I believe them to be, sound grounds for administrative reform, I would strongly advocate a return to the old system of salt administration in Orissa, or, if this cannot be done, at least the absorption of the existing establishment in the general scheme of administration in Orissa, and it being brought into subordination to the District Officers and the superior revenue authorities of Bengal, who might evolve any possible good that may be latent in the system as applied to Orissa. I am unable at present to detect any, though not a little evil is exceedingly obvious.

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and consumption of locally manufactured and imported Salt during the Administration of Bengal and Madras Systems.

System.	Receipt in rupees.			Charges.			Net revenue.			Consumption of— Imported salt in maunds.			Consumption of— Locally manufactured salt in maunds.			Consumption per head in pounds.		
	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
[Ben]gal Administration	8,62,239	10,00,559	9,62,460	26,740	24,141	23,970	8,35,499	9,76,418	9,38,490	253,659	182,314	213,520	426,598	400,131	470,613	10·84	10·63	10·73
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
[Mad]ras Administration	47,687	2,17,410	66,354	1,33,003	1,51,583	1,29,277	85,316	65,657	62,923	695,042	613,831	734,857	18,866	81,329	24,460	10·12	9·75	10·54

(a) Total receipts = receipts + duty on imported salt.

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	13,69,557	13,65,187	13,89,500
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	17,85,292	17,78,862	19,03,496

Net revenue = total receipts — charges as per (a).

	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	13,42,817	13,41,046	13,65,530
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Madras	16,52,289	16,21,899	17,74,219

98. During the year under report only the two factories Gurbai and Tua on the Chilka in the district of Puri were worked. The following table compares their work during 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Year.	Quantity manufactured.	Quantity sold.	Number of pans worked.
1	2	3	4
	Mds.	Mds.	
1893-94 ...	15,422	23,963	565
1894-95 ...	2,10,626	38,885	614

The increase in the outturn is attributed to the season being favourable and larger number of pans being worked.

99. There are no mines in this Division. Laterite, sandstone and limestone were quarried from the hills for road metalling and building purposes.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

100. What is usually regarded as the trade of Orissa is such portion of that trade as enters and leaves the Orissa ports; it includes much in the way of both exports and imports that does not rightly belong to Orissa, but which in the case of exports is drawn from places outside the Division, viz. the Tributary States and the district of Sumbalpur, and in that of imports what is destined for the former; nor does it take account of the land-borne exchange of locally produced commodities between Orissa and the adjoining States and the districts of Ganjam in Madras, Sumbalpur in the Central Provinces, and

Midnapore. In dealing with the sea and canal borne trade to and from Orissa, it is not possible to distinguish between what comes from and is destined for Orissa itself and what comes from or is destined for territory outside the Division.

101. As to the land borne trade referred to, no statistics whatever exist. From the above facts it will be recognised that we have not all the information that is required to deal with the divisional trade, and such statistics as are available do not represent exclusively the trade of the Division.

102. Still more impracticable is it to ascribe to each district that portion of the water-carried trade from the Orissa ports, as the produce of a district is by no means necessarily exported from the port of that district; the statistics supplied, it will be understood, refer to the trade to and from the Orissa ports, and are to be viewed subject to the above reservations.

103. The principal trade routes are those that start from the four ports of Chandbali including Dhamra, Balasore, False Point and Puri, the Coast Canal, the Trunk Road communicating with Ganjam on the south and Midnapore on the north, the Mahanadi and Brahmani rivers, and the Sumbalpur road. The sea-borne trade is fed by the canal system and the district roads, the latter also serving as feeders to the main lines of communication. According to its Circular No. 2 Statistics, dated 16th April 1895, Government has supplied statistics of the trade by country boats along the Hijili, Orissa and Orissa Coast Canal. In submitting these figures so supplied, the Collector of Balasore says: "I am, however, unable to reconcile the figures given in this statement (supplied by Government) with those supplied by the Executive Engineer and embodied in the section on inland and internal trade in the General Administration Report. Nor do I quite understand what is meant by the 'up-stream' and 'down-stream' 'import and export' traffic by these canals. The Hijili Canal does not at all enter this district. The Orissa Canal, by which I presume is meant the High Level Canal, passes through this district from Acquapada to Bhadrak. It appears to me that the up-stream traffic by this canal will all be import traffic as far as this district is concerned, and the down-stream traffic, export traffic. The Orissa Coast Canal, however, traverses the total length of the district, entering it from Midnapore on the north and from Cuttack on the south, and if it is possible to understand that there can be both up-stream and down-stream import and export traffic by this canal, I venture to think that these figures would be more intelligible if they are given separately for each canal, and I would suggest that they might be so given in future." The Collector of Cuttack has submitted the figures for his district without any remarks. Though I do not go the same length as the Collector of Balasore, the difficulty about reconciling the figures received from Calcutta with those compiled locally is one that yearly recurs, and can scarcely be due to anything but a difference in the way the information is collected and formulated in the two cases.

104. With these preliminary remarks I now come to deal with the subject in the usual manner.

105. The following table compares the value of the sea-borne trade, district by district, during the year under report with that of the preceding one:—

Name of Port.	Value of imports.		Value of exports.		Total value of trade.		Remarks.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cuttack	1,10,422	1,33,599	23,83,756	20,18,819	24,94,178	21,52,418	These are the figures of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
Balasore	50,70,791	63,21,375	36,01,509	31,26,761	86,72,300	94,48,136	
Puri	......	200	2,84,292	3,73,038	2,84,292	3,73,238	
Total ...	51,81,213	64,55,174	62,69,557	55,78,618	1,14,50,770	1,19,73,792	

106. There was thus an increase of Rs. 5,23,022, or 4·5 per cent., in the total value during the year over the preceding one. This increase is the resultant of a rise in the value of imports and a decrease in that of exports. The former is shown by all the districts, and the latter by Cuttack and Balasore, while Puri shows an increase in the value of exports. The fluctuations are explained below in their proper places.

CUTTACK.

107. The chief articles of export are rice, paddy, til and other seeds, hides, stick-lac, timber and jute, rice and paddy forming the bulk of such trade. The principal articles of import are piece-goods, kerosine oil and betelnuts. It has been shown that there was an increase in the value of imports and a decrease in that of exports. The increase in the value of imports was mainly due to the importation of salt from Madras and rice from Gopalpur in the Ganjam district.

108. To account for the decrease in the value of exports, the Collector says :—"The falling off in the gross value of goods exported was due to the fact that the Chandbali port in the Balasore district attracted the greater portion of the trade between Calcutta and Cuttack, as also to the Sumbalpur railway communication with Bombay and Calcutta. The decrease is in part also due to the high prices of rice prevailing in the district from April to December 1894." The first reason given would lead to an increase in the exports from Chandbali in the Balasore district, but the figures of that port actually show a decrease.

109. The following statement compares the sea-borne import trade of Cuttack during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Articles.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign Produce.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liquor, spirit— Whisky	8 gals.	104	25 gals.	244	140	......
Provision— Other sorts	2 cwt.	118	11cwt.	430	312	......
Soap	......	......	1 „	16	16	......
Spices— Other sorts	......	......	168 lbs.	45	45	......
Tobacco— Cigars	......	......	24 „	20	20	......
Manufactured	......	......	28 „	12	12	......
Building materials— Cement	3 cwt.	9	3 cwt.	20	11	......
Hardware	......	......	......	13	13	......
Oil, mineral— Other kinds	......	......	150 gals.	150	150	......
Sugar— Refined	¼ cwt.	10	2 qrs.	10	......	......
Apparel	......	246	......	30	......	216
Flax— Canvas	1,440 yds.	630	160 yds.	63	......	567
Glass— Other ware	......	260	......	......	......	260
Liquor wine— Claret	2 gals.	12	......	......	......	12
Port wine	1 gal.	17	......	......	......	17
Chemicals— Other sorts	......	58	......	......	......	58
Metal— Iron sheets	2 cwt.	12	......	......	......	12
Metal, copper— Yellow metal	1 „	90	......	......	......	90
Paint and colors— Painters' materials ...	......		......	......	......	2
Telegraph stores	......		......	......	......	118

Articles.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Produce.—contd.						
Instruments— Mathematical	......	19	......	......	......	19
Liquor, spirit— Brandy	½ gal.	9	......	......	......	9
Machinery— Other sorts	......	40	......	......	......	40
Oil— Kerosine oil	250,040 gals.	1,05,016	213,333 gals.	89,600	......	15,416
Pitch— Coal-tar	1 cwt.	4	......	......	......	4
Marine stores	......	514	......	......	......	514
Indian Produce.						
Salt	......	......	110 tons	10,500	10,500	
Grain and Pulse— Rice	......	......	7,357 cwt.	29,831	29,831	......
Apparel	......	......	......	75	75	......
Oil— Cocoanut oil	608 gals.	612	1,000 gals.	2,400	1,788	......
Printed forms	......	......	3 cwt.	25	25	......
Tobacco— Cigars	......	......	25 lbs.	25	25	......
Manufactured	......	......	50 „	37	37	......
Cordage— Other sorts	7 cwt.	84	......	......	......	84
Vegetable— Fresh	112 „	81	14 lbs.	43	......	38
Oil— Other sorts	30 gals.	30	......	......	......	30
Provision— Flour	1,792 lbs.	96	......	......	......	96
Ghee	560 „	250	......	......	......	250
Salted fish	448 „	40	......	......	......	40
Wood— Teak-wood plank ...	44 c. ft.	116	......	......	......	116
Grain and Pulse— Paddy	1 cwt.	4	......	......	......	4
Pulse	13 „	80	......	......	......	80
Paints and colours ...	15 „	162	......	......	......	162
Metal— Iron nails	1 „	8	......	......	......	8
Other sorts	2 qrs.	8	......	......	......	8
Oakum	1 cwt.	10	......	......	......	10
Stationery	......	10	......	......	......	10
Spices— Chillis	56 lbs.	8	......	......	......	8
Sugar— Refined	2 cwt.	36	1 qr.	7	......	29
All other merchandise unmanufactured	......	6	......	......	......	6
Provision— Other sorts	2 qrs.	8	......	......	......	8
Ship, parts of	......	395	......	......	......	395
Tea	60 lbs.	35	......	......	......	35

110. The following table compares the sea-borne export trade of Cuttack:—

Articles.			1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.		
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
				Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign Produce.								
Apparel	...	...	......	......	......	150	150	......
Books	...	...	......	......	9 cwt.	200	200	......
Leather—								
Other sorts	...	...	......	......	......	50	50	......
Cotton—								
Piece-goods, coloured		...	......	......	3,000 yds.	1,200	1,200	......
Handkerchiefs ...		...	......	......	360 No.	300	300	......
Glass—								
Other ware	...	...	......	......	......	25	25	......
Oil—								
Kerosine	...	...	......	......	33 gals.	14	14	......
Instruments—								
Musical	...	...	......	......	......	30	30	......
Telegraph instruments		...	......	70	......	......	......	70
Indian Produce.								
Grain and pulse—								
Rice	...	...	5,05,294 mds.	23,39,218	4,81,180 mds	20,12,631	......	3,26,687
Furniture	...	...	......	10	......	45	35	......
Hardware	...	...	......	......	......	500	500	......
Matches	...	...	......	......	15 gross	15	15	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured		...	......	......	112 lbs.	15	15	......
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	...	...	15	50	......	......	......	50
Horns	...	...	177 cwt.	7,350	100 cwt.	3,370	......	3,980
Books	...	...	2 qrs.	30	......	......	......	30
Chemicals—								
Other sorts	...	...	1 cwt.	55	2 cwt.	10	......	45
Dyeing and colouring materials—								
Myrabolams		...	104 "	225	......	......	......	225
Gram and pulse—								
Grain	...	...	8,314 "	24,406	34 cwt.	84	......	24,322
Seeds—								
Jinjili seed	...	...	262 "	2,228	......	......	......	2,228
Apparel	...	...	......	100	......	......	......	100
Cordage rope	...	...	8 cwt.	250	......	......	......	250
Soap-nuts	...	...	......	......	26 cwt.	180	180	......

111. As regards the internal trade the following statement gives the statistics as supplied by Government:—

List of articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Up-stream.	Down-stream.	Up-stream.	Down-stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	4,136	396,790	4,005	3,96,790
2. Paddy	47,710	3,710	51,300	3,710
3. Wheat	1,440	......	......	......
4. Grain and pulse	2,540	12,250	2,540	12,250
5. Other food-grains	80	200	......	200
6. Jute, raw	......	......	......	......
7. Gunny-bags	......	20 No.	......	200 No.
8. Linseed	......	......	......	......
9. Mustard seed	520	......	120	......
10. Tea, Indian	......	......	......	......
11. Cotton, raw	......	200	......	200
12. Silk, raw	......	......	......	......
13. Sugar, refined	......	......	......	......
14. Do., unrefined	250	27,975	250	27.975
15. Tobacco, manufactured	......	......	......	......
16. Do., unmanufactured	400	640	......	640
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17. Cotton piece-goods, European— { in bales / in boxes }	......	......	......	......
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian— { in bales / in boxes }	......	......	......	......
19. Cotton twist, European	7,300	......	......	......
20. Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......
21. Salt	11,275	60,215	......	6,215
22. Kerosine oil	6,000	350	20,950	350

112. With regard to the passenger traffic by the canals, there was a decrease in that on the Kendrapara Canal, while the High Level and Jajpur Canals showed an increase. The former was due to the smaller number of pilgrims visiting Puri, and the latter calls for no special remark. The Collector, however, says "that the increase in the traffic on the High Level and Jajpur Canals was perhaps due to better management and facilities in the transport service, in which the Executive Engineer of Acquapada and Jajpur Division took much personal interest during the year."

113. As regards the articles of trade, the Collector says the export of timber to Calcutta is declining owing to the introduction into Calcutta of Burma teak and other timbers. The export of hides is also declining on account of restrictions imposed by the Chiefs of the Tributary States, which are the chief source of supply. Jute is grown on lands irrigated by canals, but being of inferior quality is not much in demand. As to til seed and the like, they used generally to be brought from districts adjoining the Central Provinces, but they have now found a new outlet in the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

BALASORE.

114. It has been shown before that there was an increase in the value of imports and a decrease in the value of exports. The former was due to the falling off of imports by the Coast Canal, and the latter to the small export of rice to Mauritius and of paddy to Bengal during the year under report. The decrease by the Coast Canal route is partly due to the reduction in the rate of freight of the sea-going vessels, and the more regular steamer communication between Chandbali and Calcutta. As regards the decrease in export of rice to Mauritius, the traders ascribe it to ships not being available when they were wanted, and to high freights.

115. The following statement compares the sea-borne import trade during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Articles.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase in value.	Decrease in value.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign produce.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods, grey, unbleached	3,131,200 yds.	4,58,280	4,777,220 yds.	6,66,875	2,08,595	......
Hardware	......	38,753	......	19,993	......	18,760
Apparel	......	1,61,511	......	1,28,762	......	32,749
Metals—						
Copper, unwrought ingot	6,093 cwt.	2,42,596	5,936 cwt.	2,73,775	31,179	......
Copper unwrought Tin, unwrought black ..	1,076 „	77,701	1,292 „	84,069	6,368	......
Copper unwrought Zinc, ditto ...	630 „	11,440	359 „	5,682	......	5,767
Oil, mineral, kerosine	469,755 gal.	1,84,873	264,760 gal.	1,06,533	......	78,340
Cotton twist	405,550 lbs.	4,27,215	560,602 lbs.	7,14,594	2,87,379	......
Cotton piece-goods, white	14,000 yds.	2,400	8,000 yds.	1,200	......	1,200
Salt	7,528 T	1,74,114	9,670 tons.	2,84,002	1,09,888	......
Total ...	......	17,78,592		22,85,485		
Indian produce.						
Drugs, other sorts	......	2,61,547	......	2,97,218	35,671	......
Provision, other sorts	5,558 cwt.	59,019	2,120 cwt.	18,952	......	40,067
Spices, ditto	663,247 lbs.	81,405	679,672 lbs.	64,147	......	17,258
Treasure, silver (private)	......	1,23,701	......	62,434	......	61,267
Cotton twist	3,322,032 lbs.	11,65,993	4,096,548 lbs.	17,27,738	5,61,745	......
Gunny-bags P. L.	......	1,98,354	......	1,04,469	......	93,885
Oil, cocoanut	......	64,372	......	76,805	12,433	......
Spices, betelnuts	3,630,488 lbs.	3,35,653	4,576,784	3,91,997	56,344	......
Total ...	......	22,90,044	.....	27,43,760		

116. The following table compares the sea-borne export trade during the year under report with the preceding one:—

BALASORE EXPORT.

Articles.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grain, rice and paddy	665,781 cwt.	21,74,379	522,423 cwt.	15,95,636	......	5,78,743
„ gram	1,232 „	3,590	2,558 „	6,142	2,552	......
„ pulse	12,970 „	43,384	50,309	1,31,994	88,610	......
Animals, living, horses	6 No.	1,500	9 No.	2,500	1,000	......
Hides (raw)...	Pieces. 212,249 = 13,986 cwt.	4,06,243	Pieces. 233,764 = 18,927 cwt.	4,55,831	49,588	......
Horns	123 „	3,185	285 „	5,709	2,524	......
Lac, stick	525 „	6,185	982 „	16,000	9,815	......
Metal, brass wrought	404 „	21,873	560 „	35,640	13,767	......
„ unenumerated	480 „	17,860	576 „	21,600	3,740	......
Provision, ghee	1,789 lbs.	776	6,830 lbs.	3,068	2,292	......
Stone	2,350 cwt.	69,880	3,003 cwt.	90,031	20,150	......
Treasure, silver (private)	......	5,22,310	......	5,87,093	64,783	......
Grain (other sorts)	8,022 „	26,120	964 „	2,028	......	2,381
Apparel	......	10,025	......	5,705	......	4,320
Books and printed matters	149 „	6,460	11 „	1,640	......	4,820
Drugs (other sorts)	......	13,711	......	6,539	......	7,172
Jute (raw)	17,203 „	80,794	2,454	8,422	......	72,372
Seeds (linseed)	7,945 „	35,150	3,728 „	13,722	......	21,428
Do. (mustard)	1,789 „	7,495	956 „	4,238	......	3,257
Do. (other sorts)	4,067 „	13,468	19 „	450	......	13,029

117. As to the internal trade the following table gives the statistics of the canal traffic as supplied by Government:—

List of articles.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Up stream.	Down stream.	Up stream.	Down stream.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	72,062	9,700	72,192	74,240
2. Paddy	44,113	10,013	42,383	164,138
3. Wheat	......	......	......	2,530
4. Grain and pulse	4,190	......	2,390	760
5. Other food-grains	......	......	......	......
6. Jute, raw	295	......	295	1,266
	No.	No.	No.	No.
7. Gunny-bags	......	......	......	400
8. Linseed	......	......	......	......
9. Mustard seed	......	570	......	1,895
10. Tea, Indian	......	......	......	......
11. Cotton, raw	......	......	......	......
12. Silk, raw	......	......	......	......
13. Sugar, refined	30	......	......	......
14. " unrefined	5,210	150	60	150
15. Tobacco, manufactured	......	......	......	......
16. " unmanufactured	7,355	......	......	......
	Rs.			
17. Cotton piece-goods, European. { in bales / in boxes } ...	43,900	......	......	......
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian. { in bales / in boxes } ...	......	......	......	......
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
19. Cotton twist, European	100	12	7,300	12
20. Ditto, Indian	......	......	......	......
21. Salt	29,990	1,385	9,525	1,385
22. Kerosine oil	15,410	......	3,200	......

There was a decrease in the passenger traffic by sea. The Collector thinks this is due to more passengers préferring the Coast Canal route. But I ascribe it to the smaller number visiting Puri.

PURI.

118. The following table compares the sea-borne import trade of the district during the year under report with the preceding one:—

Article.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Medicines	......	......	3 cwt.	200

119. The state of the import trade is due to tradesmen preferring the more circuitous but certain and regular route *viâ* Cuttack to the sea route, which is extremely uncertain, irregular and even dangerous, owing to the difficulty in landing on account of the high surf. It is scarcely safe for passenger traffic.

120. The following table compares the sea-borne export trade during the two years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Article.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	cwt.	Rs.
Rice	66,600 cwt.	2,84,272	104,987	3,73,038
Empty soda water bottles ...	10 dozens.	20	......	......

The increase is due to a good harvest in the Puri district. It is remarkable that though the other districts enjoyed good harvests they show a decrease in rice exports.

121. As regards inland trade no statistics are available.

122. The chief articles of trade are said to be rice, pulses, oil-seeds, cocoanuts, jute, cotton, silk cloth, dried fish, tobacco, spices, betelnuts, timber, salt, kerosine and other oils, turmeric and chillies.

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

123. The following are the changes that took place during the year under report:—

(1) The establishments of the certificate department of the district offices of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri were organized.

(2) The Puri Division of the Public Works Department was abolished and amalgamated with the Mahanadi Division, and the Cuttack Workshop Sub-division of the Puri Division was transferred to the Brahmini-Baitarni Division with effect from the 1st April 1894.

(3) In the district of Cuttack the police outpost at Balichandrapur was abolished, and the abolished one at Barachana was re-opened during the year.

(4) In Puri the jurisdiction of the abolished outposts were distributed among the existing ones.

(5) Honorary Magistrates Babu Jageswar Chandra of the Cuttack Bench and Babu Nityanand Das of the Puri Bench were vested with powers of a Magistrate of the first class and authorized to sit singly, the latter being also vested with summary powers.

124. There were no other changes during the year. But I think some changes are necessary, and submit the following for the consideration of Government:—

(1) As a question of administrative reform for which there is much to be said, I have to advocate the extension of the divisional boundaries so as to include the whole area populated by races speaking the Uriya language, or, at any rate, some definite areas adjoining Orissa where the Uriya language prevails. Orissa is a very small Division both in area and population, and there is no doubt that the Commissioner could find time to deal with a very material addition to his work.

(2) The areas that I refer to are the Sumbalpur district of the Chatisgarh Division of the Central Provinces with the Tributary States of Patna, Sonpur, Rarhakol, Bamra, Kalahandi, and the whole or part of the Ganjam district with the States of Kimidi and Gumsur.

(3) Among the reasons for this change are, as I have said, the uniting in a single Division and placing under the same laws and rules the whole local Uriya population, instead of having a portion of it forming an insignificant item of the Central Provinces, and another portion forming an equally insignificant item of the Madras Presidency. I am in possession of a map of India, dated 1841, in which, either on ethnological or political grounds, the Province of Orissa includes the two portions of territory that I have proposed to absorb in this Division.

(4) On political grounds it is desirable that the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals should control the districts surrounding these States. Had he control over Sumbalpur, he could deal more efficiently with any disturbance in the States of Boad and Athmalik without soliciting the intervention of the authorities of another province, which intervention, be it ever so cordial, could not be so efficient as his own direct control.

We should then have these States, and those that I have mentioned as suited to be included in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa, hedged in by Sumbalpur on the north, the head-quarters subdivision of Angul district on the east, and the Khondmals sub-division of Angul district on the south.

So, with the States of Daspalla and Nayagarh, by annexing the whole or part of the Uriya-speaking district of Ganjam and its dependent states of Gumsur and Kimidi to Orissa, the Superintendent would be able to act directly from all sides in the case of such a rising as occurred last year in Nayagarh.

(5) But the advantage would not be confined to disturbed times. In the development of the country between the Bengal-Nagpur Railway and Orissa, it would be obviously advantageous to have the area to be dealt with under the same administrative control, thereby to obtain unity of action among the Tributary Chiefs. Possibly as things at present stand the time has not come for the change, but with the opening of railway communications between Sumbalpur and Cuttack the proposal would become easy of execution and would undoubtedly prove a beneficial reform: the head-quarters of the Sumbalpur district are very much nearer to Cuttack than to Nagpur. The time appears to have arrived to break ground in this direction and to lay the proposal before the Government for consideration.

(6) With regard to Sumbalpur the case is particularly strong. In volume XIX of the Gazetteer of India, page 177, it is stated that Sumbalpur, "though included in the Chattisgarh Division, forms no part of Chattisgarh proper either geographically or historically;" and in paragraphs 7 and 14 of the Administration Report of the Central Provinces, 1892-93, it is described as the Uriya country.

After the annexation of the district of Sumbalpur it was first attached to the Chota Nagpur Division and then transferred to this Division, doubtless for the reason given by Sir Henry Ricketts in No. XX, Selected Records of the Bengal Government, page 11, Sumbalpur, viz., that "the inhabitants are most of them Uriyas, and have no affinity or community of interest of any kind with the people of Chota Nagpur." The reason why the district was transferred to the Central Provinces cannot be ascertained in this office, as correspondence relating to Sumbalpur has been transferred to the Central Provinces. Geographically the map will show that Sumbalpur belongs rather to Orissa than to the Central Provinces.

(7) However, the strongest arguments both with regard to the Central Provinces and the Madras areas are ethnological and philological. Ethnologically the Uriya differs from the inhabitants of the Central Provinces on the one hand and the Madrasis on the other; they have retained a marked individuality in the face of political and other disintegrating forces, and any portion of the race that is forced into an unwilling combination with distinct races incurs the danger of having the national characteristics and aspirations sacrificed to those of the predominating portion of the population in the administration under which it is forced to live.

To site a single instance of this, I have only to refer to the order that has been passed directing that Hindi shall be the court language in an Uriya-speaking district.

For other instances of the fatal effects of not understanding the Uriyas on the part of the Administration, I would refer you to pages 53 and 57, 70 and 71, of Mr. Toynbee's History of Orissa. I would also refer to page 117 of Mr. John Beames' Comparative Grammar, to prove how easy it is to make fatal mistakes in dealing with a people otherwise than with an intimate knowledge of their idiosyncrasies.

The Uriya belongs to probably the most conservative of all the races of Eastern India, and such disregard to his interests as the above order implies would be, I am sure, extremely distasteful to him. They are, as represented in Orissa, a numerically small people, the population being less than four millions;

but they have contrived to spread beyond Orissa, or have always occupied those areas which I now propose to unite with Orissa. Philology more forcibly establishes the distinct claims of the Uriya to recognition as a separate race with a separate history and literature.

We have the authority of Mr. John Beames for this. He says: "At a period when Uriya was already a fixed and settled language Bengali did not exist. The inhabitants of Bengal spoke a vast variety of corrupt forms of Eastern Hindi. It does not seem probable that in educational matters the Uriya population is likely to get fair play either in the Central Provinces or Madras, where they form a minority of the provincial population in each case, though mustering strong in certain districts. The disposition to insist on uniformity throughout a province, and to ignore minorities, involves a risk of the Uriya language being starved educationally.

As an example of the sentiment that governs men in such matters, I may refer to the Bengali educational officers in Orissa regarding the Uriya tongue as a patois of that of Bengal, and desiring to substitute the latter for the former, whereas Uriya is demonstrably more archaic in form and possessed a literature some centuries before Bengali as now written existed. There appears a danger of a similar spirit manifesting itelf in Madras and the Central Provinces.

The Uriya language is rapidly supplanting the dialects of the tribes of the Tributary States, and it affords, Mr. Beames says, by reason of its having absorbed a non-Aryan element, a far better medium for civilizing these primitive races than any other language.

(8) The Uriya-speaking inhabitants of the Madras Presidency are confined to the districts of Ganjam and Vizianagram, Table D, "Population," Madras Administration Report, 1893-94; and to the States of the Agencies attached to those districts, all told, there are 1,288,727 persons talking Uriya under the Madras Government. The majority of these 797,132 are in the Ganjam district, nearly 81,000 more in the Ganjam Agency, or together 878,126, a total not far short of the population of Puri or Balasore districts. They are the preponderating element in the Ganjam district, being over 70,000, and more numerous than the Telingas. It is believed that the Uriya population is most numerous in the north, and perhaps it would be found that the majority of the Uriyas would be met with in a definite portion of the district.

(9) The population ratio in Sumbalpur is even more striking. We find from the Administration Report of the Central Provinces, 1893-94, Table I, C—Civil Divisions, page XI, Statistical Tables, that Sumbalpur is the only district in the provinces in which Uriya is spoken, and that its population is 796,413. We also find in volume 1 of the General Tables, Census of India, 1891, page 367, that in this district which contains the whole Uriya-speaking population of the Provinces, there are no less than 685,971 Uriya-speaking people, which gives these an overwhelming majority in this district.

(10) This Division could very conveniently take over the additional million and a half that are to be found in the two Provinces, or so much of them as may reside in compact areas that admit of separation.

BANKI.

125. Another question of boundary adjustment suggests itself in the case of Banki. I revert to the subject with some diffidence, as I find that the matter came under consideration in 1884, and was then decided in a manner adverse to the view that I am inclined to take. The question was then considered without any reference to what appears to me the most cogent argument, viz., the marked disparity between the work of the two districts of Cuttack and Puri. Cuttack is an extremely heavy district, whereas Puri is a very light one.

126. At a time when the expression "overburdened Collector" has become trite, we should, I think, be following the dictates of common sense in (wherever this may be possible) redressing such disparities as exist between two districts. I do not propose to burden this report with an elaborate statement of the work disposed of in each district, which can very easily be ascertained elsewhere. It is sufficient for my purpose to state the area and population of

the districts of Cuttack and Puri respectively. Cuttack has an area of 3,633 square miles; Puri an area of 2,473 square miles. The population of Cuttack was in 1892, 1,937,671; that of Puri 944,988.

127. This is, I think, enough to show that if a transfer can conveniently be made from the Cuttack to the Puri jurisdiction the change would be a good one. Geographically the present arrangement is absolutely indefensible. Banki is a narrow strip of land along the Mahanadi river, which adjoins the Khurda sub-division throughout its whole length, and it forms a spar to the Cuttack district. It will be obvious from a glance at the map that geographically Banki should form a portion of the Khurda sub-division of the Puri district

This was the view originally adopted, and when Banki ceased to be a Gurjat State and became British territory, a notification actually issued annexing it to the Puri district. On this a memorial was submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, protesting against Banki being brought under the regular system of administration, and to its being annexed to Puri district. The first part of the prayer was disregarded. The orders of the Bengal Government on the other question, viz., whether Banki should be annexed to Puri or Cuttack, will be found in your No. 1321J. of 15th March 1882. I have only to say that with the opening of railway communication to Khurda and Puri the only objection allowed by Government or relied on by the memorialists disappears, viz. the difficulty of access to Khurda and Puri. The Government in the letter quoted above decided to allow Act XXV of 1881, by which Banki was annexed to Cuttack, to stand for a year, after which a report on the subject was to be submitted. As occasionally happens in such cases, when the report was submitted in this office No. 549 of 17th May 1884, a change of officers had occurred. Mr. Smith, who was an advocate for the annexation of Banki to Puri (see his No. 115 of 25th January 1882), had gone and Mr. Larminie was Commissioner, and the matter seems to me to have been dealt with in a manner less exhaustive than it might have been. It was in fact shelved without a report from the Collector even being received. The old arguments, which will not survive the introduction of railway communication, were paraded, and the readiest way out of what promised to be a troublesome task was adopted, by recommending that things should remain as they then were. The main argument on which I rely—the relief of the Cuttack District Officers—seems to have escaped notice. The Government, in its No. 1075J.D. of 11th June, briefly acquiesced in the proposal to leave matters alone.

128. If the Government is of opinion that a *primâ facie* case has been made out for re-opening the question, a more detailed report will be necessary, and the larger question of adopting a natural boundary between Cuttack and Puri might be dealt with as has been done in the case of Cuttack and Balasore, where the river Baitarni has been adopted as the boundary. At present Cuttack includes a considerable area to the east of the Katjuri. The boundary is purely arbitrary and artificial; it would not be impossible, and it would be eminently sensible, to adopt the Katjuri and one of its branches, for it divides into many deltaic streams as a natural boundary, thereby relieving the Cuttack District Officer of crossing broad channels to reach outlying portions of his jurisdiction, and also reducing the amount of work that at present falls to him.

XI.—STATISTICAL ENQUIRIES.

129. The statistics collected showing the rainfall of the Division and mortality and births have been dealt with in sections 3 and 4 under heads "Weather and Crops" and "Public Health."

130. In the course of compiling rainfall statistics, it came to light that the figures as well as the stations of observation supplied by the District Officers differ in some instances from those published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. It is necessary that statistics on this important subject should be in accord in all official papers an enquiry will be made as to how the discrepancy arose.

131. It will have been observed from the figures showing the mortality of the Division, as given in Section IV, that there has been an increase throughout, the death-rate per mille being 33·5 against 25·8 in the previous year.

To whatever conclusions the increase may point, it is said by the Collector of Cuttack, Mr. Maude, that the increase itself is no doubt partly due to better registration. Stringent measures have been adopted in Cuttack to compel chaukidars to report deaths and births regularly.

132. The collection of vital statistics in municipalities seems to be defective. The figures supplied by some District Officers do not agree with those to be found in the annual municipal reports, while in Cuttack it is difficult to obtain any reliable figures. Attention will be paid to the matter, and measures taken for removing any laxity that may be observed in properly registering births and deaths in municipalities.

133. Besides the above and statistics of crop forecasts and prices-current which are usually periodically collected, enquiries were also made on the following matters:—

1. Registration of pilgrims visiting Puri.
2. Experimental crop-cutting.
3. Tallying of passenger traffic by sea-going steamers at Chandbali.
4. Recording of prices of common rice from 1840 to 1850.

The attempt to register pilgrims to Puri was made in compliance with Government order No. 5294M., dated 9th November 1894; but owing to difficulties which were found to beset the measure, the question has, under Government order No. 673M., dated 20th February 1895, been dropped.

Experimental crop-cuttings were undertaken under Government order conveyed in Director of Land Records and Agriculture's circular No. 48A., dated 13th December 1894. Cuttings of paddy, rabi and sugarcane were made, and the results were reported to that officer by all the districts.

The ascertainment of prices of common rice has been taken in hand under orders of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The enquiry is in progress, but so far as has been reported the attempt does not seem to be very successful.

134. The weekly crop and weather report prescribed by Government Circular No. 2Agri., dated 11th January 1889, has been discontinued under Government Circular No. 26Agri., dated 3rd December 1894. But this report was useful, especially during the monsoon period, when I am required to keep careful watch on the vicissitudes of the seasons.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

135. There was no change as regards the Civil Courts, their description, number and jurisdiction remaining the same as in the preceding year.

136. The total number of original civil suits disposed of by the District and the Subordinate Judges was 545 against 680 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 135 suits. The suits are of the following description:—

	1894.	1895.
Money suits	603	478
Title suits	77	67
Total ...	680	545

137. Of the total number disposed of during the year under report, 144 were contested and 401 otherwise disposed of, against 121 and 559 respectively in the preceding year. There is thus an increase in the number of contested suits, though there is a decrease in the total number disposed of during the year under review.

138. As regards the civil work disposed of by the munsifs, the total number of cases for the Division is 14,428 against 13,779 in 1893, showing an increase of 649 suits.

139. The classes of suits disposed of during the year 1894 are compared below with those of 1895:—

	1893.	1894.
Money suits	11,805	12,278
Title suits	1,974	2,150
Total ...	13,779	14,428

There is thus an increase both in money and title suits.

140. Of the total number disposed of, 2,015 were contested and 12,413 otherwise disposed of, against 1,787 and 11,992 respectively in 1893. The increase was thus common to both the descriptions of suits.

141. The table below shows the number of suits of each kind and the number disposed of by each of the Munsif's Courts in this Division:—

NAME OF COURT.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.		NUMBER OF UNIT SUITS DISPOSED OF.
	Money suits.	Title suits.	
	1894.	1894.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack	3,317	495	4,802
Kendrapara	2,128	189	2,645
Jajpur	1,969	371	3,082
Do. additional ...	207	132	603
Puri ...	2,574	654	4,536
Balasore ...	1,884	245	2,719
Do. additional ...	99	144	451
Total ...	12,278	2,150	18,728

142. The total number of witnesses examined by all the munsifs was 14,453 against 13,277 in 1893. There was an increase in the number of witnesses detained over two days, the percentage being 13·3 against 11·5 in 1893.

143. The total number of rent suits disposed of by Deputy Collector in 1894 was 4,372 against 4,680 in 1893, showing a decrease of 308. The following table compares the disposals in each district for the said two years:—

District.	1893.	1894.
Cuttack	1,766	1,767
Balasore	1,063	1,204
Puri	1,851	1,401
Total ...	4,680	4,372

144. The increase in Balasore is said to be due to disputes consequent on settlement proceedings in progress, and the decrease in Puri is said to be due to the fact that owing to his embarrassed condition the zamindar of Kothdesh, the largest estate in the district, brought few rent suits.

145. The divisional ratio per cent. of cases pending to cases disposed of is almost the same for the two years under review, being 8·62 in 1894 against 8·44 in 1893. Cuttack shows a decrease from 10·99 in 1893 to 7·41 in 1894, while Puri shows an increase from 4·8 in 1893 to 7·8 in 1894. This increase in Puri is ascribed to the district being under-officered for some time.

146. As regards the detention of witnesses for more than two days, no comparison can be made with 1893 as far as Cuttack is concerned, as the figures are not available for that year. In this respect Puri stands first, Balasore second, and Cuttack third during 1894:—

XIII.—CRIME.

147. The total number of offences reported during the year 1894 is compared below with that in 1893:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
Cognizable offences ...	8,333	7,945	—388
Non-cognizable offences ...	6,589	5,931	—658
Total ...	14,922	13,876	—1,046

148. There was thus a decrease of more than a thousand offences. But if the sanitary offences are excluded, there appears an increase in the number of cognizable offences as shown below:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4
Cognizable offences ...	6,075	6,314	+239
Non-cognizable offences ...	6,589	5,931	—658
Total ...	12,664	12,245	—419

149. The increase in cognizable cases and the decrease in non-cognizable cases are mainly in Cuttack, and was due to agricultural depression which arose from the bad harvest of 1893, and was aggravated in parts by the unusually high floods, which not only did considerable damage to the crops, but destroyed the houses of many poor families. The high price of food-grains and scarcity of eatables drove the poor to commit petty thefts and burglaries. The straitened circumstances of the people prevented them from having frequent recourse to criminal courts to seek redress in non-cognizable cases. There was a slight increase in cognizable cases in Balasore, which is ascribed to better reporting, while no special reason is assigned for the decrease in the same in the district of Puri.

150. The following table shows fluctuations of crime class by class:—

Class of crime.	1893.		1894.		Increase or decrease of true cases.
	Cases reported.	True cases.	Cases reported.	True cases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Class I (offences against the State, &c.) ...	111	102	127	122	+20
" II (serious offences against the person) ...	197	187	180	163	—24
" III (serious offences against person and property.	636	597	760	720	+123
" IV (minor offences against the person) ...	126	118	118	108	—10
" V (ditto ditto property) ...	4,282	4,092	4,475	4,326	+234
" VI (other offences not specified above) ...	2,931	2,965	2,285	2,272	—693
Total ...	8,333	8,061	7,945	7,711	—350

151. The increase in class I is mainly due to an increase in rioting cases in Puri arising from disputes regarding ownership of land. Only two of them resulted in loss of life. It is to be noted that the figures include the remarkable case in Cuttack noticed in paragraph 26 of the Government Resolution on the Police Administration Report for 1893, as that case was pending at the close of that year. The case ended in conviction, and eight persons were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

152. There were eight cases relating to coins. In seven of them the charge was quicksilvering copper coins. In the eighth case the complainant discovered one counterfeit coin in a bag of Rs. 1,000 given by the accused, who was, however, discharged for want of evidence.

153. Class II shows a decrease of 24 cases, which is shared by all the districts and which calls for no special remarks. There were 17 murder cases,

none of which was committed by dacoits. Of these three were infanticides by mothers, and four were committed for ornaments on the persons of the victims. Conviction was obtained in only five out of the seventeen cases. Four persons in four cases were sentenced to transportation for life, and the accused in the remaining case was sentenced to capital punishment. In another case the High Court let off the accused, who had been sentenced to death. Only 25 per cent. of persons sent up for trial in such cases were convicted. Four out of the five persons convicted confessed their guilt. There were three cases of drugging, in one of which the accused was not traced out, and the other two ended in acquittal.

154. Under class III, 16 cases of dacoities were reported in 1894, of which three were declared false. The remaining 13 were investigated, against 12 of the preceding year. One of these cases was decided under section 412, Indian Penal Code, and of the remaining 12 cases, two were reported as true, one ended in acquittal, and ten in conviction. Out of 79 persons sent up, 48 were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Two of the cases only were committed by professional dacoits; in one of these no clue was found to the offenders, and in the other 11 out of 21 persons sent up were convicted by the Sessions Judge; of these eleven, seven were acquitted by the High Court. The judicial result in dacoity cases was satisfactory, the ratio of persons convicted to persons sent up being 60·7.

155. Three cases of highway robbery were reported from the district of Puri, in only one of which the offender was brought to justice and convicted. In this case a pilgrim woman was robbed, on the Jagannath Trunk Road, of Rs. 14-4-3 in cash by a postal runner. The accused was sent up and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other cases under this head were of minor importance.

156. The following table shows cases of burglaries and theft reported during the year under report as compared with the previous year:—

	1893.	1894.	Increase.
1	2	3	4
Burglaries ...	881	1,031	455
Theft ...	3,194	3,499	
Total ...	4,075	4,530	

The increase in these cases was due to high price of food-grains prevailing prior to the last harvest, which led persons of the poorer classes to commit petty thefts.

157. The marked decrease under class VI occurred in sanitary offences in Cuttack and Puri, and in offences under Excise, Opium, Forest and Lodging-house Acts in Puri. The decrease in sanitary offences occurred mainly in Puri, where there was an abnormally large number of such cases in 1893 owing to the visit of a large number of pilgrims on the special festival known as the Nava Kalábar of the Jagannath. The decrease in excise cases in that district is ascribed to the abolition of the police outposts on the Gurjat frontier, while that in forest cases is said to be due to the deterrent effect of the prompt prosecutions in the preceding year. There was also a decrease in the number of cases under the Puri Lodging-house Act, which was due to a smaller number of pilgrims visiting Puri in 1894 than in the preceding year.

158. There were 30 bad livelihood cases during the year under report, against 33 in the preceding year. The Division is free from gangs of professional criminals. The percentage of convictions in cases investigated by the police fell from 56·02 in 1893 to 51·5 in 1894. The decrease in Balasore and Puri counterbalanced the better result of Cuttack, where the percentage is steadily increasing.

159. The following table shows the number of cases declared false, th number in which in consequence prosecutions were instituted, and the numbe in which convictions were obtained in 1892, 1893 and 1894:—

Particulars.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4
Number of cases declared false	231	272	236
Ratio per cent. of such cases to cases reported ...	3 1	3·1	2·8
Number of false cases in which prosecutions were instituted.	70	48	44
Ratio per cent. of such cases to cases declared false ...	30·3	17·6	18·6
Number of cases in which convictions were obtained ..	26	17	10
Ratio per cent. of cases convicted to cases prosecuted ...	37·1	35·4	22·7

160. Much deterioration is noticed in prosecuting for the institution c false cases. This is probably due to the reluctance of Magistrates to sanctio prosecution in false cases unless strong and clear evidence exists in support of conviction. Successful prosecutions under section 211, Indian Penal Code, n doubt deter the makers of false charges, but failure to secure convictions in suc cases may have the opposite effect.

161. The percentages of cases in which enquiry was refused by police t cases reported were 13·3 in 1892, 12·4 in 1893, and 15·8 in 1894. The varia tions are slight and call for no special remarks. The power under section 157 Criminal Procedure Code, does not appear to have been abused in any distric enquiry being refused in petty thefts of food-grains, fruits and vegetables, &c in which properties stolen were of trifling value and unidentifiable, and th offenders unknown.

162. Section 560, Criminal Procedure Code, does not appear to be resorte to as freely as is desirable. The attention of the District Officers has bee drawn to this matter from time to time.

XIV.—POLICE.

Rural Police.

163. The number of village chaukidars was 9,226 in 1894 against 9,26 in 1893. The decrease of 43 is due to the abolition of 54 chaukidars in th district of Cuttack and the appointment of an additional one in the district c Balasore and ten in the district of Puri.

164. In addition to these there is a large number of paiks, khundaits an rahadars, whose duties were originally akin to those of the chaukidars. The were at the last settlement allowed to hold their jagirs. But only 42 pail are said to have been employed on chaukidari duty in the district of Puri. C the 471 khandaits, paiks and rahadars in the district of Cuttack, the khandai do nothing, as the District Officer says. Similarly those in the district c Balasore appear to be of little use. It is perhaps owing to the different nomen clature or some such reason, that the functions of these khandaits and paiks hav been lost sight of, and they have been allowed to enjoy their jagirs, thoug they render little or no service in return.

165. While these khandaits and paiks enjoy sinecures, the chaukida are faring worse day by day. They are all under Regulation XX of 181 From the peculiar circumstances of the Province the provisions of the Beng Chaukidari Act have not yet been extended, and, except in the Governme estate of Khurda, the chaukidars are as a rule paid by jagirs or perquisit from the villagers. They are as a class paid very poorly, as is acknowledged c all hands. But as the matter is under consideration in connection with tl settlement of the Province, this is not the proper place to deal with the questic at length.

166. There was no instance of a chaukidar having been employed c menial services.

167. The following table compares the number of chaukidars punished departmentally and judicially during the years 1893 and 1894:—

Punished.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3
Judicially ..	95	112
Departmentally	266	232
Total ...	361	344

The increase in the punishments is mainly in the district of Cuttack, where it is said to be due to more stringent measures having been taken to compel them to report births and deaths for registration. One chaukidar of the district of Cuttack was convicted of a dacoity and sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

168. With this increase in punishments there is a decrease in the number of cases in which rewards were given to chaukidars, there being 116 cases in 1894 against 138 in the preceding year. Rewards were mostly given for detecting excise cases and arresting absconders. In one case a reward of Rs. 25 was given to a chaukidar in the district of Cuttack for resisting a gang of dacoits. Until steps have been taken to place the village chaukidar on a better footing, no better result can be expected from them in Orissa.

169. Under the present conditions no man of a decent caste can be expected to become a village chaukidar. Conservative as the Uriyas are, I seriously doubt whether men of the better castes will for some time to come readily come forward to be village chaukidars even when arrangements have been made to improve their position, as the caste system threatens to be an obstacle. There are some castes the members of which are outcasted for touching one of a lower caste. Now a chaukidar is expected to arrest people of all castes and creeds, and search their houses. It is thus not only the low pay and the position, but also the caste system, that deters men of the better castes from becoming chaukidars.

Town Police.

170. The constables have been replaced by chaukidars in the towns of Cuttack, Jajpur and Kendrapara in the district of Cuttack.

171. In the district of Balasore there was a mixed force of constables and chaukidars for the town of Balasore, while in the district of Puri no chaukidars were employed on town duty, though it is contemplated to replace a number of constables by a larger number of chaukidars on smaller pay.

172. As regards the chaukidars employed in the towns of the Cuttack district, it is too early to pronounce any opinion on the success of the measure.

173. As regards the conduct of the police force generally, Mr. Maude, the District Officer of Cuttack, and Mr. Sen, the District Officer of Puri, speak favourably; while Mr. De, the District Officer of Balasore, holds a contrary view with regard to the police of his district, though he confesses that his experience is short. I should be disposed to think that the police of Orissa do their ordinary police duties no worse than their comrades in the rest of the Province. They are far from blameless; but cheap moralizations on their imperfections become responsible officers of Government far less than irresponsible editors and agitators. I do not suppose that there is a single generalization on this topic that is not quite familiar to Government and its officers. Here as elsewhere, where the District Superintendent and the Magistrate devote themselves to encouraging good police work and punishing misconduct, I believe that the result is far from being so bad as is sometimes represented.

174. The Orissa police were again called out to perform quasi-military duties in kilia Nayagarh; the police of Angul, seasoned by Keonjhar experiences and entertaining a proper contempt for the savages they had to deal with, acquitted themselves well; the Cuttack police did not come out of it with discredit, but the Puri men betrayed the same timidity that characterized the Balasore force in 1891 in the earlier stages of the Keonjhar rising.

XV.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

175. The following table compares the work of Stipendiary Magistrates during the calendar year 1894:—

CASES BEFORE STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES.

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cuttack	Cuttack sadar	8¼	1,987	2,592	69·1	6,244	2·4	81·3	642	6	241	3	·9	
	Jajpur	1	540	679	78 3	1,716	...	83·3	2[illegible]0	1	540	3	·4	
	Kendrapara	1	624	627	67 4	1,975	...	[illegible]	214	2	624	3	·9	
Balasore	Balasore sadar	3½	685	1,008	51·09	3,680	1·9	77 6	265	2	224	5	·7	4 persons died.
	Bhadrak	1¼	564	680	61 6	3,038	0·16	7[illegible]	200	...	451·2	5	...	
Puri	Puri sadar	4	642	1,189	67 4	3,052	1·0	75·6	381	6	23·5	3	1 5	
	Khurda	2½	622	888	74 5	1,644	·1	10 0	160	...	249·0	2	...	
	Total	21½	6,064	7,869	67·1	21,349	1·4	77·8	2,121	17	282·04	3·4	·8	

176. It will be seen that 6,064 cases were disposed of by 21½ Stipendiary Magistrates, each disposing of 282 on an average, against 287 in 1893. The slight decrease calls for no special remark.

177. As was to be expected, the subdivisions show a greater number of disposals than the sadar stations in every case except Khurda. This is easily accounted for by the great bulk of revenue and miscellaneous work being done at head-quarters. Khurda, the exception, proves the general principle, as owing to the subdivision being a Government estate, much revenue and miscellaneous work falls on the subdivisional staff.

178. Accepting the number of witnesses examined as a measure of the attention bestowed on judicial work, it is remarkable that the courts of the Balasore district take such a marked lead with an average of five against three in all other courts except Khurda, which stands at two. It would be more instructive if the number of cases in which witnesses actually deposed were given. The very small number of witnesses examined on an average in each case is due to no witnesses at all being heard in many cases, which fail at their earliest stages owing to defaults, compromises and such causes. The number of cases remanded six times or more is 17 for the whole Division in 6,064 cases; this does not call for remark. There is a slight improvement in the divisional percentage of orders confirmed in appeal; it was nearly 78 per cent. The only figures calling for remark are those of Khurda. The decisions of the courts of this subdivision seem to have been over-ruled in nine cases out of ten. The Magistrate will be asked to offer an explanation of this somewhat phenomenal state of affairs.

179. The following table compares the work done by the Honorary Magistrates and Benches:—

District.	Subdivision.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeals to total appeals.	Number of A cases disposed of.	Number remanded six times and more.	Average number of cases disposed of per officer.	Average number of witnesses examined in each case.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack	Sadar	2¼	278	447	31·9	615	10·9	42·8	11	...	123	2	...
	Jajpur	1	52	55	23·6	160	2·4	...	1	1	52	3	100
	Kendrapara	1	111	120	48·3	305	3·3	33 3	5	...	111	3	...
Balasore	Sadar	2	505	528	[illegible]	832	·4	65·6	2	...	253	2	...
	Bhadrak	2	178	273	53·1	538	...	66·6	...	...	89	4	...
Puri	Sadar	3	558	615	60·5	737	1·9	71·4	13	...	186	1	...
	Khurda	2	128	139	31 6	338	...	...	8	...	64	3	...
	Total	13¼	1,811	2,175	56·4	3,693	2·63	46·8	40	1	136·0	2	2·5

180. Thirteen benches and Honorary Magistrates sitting singly disposed of 1,811 cases against 2,162 in the preceding year, giving an average of 137 per court during the year, against 201 in 1893. The decrease is due to falling off in prosecutions for nuisances in Cuttack and in petty offences in Puri. Big cases cannot be made over to benches in consequence of the High Court ruling which requires that the *personnel* of the bench should not be changed during a trial; nor do I think that experience shows that Honorary Magistrates as a rule should be entrusted with important cases.

181. The number of cases disposed of by the honorary benches was largest in Balasore and smallest in Jajpur, whilst the average number of witnesses in each case was largest in Bhadrak and smallest in Puri Sadar.

182. Balasore has since the time of Mr. Cornish, who organized the bench system in that district, always shown good results; it continues to bear testimony to the wisdom of the late Magistrate's arrangements. Puri comes next, its subdivision, Khurda, however, showing as badly as it did in the matter of successful appeals. It is not, however, so bad as Cuttack at its best, and it appears to me that the unsatisfactory results in the most important district point to a lack of system. It can hardly be that the material available at Cuttack is inferior to what is to be found at such an exceedingly backward station as Puri. I once took up this subject and urged an increase in the number of Magistrates and the exaction of at least one sitting from each Magistrate in a week. I think the matter was dealt with by Mr. Walsh. An attempt was made to improve matters, but it appears to me that the Honorary Magistrates of Cuttack are still imperfectly utilized, and I must again invite the attention of the Magistrate to the subject.

183. Considering the trifling nature of cases entrusted to Honorary Magistrates and the leniency that generally characterises their sentences, it is a matter for wonder that appeals against their orders were successful in more than half the cases appealed, the orders being upheld in 46·8 per cent. of the appeals only. At Kendrapara a deeper depth is touched at 66·7 per cent. of successful appeals. Either the Cuttack benches fail in the quality as well as the quantity of their work, or the appellate court of that district is difficult to satisfy. In Balasore 66 and in Puri 71 per cent. of orders appealed were upheld.

184. The above facts form an additional reason for the Cuttack officers bestowing increased attention to this section of the judicial body.

185. It is noted that no appeals were preferred against the decisions of the special Honorary Magistrates, Raja Baidyanath Pandit, Babu Jogeswar Chandra Chandra of Cuttack, Babu Harish Chandra Ghose, Babu Nityanund Das, and Mr. Taylor of Puri. The number of cases decided by these gentlemen was not inconsiderable, Raja Baidyanath Pandit deciding 111 cases.

186. The following table gives the result of trials in the Sessions Courts during the calendar year 1894:—

	DISTRICTS.			TOTAL.
	Cuttack.	Balasore.	Puri.	
1	2	3	4	5
Number of cases committed during the year, including those pending from last year.	47	21	26	94
Number disposed of	43	20	23	86
Number in which conviction obtained ...	37	13	15	65
Of above in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	2	1	1	4
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge ...	4	6	7	17
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1894.	81·0	70·0	65·2	75·6
Percentage of convictions to cases disposed of for 1893.	70·27	76·9	75	73·3

The percentage of conviction for the whole Division was 75·5 against 73·3 in 1893. Cuttack shows considerable improvement, the percentage having risen from 70·2 in 1893 to 81·0 in 1894, while Balasore and Puri show decreases which do not, however, call for any special remark. No fault is reported to have been found with the committing Magistrates or the Police.

187. Under Government letter No. 4261J., dated 13th November 1894, Magistrates have been authorized to write off fines.

188. During the year 1894 there was a decrease in the total amount of fine imposed as compared with the year 1893, there being an increase in Cuttack and decreases in Balasore and Puri. The divisional closing balance has been slightly reduced, though Cuttack shows an increase. The decrease in the divisional balance is mainly due to the large sums written off in Balasore and Puri, for which no reason has been assigned.

189. The Divisional percentage of the number of times Honorary Magistrates actually attended to the number of times they were asked to attend rose to 75·0 in 1894 from 73·9 in the preceding year.

190. The percentage of the number of instances of absence without leave (column 7) to the number of calls (column 4) fell from 17·7 in 1893 to 14·0 in 1894. Thirteen out of 69 Bench Magistrates absented themselves without leave or notice; one of these, Babu Mathura Lal Bhagat, was found to have consistently absented himself throughout the year. After the close of the calendar year this gentleman reported that he had been ill, and did not fall in with the suggestion that he should retire. I think his case may fairly be excluded in the review of the work of the Magistrates collectively. The condition of his health should, I think, have attracted attention at a much earlier date than it did, and the case confirms me in the opinion that much personal attention of the Magistrate is needed to improve the working of the Honorary Benches of Cuttack.

191. I trust that it may be practicable, as was done in one district with which I am acquainted, to find out definitely on each bench day if the Magistrates whose turn it is to sit are able to do so, and where this is not the case, to impress some of the more willing Honorary Magistrates to take their places and save the entire failure of the sitting.

192. All the benches are said to have proved a great help. Though the work disposed of by them was not of the most important kind, it economized the time of the stipendiaries, who are not only better fitted by experience, but have greater leisure to deal with important cases.

193. With reference to the work of the Honorary Magistrates, Mr. Maude, the Officiating Magistrate of Cuttack says as follows:—"With Sadar Bench and two Honorary Magistrates sitting separately there is waste of power at head-quarters, specially as there is but one clerk to attend on them all, and the transfer of much work from the Court Sub-Inspector's office to the Magistrate's office, which has not been strengthened in proportion, has thrown a great burden upon the latter. What is wanted is more Honorary Magistrates or benches in the interior of the district with their own establishment. The service of Honorary Magistrates would thus be more fully utilized; parties to cases before them would benefit, as they would not have to come to a distance from home—a great inconvenience in the rains in this district; and relief would also be afforded to the over-worked criminal office at Sadar." As regards the convenience of the people, there is some truth and force in what the Magistrate says; but I do not think it would be practicable in this Division to find in the interior a sufficient number of Honorary Magistrates qualified to sit alone or to form benches. It would hardly be worth while to open such courts u-nce they could be uniformly distributed throughout the Division. Again, it wo necessary to allot to each such rural bench or single Magistrate a definit wrong diction, and to restrict his authority to a definite class of cases. The tion would have to be some well-recognized area such as a thana, and the tauzi to me doubtful whether, so restricted as to local and judicial juris amount of work done would be sufficient to justify the existence and the entertainment of an establishment. It would possibly be the payment best men would be doing less work than they did when sitting or subdivisional head-quarters. Then there would be a difficult liable to sale serving which it would not be easy to overcome. The latest o revenue, 38 or recall on the subject of Honorary Magistrates sitting singly d. The revenue

to the practice. The orders I refer to were, however, not general, but referred to specific cases in a single district. If these orders represent the policy of Government, an additional difficulty in carrying out Mr. Maude's proposals would be encountered.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DOCUMENTS.

194. The following table compares the number of documents registered and average per office in each of the three districts of this Division for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

District.	Number of documents registered.			Average per office in the district.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack ...	11,943	9,933	9,154	2,986	2,483	2,483
Balasore ...	6,303	6,668	5,184	2,101	2,223	1,728
Puri ...	9,689	8,900	7,338	3,230	2,967	2,446
Total ...	27,935	25,501	21,676	2,793	2,550	2,168

195. All the districts show increase except Balasore. In Cuttack the increase is 20 per cent. over the figures of 1893-94, and is visible in both compulsory and optional registrations, and shared by all the offices of the district. The Collector attributes the increase mainly to the constantly increasing appreciation by the public of the benefits which they reap from the Registration Department. The increase is seen, in this district, chiefly under petty sales of lands below Rs. 100 in value, which mahajans and zamindars have purchased from impoverished cultivators. The Collector of Puri explains that the increase in his district is due chiefly to the benefit of registration being gradually appreciated by the people at large. In Balasore the decrease is under the head "compulsory" owing to the fact that more leases and kabuliyats were executed in the previous year to be produced as the best evidence of title in the settlement operations in progress in the district; but non-acceptance of these kabuliyats by settlement officers, when they found on local enquiry that they had not been voluntarily executed by the parties concerned, discouraged their execution and caused a considerable decrease under this head during the year under report. A small increase in this district under the heads "optional" and "other registrations" is attributed partly to the effects of the Full Bench ruling at page 623, Indian Law Reports, Calcutta, volume XIX, and partly to the failure of winter rice crops in parts of the Bhadrak subdivision.

196. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 31,403 and expenditure to Rs. 20,001 during the year 1894-95, as compared with Rs. 30,303 and Rs. 19,440 respectively of 1893-94, showing a surplus of Rs. 11,402 against 10,863 of the preceding year. It is satisfactory to note that the receipts an increase in spite of the reduction in the rate of minimum *ad valorem* —n 12 to 8 annas during the year. The small increase of Rs. 561 in the Number ure is due to the increased commission drawn by Sub-Registrars on the cluding le.

Number a The working of the department was satisfactory during the year Number in t. There was no addition made to the offices existing at the end Of above it.

reversed by Number of cas. offices of the Sub-Registrars of Balasore and Kendrapara were and that of the Sub-Registrar of Khurda by Mr. Stevenson, Percentage of co. The results of our inspections were duly communicated to the for 1894. of Registration and to the District Registrars.

Percentage of conv. for 1893.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

199. The total number of estates in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri was 6,318 during the year under report against 6,264 in 1893-94. The increase of 54 estates is due to partition of estates during the year.

200. With the increase in the number of estates the current demand rose from Rs. 18,57,264 in 1893-94 to Rs. 18,59,523 in 1894-95. This increase of Rs. 2,259 is the result of a decrease of Rs. 18 due to abatement of revenue under class II (temporarily settled estates) and an increase of Rs. 2,277 in the demand under class III (estates held direct by Government) in the three districts.

201. The increase was chiefly the result of the assessment of jagir lands at full rates, the settlement of waste lands, and the resumption of the commission paid to sarbarakars in Balasore.

202. The current collections from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 17,52,315 against Rs. 18,16,873 last year. A decrease in the current collection is shown by the districts of Cuttack and Puri, while Balasore shows an increase of Rs. 434. This increase in Balasore was apparent, being due only to the tribute of killa Keonjhar having been paid there instead of at Cuttack as previously. The decrease of Rs. 67,031 in the district of Puri was mainly due to the default of the proprietors of the large estate Kothdesh under special circumstances brought to the notice of the Board of Revenue. Measures have since been taken for recovery of the arrears.

203. The arrear collections amounted to Rs. 29,966. The current and arrear collections together amounted to Rs. 17,82,281 or 94·1 per cent., against Rs. 18,42,933 or 97·6 in the preceding year.

204. The remissions amounted to Rs. 10,400, of which Rs. 9,962 were remissions of right, and the remainder on account of relinquishment of holdings and other causes.

205. The total balance amounted to Rs. 1,03,542 against Rs. 33,950, of which the sum of Rs. 2,685 was doubtful and Rs. 1,00,857 under recovery at the close of the year.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

206. Out of a total gross demand of Rs. 3,05,816, a sum of Rs. 2,72,306 or 89·04 per cent. was realized and Rs. 44 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,466 or 10·96 per cent. of the gross demand outstanding at the close of the year. The percentage of the total collections on account of both current demand and arrears to current demand was 100·68. The percentage of net balance on gross demand was lowest in Puri (2·09) and highest in Cuttack (16·65). Compared with the previous year, the collections show a falling off in all districts, the highest being in Balasore 1·90 per cent., which is said to be due to the non-realization of large current demands covered by certificates pending at the close of the year. In Cuttack the short collections are attributed chiefly to the unsatisfactory result of the collection work entrusted to kanungos. The falling off in Puri is small.

Remittance of land revenue and cesses by money-order.

207. A sum of Rs. 1,07,836 was remitted by 10,116 money-orders during the year under report, against Rs. 1,11,164 by 11,581 orders in the previous year. Thus there has been a decrease both in the number and the value of the orders, though the Puri district did not contribute to this. The system does not seem to have gained popularity at all. Some of the reasons for this are given by Mr. Maude, Collector of Cuttack:—

(*a*) Money-orders posted by remitters in due time not reaching the office before kist dates.

(*b*) Ignorance of remitters in properly filling up the form leading to wrong credits, and consequent bringing of defaulters on the sale list.

(*c*) False money-order credits brought to light in the course of the tauzi audits, creating a scare among illiterate zamindars.

No money-order was refused during the year.

No information is available with regard to transactions in the payment of rent to landlords by money-orders.

Operation of the Sale Law.

208. Out of 680 estates or shares of estates which became liable to sale for non-payment of Government revenue, 38 or 5·5 per cent. were actually sold. The revenue

demand of the estates sold was Rs. 4,601, and the arrears for which they were brought to sale amounted to Rs. 2,202. The amount of purchase money was Rs. 48,891, or about 10½ times the Government revenue. The number of estates exempted from sale was 642 with a Government revenue of Rs. 3,21,423. There were six appeals preferred against sales during the year, all being from the Cuttack district. Of these one sale was set aside with the consent of parties, and of the remaining five, three were dismissed and two were pending at the close of the year.

Working of the certificate procedure.

209. The total number of certificates filed during the year was 14,598 against 18,836 in 1893-94. In 7,566 cases payments were made on issue of notices, and in 7,234 cases on attachment of property, while in 796 cases recourse to actual sale was necessary.

In 17 cases demands were paid on issue of warrants against the person. Out of six cases in which the debtors were imprisoned, one was released on payment of the debt before the expiration of the term of imprisonment, and the rest without payment of their debts.

Settlements.

210. There were no minor settlements under the supervision of the Collectors, but the provincial settlement was in progress during the year.

211. The area to be dealt with in the Cuttack district is 2,286·63 square miles comprised in 4,883 villages inclusive of five permanently settled estates with an area of 173·92 square miles. The net area under resettlement in Cuttack is 2,112·71 square miles.

212. In Puri the area to be dealt with is 1,089 square miles including 104 square miles of Temple lands which have been surveyed on the application of the Temple authorities.

213. No cadastral survey or record-writing was done in Cuttack during the year. In Puri the ekrajat mahal maps of 1878 were revised and records written. The whole of the work of survey and record-writing has been done in both the districts with the exception of the Khurda maps and records, and a few scattered mahals comprising a few square miles in killas Aul and Bishunpur in Cuttack.

214. The area in Cuttack for which records were attested up to 31st March 1895 was 1,613·48 square miles contained in 3,541 villages, and that remaining was 673·06 square miles contained in 1,341 villages. In Puri records had been attested before 31st March 1894, and during the year under report the records of only 13 square miles of the ekrajat lands were attested; the remaining 91 square miles are still to be done.

215. The records of 45 villages were published in draft in Cuttack, but none in Puri. Settlement of rents was taken up in 41 villages in Cuttack for which soil maps were prepared, and the rents proposed showed a rise from Rs. 7,384 to Rs. 11,054. Experiments were also made in settlement of rents in pargana Dalijora on the ground of the rise of prices. Fifty-seven boundary disputes and four disputes under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were disposed of during the year.

216. The expenditure incurred in settlement (exclusive of survey) in both the Cuttack and Puri districts amounted to Rs. 1,38,744 during the year, the total expenditure from the beginning being Rs. 6,71,371.

217. The area under survey and settlement in the Balasore district, which is in charge of a separate Settlement Officer, is 1,733·11 square miles comprising 3,676 villages. Up to May 1895, the whole of this had been cadastrally surveyed and the khanapuri work finished: 315·73 square miles comprising 866 villages and 465,712 plots had been attested up to 1894. During the year under report 923·57 square miles, comprising 1,834 villages and 1,145,557 plots, were attested, leaving 493·81 square miles with 976 villages and 530,186 plots remaining to be done at the close of the year. Experimental assessment was made in 14 villages.

Land registration.

218. The total number of cases for disposal was 11,850, of which 7,824 or 66·02 per cent. were disposed of, leaving 4,026 cases pending at the close of the year. The number instituted during the year was 9,299 against 9,946, thus showing a decrease of 647 cases in the year under report. There was an increase in the institutions

in two districts, viz. Cuttack and Puri, aggregating 1,097; but the decrease in Balasore, amounting to 1,744 cases, more than counterbalanced this increase and led to a decrease for the Division. The increase in the districts of Cuttack and Puri is attributed to vigorous action taken under section 65 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876. It is said that the need of effecting mutations has been specially brought home to the people by the settlement in progress. The decrease in Balasore is due to a large number of mutations having been registered during the previous year.

Separate accounts.

219. The number of separate accounts opened and closed during the year are shown below:—

	Number opened.	Government revenue.	Number closed.	Government revenue.
1	2	3	4	5
Under section 10, Act XI of 1859 ...	100	5,954	2	56
Ditto 11, ditto ...	1	21	...	...
Ditto 70, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876	7	988	...	...
Total ...	108	6,963	2	56

The number of separate accounts remaining open at the close of the year was 1,726 with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,22,646, against 1,620 with a revenue demand of Rs. 1,15,739 in 1893-94, thus showing a net increase of 106 accounts with a revenue demand of Rs. 6,907 during the year under report.

Partitions.

220. The total number of cases for disposal during the year was 65 against 71 in the previous year. The number instituted during the year was 4 against 11, showing a decrease of 7 cases. The disposals amounted to 10 against 10 in 1893-94, the cases pending at the close of the year being 55. Of these proceedings in 31 cases have been kept in abeyance under the Board's orders. Eleven partitions were confirmed during the year by this office.

Land acquisition.

221. The year opened with 981 cases pending from the previous year; 771 cases were instituted during the year, thus making 1,752 cases for disposal. The number disposed of amounted to 1,662, leaving 90 cases at the close of the year.

222. Proceedings for the acquisition of 556 acres of land for Government, Municipalities and District Boards were confirmed by the Board during the year under report. The Government revenue abated on account of this amounted to Rs. 105, the cost of acquisition Rs. 46,734, and the capitalized value of Government revenue Rs. 3,329.

223. Proceedings were taken in 1,561 cases for the acquisition of land for irrigation purposes, the area acquired and compensation paid in these cases amounting to 286 acres and Rs. 14,821.

224. In connection with the East Coast Railway 1,726 acres of land had to be acquired for 78 miles of the main line from Barkul to Naraj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,00,000. Of this, 1,656 acres had been acquired up to 1893-94 at a cost of Rs. 1,45,380. During the year under report only 48 acres more were acquired at a cost of Rs. 9,982, thus making the total quantity acquired 1,704 acres, and the total cost of acquisition Rs. 1,55,362. The average of cost per acre thus comes to Rs. 91·1, which is considerably under the average originally estimated, of Rs. 115·8 per acre. The services of the retired Deputy Collector, Mr. W. Taylor, entertained for the work of acquisition, were utilized till end of June 1894. On his services being dispensed with, the work devolved upon the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, Mr. McPherson, who was given a temporary establishment. It was arranged that the compensation should be awarded by the Collector, as the Subdivisional Officer was not vested with the necessary powers.

The work which remained to be done at the close of the year was—the preparation of 296 final reports, and of final reports mile by mile for 53 miles; disposal of 532 cases, of which 502 pertain to loss of crops; and of 136 miscellaneous cases regarding construction of crossings and waterways.

225. No advances were made during the year under Act XIX of 1883.

Advances.

Advances to the extent of Rs. 9,146 were made under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, XII of 1884, as follows:—

Cuttack	...	... 2,767
Balasore	...	... 1,999
Puri	...	... 4,380

226. This Act has been only partially introduced into this Division.

Bengal Tenancy Act.

The rent receipt and account forms under the Act, as notified and finally approved by Government, were printed in vernacular during the year, and supplied to the different districts.

227. The following figures show the working of the Act in the Division during the year:—

Two notices under section 45 were served in Balasore and none elsewhere.

There were two cases under section 58 in the Puri district. In 1,548 cases rents were deposited under section 61 in Cuttack and Balasore.

This shows that recourse to the provisions of this section is had freely, owing to friction between landlords and tenants caused by disputes about nij-jote lands, that have arisen in the course of the provincial settlement.

Under section 80 there were 269 applications for registration of landlords' improvements. These were all in the Cuttack district, and 257 related to two estates under the Court of Wards. No application under this section seems to have been made by any zamindar.

The working of Chapter X of the Act is in charge of the Settlement Department.

228. The relation between landlords and tenants was on the whole good during the year, except in the Balasore district.

TRAINING OF YOUNG CIVILIANS IN SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT WORK.

229. Mr. J. F. Gruning, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Cuttack, was deputed for training to the attestation camp of the Assistant Settlement Officer of Balubisi Cricle. During his stay there, from the 5th to the 16th February 1895, he was practically shown the various stages of work connected with attestation. He had previously acquired some knowledge of survey and khanapuri work in Balasore last year, and found no difficulty in making himself acquainted with the details of the work. While in the attestation camp of the Circle Settlement Officer, he decided a number of "badar" cases, attested lakhiraj bahal statements, &c., and ascertained the rents of tenants in some eight villages.

230. Mr. McPherson, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, is reported to have received a good training in survey and settlement operations in connection with the milan khasra work and the schools opened for the training of sarbarakars.

There were no other young Civilians in this Division.

XVIII.—WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

231. There were no attached estates under the management of the revenue authorities of this Division during the year under report. Killa Patia in the district of Cuttack continued to be under the management of the Civil Court, as reported last year.

232. The assessed jama of this estate, including cesses and miscellaneous receipts, amounted to Rs. 10,527, and the total expenditure on account of management and other charges, including the allowance of Rs. 2,400 for the maintenance of the proprietor and his family, amounted to Rs. 4,512 only.

233. The decree-holders were paid Rs. 2,028 up to December last, but one of them having died and his heirs not having filed succession certificates, no payment was made to them, though Rs. 2,925 are in deposit to the credit of the decree-holders. The outstanding balance of the debt is Rs. 13,216 principal and Rs. 22,789 interest: total Rs. 36,005.

234. The following wards' estates were managed by the revenue authorities during the year under report; but the Shahabunder estate in the district of Balasore was released from the management of the Court on the 7th December last, when the ward attained his majority :—

Cuttack	...	1. Kanika. 2. Kujang. 3. Madhupur.
Balasore	...	4. Jamkunda. 5. Shahabunder.
Puri	...	6. Rorang. 7. Malighati.

235. The total demand of rent and cesses due in all estates was more than 6 lakhs of rupees, of which more than 2½ lakhs were arrears and more than 3½ lakhs current. The collections amounted to nearly 3¾ lakhs, being 104·4 per cent. of the current demand and only 59·6 per cent. of the total demand (current and arrear). The balances outstanding at the end of the year were more than 2½ lakhs.* The remissions amounted to more than Rs. 21,000. The main part of these remissions was granted in the Kujang portion of the Burdwan Raj Estate in the district of Cuttack.

236. More than Rs. 68,000 on account of land revenue were paid by the different estates under the Government management during the year, and a sum exceeding Rs 1,500 was paid to superior landlords, the balance of net revenue available being above 2½ lakhs.

237. All the wards' estates in this Division are free from debt.

238. The charges for management amounted to Rs. 67,377. Rs. 46,173 were spent for the maintenance of the proprietors and their families, more than Rs. 43,000 were spent on improvements, and a little less than 1¼ lakhs was spent on miscellaneous expenses. The total expenditure on all accounts was more than 3 lakhs. The surplus at the end of the year was a little over Rs. 40,000, the largest surplus being in the Kanika Estate.

239. The education of the minors was well looked after.

The Jamkunda minor having fallen into bad company, was sent home to reside with his mother, as was noticed in last year's report. He has since been brought to Cuttack and reads in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School.

The Rorang ward of Puri district is the only minor who has made exceptionally good progress. He is reading in the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and preparing for the Entrance Examination.

The wards of Shahabunder and Jamkunda are said to have received instruction on zamindari affairs.

240. The following principal facts may be noted in respect of the wards' estates in this Division.

241. The high floods of July 1894, which occurred at a time when paddy plants and seedlings were in full vigour, caused serious damage to the crops and houses of many of the tenants of the wards' estates in the Cuttack district. This disaster told heavily on those who had not fully recovered from the effects of the cyclone of 1893. Although there was time for raising fresh crops after the flood, the people had not seed for a second sowing, and to remove this difficulty the estates advanced money to procure fresh seed. A sum of Rs. 20,000 was sanctioned by the Board for the purpose of making advances to the tenants of the flooded parts of Kanika, and subsequently, out of this sum, Rs. 300 was sanctioned for granting gratuitous relief to distressed tenants. Rupees 9,552 were actually advanced as takavi loans, and Rs. 68 was distributed in gratuitous relief. Rupees 5,932 were also sanctioned by the Board for repairs to the embankments in the estates which had been damaged by the flood.

242. In the case of Kujang Rs. 12,000 were sanctioned by the Board for granting takavi loans during the year, of which Rs. 3,328 only were paid to the tenants of the villages where the damages by the flood were considered serious.

243. The Shahabunder estate in the district of Balasore was, as noted above, released during the year from the management of the Court. The ward at the time of release was in the third class of the Balasore zilla school.

244. The estate was under the Court's management from the 20th September 1889 to 6th December 1894. The properties left by the father of the late ward consisted of 20 mahals in the district of Balasore, with an aggregate Government revenue of Rs. 5,745, and eight mahals in the district of Midnapore, with an aggregate sadar jama of Rs. 324. He also left a masonry house and some lands in Calcutta, besides family dwelling-houses and a temple at Shahabunder; also moveables and cash to the extent of Rs. 10,821.

245. At the time of taking over charge of the estate, the accounts were in great confusion, and an inordinately heavy balance of Rs. 45,681 was out standing from the tenants on account of arrears of rent. By judicious management it was possible to realize the whole of this heavy arrear, except such portion of it as was barred by limitation. In spite of the costly litigation in which the estate was involved, and the large expenditure on the maintenance of the proprietor's family, there were, at the date of release of the estate, Rs. 21,819 invested in Government securities and Rs. 11,423 in cash, which was handed over to the proprietor. A new estate was also purchased for Rs. 1,399, and Rs. 6,116 spent in making additions to the family buildings and in improving the estate during the short time that the estate was under the Court's management.

XIX.—EXCISE.

246. The total excise revenue was Rs. 5,71,526 against Rs. 6,10,535 in 1893-94 and Rs. 5,60,977 in 1892-93, thus showing a decrease of Rs. 39,009 and increase of Rs. 1,054 as compared with the two preceding years. When compared with the year 1893-94, there is a decrease under all the principal heads, country spirit, ganja, bhang and opium, while tari, imported wines, charas, &c., show an increase. The decrease under opium, ganja and bhang more than counterbalance the increase under others, thus causing a deficiency in the divisional total.

247. The decrease under the head "country spirit" is shared by all the districts. The decrease in Balasore is only apparent, imported wines having been included under this head in the previous year. In Cuttack the decrease of Rs. 326 is attributed to a less prosperous condition of the people, owing to the poor crops in the preceding years. The decrease of Rs. 194 in Puri is ascribed to the cessation of the railway work and combination of the town vendors to raise the retail price.

248. The increase under "tari" is the resultant of a considerable increase in Puri, an increase in Balasore, and a small decrease in Cuttack. No reason has been assigned for the increase in Puri, while that in Balasore and the decrease in Cuttack call for no special remark.

249. The variations under "pachwai," rum, &c., and charas, &c., call for no remarks.

250. The decrease of Rs. 14,314 under the head "ganja and bhang" is shared by all the districts. In Cuttack the decrease is ascribed to the bad condition of the people owing to poor harvests in the preceding years; in Balasore it is said to be due partly to the bad condition of the people in the subdivision of Bhadrak, partly to the delay in the settlement of the shops, and partly to the high price of the drug. In Puri it is ascribed to the high price owing to the failure of the ganja crop in Rajshahi, and the combination of the town shop-keepers to raise the price, and to decrease in the number of pilgrims to Jagannath.

251. The decrease of Rs. 28,009 under the head "opium" is the resultant of an increase of Rs. 2,432 and Rs. 292 in the districts of Puri and Balasore respectively, and a decrease of Rs. 30,733 in the district of Cuttack. To account for this decrease the Collector says that the sale proceeds of 15 maunds of opium, sold by the Manager of Dhenkanal in 1892-93, were credited to Government in 1893-94, the figures for the latter being thus increased by the sum of Rs. 19,904; still the considerable difference of Rs. 10,829 has to be accounted for, but no reason has been assigned except that the condition of the people was not prosperous. In connection with this it may be noted that, with the approval of the Board, the supply of opium issued to each Garjat State was limited by the prices paid to the Rajas for opium shops, the legitimate consumption being assumed to be the same as that of shops paying similar prices in Mogulbandi. This limit was introduced as a check on cheap garjat shops

taking supplies beyond the local requirements and underselling the more heavily taxed shops of Orissa. I am not in possession of proper materials for forming an opinion as to how far this policy of limited supply to the Garjats is responsible for this fall in the opium revenue. The Collector of Cuttack will be requested to give his special attention to this subject and to submit a report. Enquiry will also be made from the Political side of my office as to the working of this policy. The step is naturally unpopular in the Tributary States; but this would be the case whether the amount fell short of the local requirements or whether the contraband sales alone were prejudiced. Managers of Wards' states, including the late Mr. Ricketts, think the rule acts harshly and prevents the supply meeting the legitimate local demand. Rajas and managers have the remedy in their own hands if they can raise the prices of their shops. This in some cases is said to have been done; but Mr. Stevenson mistrusted the accuracy of the information supplied, and there is an obvious danger of misrepresentation, though the chiefs are pecuniarily interested in supporting the present policy.

252. The rate per head of population of the total excise revenue from all sources was 2 annas 4·3 pies in 1894-95 against 2 annas 6·2 pies in the preceding year. But this is to be reduced when the supply of the exciseable articles to the Garjat estates are taken into account.

253. There was a decrease of 45 excise cases in the district of Puri. With reference to this, the Collector, Mr. Sen, says it is apparently due to two causes, viz, "(1) some of the frontier outposts were abolished, and (2) in cases in which fines were not realized rewards were less readily granted than had hitherto been the case, with a view to prevent fabrication of false cases. The measure thus taken for the prevention of fabrication of false cases, however, it is believed, made informants and others less willing to bring to light even true cases."

254. The final orders of the Bengal Government with regard to the Garjat ganja question have not yet reached this office. It is very well known to Government that the prevention of the cultivation of ganja in the 14,000 square miles that are covered by the Tributary Mahals of Orissa would be no easy matter, even were this area under the same executive control as British territory. The difficulty will be enhanced a hundredfold by the perversity of some and the weak executive authority of most of the chiefs. The former difficulty may be overcome by an appeal to the cupidity of some and by bringing other influences to bear on others; but the latter evil is not so easily met, nor does any adequate Government agency at present exist to enforce the wishes of Government or even to ascertain how far they are being carried out.

XX.—STAMPS.

255. The total revenue derived from the sale of stamps and court paper was Rs. 4,00,410 against Rs. 4,20,840 in 1893-94 and Rs. 3,70,549 in 1892-93, showing a decrease of Rs. 20,430 as compared with the former, and an increase of Rs. 29,861 as compared with the latter year. The table below shows the revenue derived from the sale of each kind of stamps in the year of report and the previous year.

Description.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court fees	2,96,877	2,75,263	......	21,614
Stamps for copies	15,599	15,119	......	480
Impressed sheets	95,365	97,918	2,553	......
Receipt stamps	4,118	3,905	......	213
Notarial "	536	449	......	87
Hundi "	177	84	......	93
Court papers	8,168	7,672	......	496
Total ...	4,20,840	4,00,410	......	20,430

256. The falling off in the sale of court-fee stamps chiefly contributed to the net decrease of Rs. 20,430 during the year under report as compared with the preceding year. The decrease is noticed in the districts of Cuttack and Puri. In the former it is attributed to the smaller amount of process fees realized and to the smaller number of revenue and criminal cases instituted during the year on account of bad harvests,* and in the latter it is reported to be due to the falling off in the number of mutation and waste land cases in the Khurda khas mahal, which was abnormally large in the previous year, and also to the smaller number of rent suits instituted during the year as compared with the preceding year. Balasore only shows a slight increase under this head, due to the settlement operations which are in progress in that district. For similar reasons there was a slight decrease in the sale of stamps for copies and court papers. Non-judicial stamps (impressed sheets) show a small increase in the districts of Cuttack and Balasore. The Collector of Cuttack attributes it to the distressed condition of the people and consequent increase in the number of deeds of transfer and mortgages executed during the year. In Balasore the number of these deeds was also larger, which contributed to the increase in the sale of non-judicial stamps in that district. Puri only shows a small decrease under this head, which is accidental, and no special reason can be assigned for it.

* Though the harvests were good. The bad harvests referred to are those of previous years.

257. The number of cases of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents detected by Civil Courts and Revenue authorities was 214 during the year under report against 119 cases detected in the previous year. The amount of duty and penalty realized was Rs. 1,573 against Rs. 976 in 1893-94. The Income-tax Assessor of Puri impounded 105 palm leaf bonds, all of which came from a single person. The duty and penalty levied on these documents amounted to Rs. 464. This shows that the practice of writing documents on palm leaves still prevails to a large extent in the interior, and most of such documents not being produced in Court, escape detection. I have invited the attention of the District Officers to this fact, and have asked them to adopt necessary measures for their detection.

258. The number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the Stamp Law was 19, in which 22 persons were brought to trial, as against 13 cases in which 19 persons were brought to trial in the preceding year. Of the 22 persons brought to trial during the year under report, 14 were convicted against 12 in the preceding year. The fines imposed during the year amounted to Rs. 209, out of which Rs. 25 were disbursed as rewards.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

259. The financial results of the last two years are compared in the following statement:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Final demand.	Collection.	Percentage of collection on demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	
Cuttack	1,083	23,598	23,421	99·2	1,093	23,982	23,893	99·6
Balasore	960	15,438	15,438	100	993	16,196	16,181	99·9
Puri	590	15,785	15,785	100	597	16,514	16,510	99·9
Total ...	2,633	54,821	54,644	99·7	2,683	56,692	56,584	99·7

The statement shows a divisional increase of 50 assessees and Rs. 1,871 in the final demands, the percentage of collection remaining the same.

260. All the districts show an increase both in the number of assessees and the amount of assessment. The increase is due to careful revision and increased activity in finding out new assessees.

261. The collections are very satisfactory, being more than 99 per cent., as in the preceding year. The falling off in Balasore and Puri is too small to call for any remarks.

262. The outstanding balance on account of tax, penalties and costs at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 285. This does not call for any special remark.

263. The population of the Division being 3,877,294, the average incidence of the tax during the year under report was Re. 1 to every 66 against 70 persons in the preceding year. The average number of persons assessed to each rupee of the tax in each district was as follows:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cuttack	82	80
Balasore	64	61
Puri	60	57

As in the previous year, the incidence was highest in Puri and lowest in Cuttack, though the Collector of Puri says—"There are very few large traders, mahajans, middle class traders and money-lenders, who come under the scope of the Act, who do not keep regular accounts." I know nothing to justify the comparatively light incidence of the tax in Cuttack; indeed, I should expect to find it more heavily taxed than the other districts.

264. The following statement compares the number of objections filed during the year under report with those of the preceding one:—

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objections to assessment.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Percentage of objections to assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Cuttack	212	212	......	18·8	167	166	1	14·6
Balasore	135	135	......	13·8	124	124	......	12·4
Puri	137	137	......	23·	124	124	......	20·5
Total ...	484	484	......	18·5	415	414	1	15·9

265. It is satisfactory to note that there was a decrease both in the number of objections filed and the percentage of objections to assessments, though there was an increase both in the number of persons finally assessed and the amount of tax imposed. This good result is shared by all the three districts, and is said to be due to careful revision of assessment. The better condition of the people has perhaps partly contributed to it.

266. The amount of penalty imposed by the Collector in each district is compared below for the last two years, viz.—

District.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	428	495
Balasore	256	275
Puri	778	1,109
Total ...	1,462	1,879

267. Coercive measures were adopted in all the three districts; the variations are, however, too small to call for any remark. It may, however, be that there are some people who, as the Collectors of Cuttack and Balasore say, withhold payment in the hope of urging the fact later on as evidence of their inability to pay the tax.

268. No active opposition to the tax is reported, though it continues to be as unpopular as before.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

269. The transactions in currency notes in the different districts of this Division as compared with those of the previous year are exhibited in the following tables:—

District.	Receipts.							
	Received in payment of Government dues.		Received from public in exchange for silver or other notes.		Received from Bank of Bengal or other Treasuries.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	1,84,233	1,57,895	9,755	69,095	1,80,500	1,89,750	4,25,485	4,16,740
Balasore	54,840	48,260	89,975	18,99[illegible]	[illegible]8,000	98,400	1,62,315	1,65,655
Puri	54,700	28,980	61,840	83,900	84,000	48,500	1,54,540	1,61,440
Total ...	2,94,273	2,35,135	1,61,570	1,72,050	2,80,500	3,36,650	7,42,310	7,43,835

District.	Issues.							
	Issued in payment of Government dues.		Issued in exchange for silver or other notes.		Remitted to other Treasuries.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	4,00,020	3,34,985	82,[illegible]45	63,475	12,480	1,385	4,94,545	3,99,845
Balasore	1,03,445	1,04,090	70,100	46,675	4,555	7,325	1,78,160	1,58,090
Puri	65,915	77,970	52,120	43,450	28,105	18,030	1,46,130	1,39,450
Total ...	5,[illegible]9,3[illegible]0	5,17,045	2,04,325	1,53,600	45,140	26,740	8,18,835	6,97,385

270. The receipts and issues show an increase and decrease respectively as compared with the previous year. Taking district by district, the result is that Cuttack alone shows a falling off in receipts, the decrease in issues being contributed by all the districts. The fluctuations are ascribed to the following causes.

271. The general agricultural depression and consequent slackness of trade in the Cuttack district, evidenced by a falling off in the customs receipts to an extent of no less than Rs. 10,000, is said to be responsible to a great extent in bringing about the fall in the receipts of that district. In Balasore and Puri the increase in the receipts was due to a larger supply of notes having been received in the former from the Bank of Bengal to meet the requirements of the Settlement Department, and to the expansion of the rice trade in the latter resulting in a larger receipt from the public in exchange for silver or other notes.

272. The decrease in issues in Cuttack is explained to be due to a great extent to the decrease in the survey establishment, to which a large number of notes were issued in payment of salaries during the previous year.

273. The decrease in issues in Balasore is attributed to merchants remitting money in coins instead of in notes, and in Puri the fact of a smaller number of pilgrims having visited the Temple is said to have operated in bringing about a decrease in issue in exchange for silver or other notes, sufficient to more than counterbalance an increase in the issue of notes in payment of Government dues caused by a demand for notes by public officers.

274. There was no prosecution under the Metal Tokens Act in any of the districts during the year.

275. A review of the transactions of the post office savings banks and payment and issue of money-orders will find a place in section XXXII of this report, under head "Post Offices and Telegraphs."

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

276. As was reported last year, the East Coast Railway continued under construction, though, during the year under report, its work was stopped for

want of funds. It has again been resumed, and it is hoped that the line up to Bhubaneswar will be completed some time next year. The foundations of the large bridge over the Madagni were completed during the year.

277. The proposed branch line to Puri has been resurveyed for fixing the alignment finally.

278. The Cuttack-Midnapore-Howrah Railway line has only been marked out, and no further steps seem to have been taken.

279. The Public Works Department was engaged in raising the flood embankment along the right bank of Baitarni river and in constructing a new embankment along the left bank of the Bura river to protect the canal and a large area inland from the action of flood. A large amount of work was done on the distributaries of the Jajpur Canal. The supply sluice and channel at the head of the Kendrapara Canal at Jagatpur were also completed.

280. The works of the Taldanda Extension Canal and its various distributaries and protective embankments, and the fixing of shutters of the Sone type on the Baitarni river, which were in progress in the previous year, were completed during the year under report.

281. The following table compares the area irrigated and the financial working of the Orissa Canals during the last three years:—

OT.	Area irrigated in acres.			Total demand including arrears (exclusive of miscellaneous demand).			Total collections.			Remissions.			Balance.			Percentage of collection	
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
... ...	128,751	87,724	108,129	1,91,175	1,25,943	1,53,993	81,500	51,551	81,509	731	1,268	1,008	1,09,144	73,124	71,476	42·5	40·[illegible]
... ...	32,201	15,802	14,432	49,025	24,203	22,209	22,677	14,829	16,549	86	1	......	26,062	9,373	5,660	46·6	61·2
otal ..	160,952	103,526	122,561	2,40,200	1,50,146	1,76,202	1,04,177	66,380	98,058	817	1,269	1,008	1,35,206	82,497	77,136	43·3	44·2

The above figures show that the total area irrigated during the year under report was greater than that of 1893-94 by 19,035 acres and less than that of 1892-93 by 38,391 acres. Balasore alone shows a gradual decrease in the irrigated area. This decrease has been accounted for by the fact that the greater portion of the area commanded by High Level Canal Range III does not require canal water except in years of drought. Nearly the whole of the leases on that canal were taken during the drought of 1888. The term of these leases expired in 1892-93, and the rainfall during the last two years, being copious and well distributed, the lapsed leases were not renewed. Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,76,202, Rs. 98,058 were collected during the year under report, leaving a balance of Rs. 77,136 (after deducting the amount of remissions). There is improvement in the percentage of collection, both collectively and individually.

282. The collectorate record room, the additions to the Tulsipur inspection bungalow rendered necessary by its being converted into a circuit-house, the science class building in Cuttack, and the Burdand drain in Puri, were completed during the year 1894-95.

XXIV.—ROADS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

283. Except as noted below, the state of communications was good during the year under report. Laterite supplies a cheap and good material for metalling the roads, which are maintained on the whole in very good condition.

284. Owing to the high flood of July 1894, the tract below the Brahmini and Pattia weirs, bounded by the High Level Canal Range II and the Brahmini river on the south, and the Bura Kharsua on the north, was under water, and all communications by the Trunk Road were stopped for a couple of days, and the telegraphic communications between Jajpur and Cuttack interrupted. From the 31¾th mile to the 36th mile the road was submerged under some 10 to 15 feet of water, passing the causeway openings in the 33rd and 34th miles. Four breaches were made, and the metal on the above places was largely washed away. The damages were soon repaired by the Public Works Department.

285. The high floods of the Brahmini-Baitarni and the flood of the Mahanady made breaches in several embankments, stopping communication for some time. It was found necessary to cut the embankment in one place for the benefit of other embankments and neighbouring places. With a few exceptions, all the embankments are maintained by Government, and speedy measures were taken to repair the flood damages.

286. During the year under report, the miserable state of the road connecting the Trunk Road with Jajpur attracted my notice. This lies in the district of Balasore. On my impressing the necessity of maintaining it in good condition, the District Board of Balasore has promised to repair it during the current year.

287. The total outlay on original and repair works on district communications during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,782 and Rs. 80,743 respectively.

288. The following is a summary of the works undertaken by the several District Boards during the year under report:—

Cuttack.—No new district road was started during the year. The District Board, however, spent Rs. 1,941 in completing a district road commenced in the preceding year, and Rs. 32,240 in repairing the existing roads. The Local Boards spent Rs. 7,910 in maintaining 179 village roads and Rs. 3,787 in constructing 14 new village roads.

Balasore.—One masonry bridge and three culverts were constructed by the Balasore District Board. The sum of Rs. 15,520 was spent on repairs of metalled and unmetalled roads, and the sum of Rs. 5,294 in maintaining village roads.

Puri.—The roads are in good order, and are said to be sufficient except in the north-eastern part of the district where communication is difficult, and it is equally so to make and maintain roads on account of the low nature of the country. The District Boards have of late directed their attention to the subject. The District Boards constructed one village road.

289. *Arboriculture.*—The District Board of Balasore alone spent Rs. 888 in planting trees on the sides of roads.

290. *Relief works.*—The District Board of Cuttack spent Rs. 382 on a new road, and the Kendrapara Local Board spent Rs. 2,664 on five village roads started as relief works.

291. The following table shows the lengths of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by the District and Local Boards of this Division:—

Roads.	Cuttack.				Balasore.				Puri.			
	By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.				By whom maintained.			
	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.	District Board.	Local Board.	Municipality.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Metalled roads	26	......	24	50	44·25	......	19·0	63·25	75	......	4	79
Unmetalled "	439	351	67	857	260·75	184·75	8·75	454·25	71	......	13	84
Total ...	465	351	91	907	305·0	184·75	27·75	517·50	146	......	17	163

292. The following statement shows the allotments and expenditure on works in the districts of this Division:—

Statement showing Allotment and the Expenditure incurred on works in the several districts of the Orissa Division during the years 1893-94 and 1894-95.

District.	Original work.		Repairs.		Establishment.		Tools and plant.		Water-supply and water-works.		Total expenditure.		Total allotment.		Percentage of expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Cuttack	4,818	4,503	48,801	45,193	10,330	11,956	125	199	280	874	64,554	52,725	62,259	56,109	98·7	89·4
Balasore	6,892	4,322	21,565	20,618	5,006	4,973	......	......	......	......	33,465	29,913	28,716	28,358	85·8	94·8
Puri	5,282	2,957	18,054	14,932	6,674	6,612	......	3	......	......	30,610	34,504	35,599	31,550	112·6	128·7
Total ...	16,992	11,782	88,420	80,743	22,012	23,541	125	202	280	874	1,27,829	1,17,142	1,26,574	1,16,017	99·0	99·0

The figures exclude the ferry charges and allotments.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

293. The provisions of the Act were extended to the town of Bhubaneswar and its adjoining villages Kapileswar and Kapilprosad, under Government notification dated 5th February 1894, and to the village of Satyabadi under notification dated 7th April 1894, all these places being in the district of Puri. It was noted in paragraph 120 of the last year's report that the Act had not come into force in Jajpur in the district of Cuttack, and this was postponed till the 1st April 1895, under Government letter No. 5945M., dated 28th December 1894, for the sake of administrative convenience. The Act has since come into force in that town.

294. The funds derivable from the town of Bhubaneswar with its two adjoining villages and the village Satyabadi have been amalgamated with what is known as the Jagannath Road Fund, as distinguished from the Puri Lodging-house Fund, which consists of the proceeds from the town of Puri alone.

295. The subjoined table compares the receipts and expenditure of the several funds under the Act for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95, and gives the number of licensed houses and the number of lodgers to be accommodated:—

NAME OF FUND.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of *chutties*.	Number of licensed houses.	Number of lodgers to be accommodated.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Puri Town Lodging-house Fund.	20,239	8,501	11,273	11,331	...	298	7,448
Chandballi Town Lodging-house Fund.	671	765	570	356	1	60	2,778
Amalgamated Jagannath Road and Trunk Road Lodging-house Fund—							
In Cuttack ...	3,742	2,818	1,037	2,762	23	331	2,959
In Balasore ...	2,249	2,307	2,162	2,615	35	164	2,623
In Puri ...	4,501	4,633	4,561	3,817	16	136	3,641
Total ...	51,402	19,024	19,603	20,881	75	989	19,449

296. The receipts of the Puri Town Fund fell to Rs. 8,501 during the year under report, from Rs. 20,239 in the preceding one. This decrease does not appear abnormal, when it is remembered that the year 1893-94 was one of special pilgrimage on account of the ceremony known as the Naba-kalebar, or the changing of the body of Jagannath, and that the receipts in 1892-93 amounted to Rs. 5,526.

297. The variations as regards the other funds do not call for any special remarks.

298. In all the districts the lodging-houses were regularly inspected by the Health Officers, and care was taken as to the cleanliness of the houses. The articles of food in the *chutties* and towns were examined by the Health Officer from time to time. No epidemic broke out in any of these places.

299. I have previously advocated the construction of free shelters for pilgrims at Puri and on the road between Cuttack and Puri.

The experiment was tried at Puri in 1894, where some cheap mud shelters were erected, but the Magistrate reports that they were not used. I do not think that this experiment is decisive; it is not unlikely that few were aware of the existence of such shelters; it is inconceivable that men would not make use of shelters in such weather as usually prevails in July, when the festival takes place.

300. The question of caste, I am assured, should not arise at Puri, where all castes except the very lowest, whose touch pollutes water, are for the time of

their stay sufficiently on a footing of equality that all may without prejudice eat *mahaprosad*, which is the chief article of consumption among pilgrims, together. There could therefore be no religious objection to their all making use of the shelters at Puri. On the road to Puri the case, I believe, is different. Religious equality does not commence till a stream is crossed about two miles before reaching Puri. For the remaining 51 miles between Cuttack and Puri caste prejudices on the subject of cooking and eating exist in full force. We are faced with the alternatives of either forbidding all cooking and eating in such shelters, which would deprive them of much of their usefulness, or driving away the better castes by their repugnance to eat or cook under the same roof as the lower castes. The inverse of this is more likely to occur, that the high caste man would establish himself in the building and would not admit men of inferior castes, whose poverty gives them the better claim to free shelter, the superior classes being able to afford to pay for accommodation at the roadside inns that are licensed for the purpose. In the present condition of affairs the lower castes would accept uncomplainingly the treatment of their betters that I have described them as likely to meet with, and I am unable to conceive any arrangements in the way of appointing a custodian to each shelter, which would get over the difficulty I have mentioned. I understand that the old sarais were not open to all-comers; there was a custodian who excluded persons of inferior caste.

301. The scheme of road-side shelters is beset with difficulties which may possibly be overcome by perseverance, but a free shelter at Puri itself seems perfectly feasible, and I can only attribute its failure to some defect in the arrangements, and I should wish to see it given a further trial.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

302. During the year under report the total number of schools in the Division rose from 6,158 to 6,186, and the pupils from 97,767 to 98,927, giving an increase of 28 schools and 1,160 pupils. The increase in the number of schools is mainly due to that in primary and female schools. There was an increase in the number of pupils in all but middle English and middle vernacular schools; the former shows a decrease of two and the latter an increase of one.

303. In Cuttack there was a decrease of 36 schools and 418 pupils. The decrease is mainly in the lower primary schools. The District Officer says that no special reason can be assigned for it, nor does the Officiating Inspector of Schools, who has furnished me with a note, account for the decrease. The former, however, says that it is perhaps due to the increased poverty of the lower classes consequent on several bad seasons preceding the year under report. But this explanation is not satisfactory.

304. Balasore shows an increase both in the number of schools and pupils, the figures being 2,004 and 34,497 against 1,874 and 33,745 in the preceding year respectively, though there is a considerable decrease in the number and pupils in the upper primary schools. The decrease is said to be mainly due to the withdrawal of stipends from weak and inefficient schools under the District Boards.

305. There is an increase both in the number of schools and pupils in Puri, there being 1,198 schools with 17,042 pupils at the end of the year under report, against 1,164 schools with 16,216 pupils at the end of the preceding year. The increase is chiefly in lower primary education, for which no reason has been assigned by the Magistrate or the Officiating Inspector of Schools.

306. The system of payment by results in the case of lower primary education was followed in the three districts. As regards the mixed system of small stipends and large rewards according to the results of an annual examination, the Officiating Inspector of Schools says it "is undoubtedly the best system for securing stability on the one hand and efficiency on the other, but its introduction in Orissa with its vast network of primary schools would necessitate an outlay much in excess of the resources of the department." As regards the advance reward system, he says "the authorities in the Puri district would not introduce it unless the allotment for primary education was largely increased. The Cuttack Municipality, which had introduced the system, abandoned it in the middle of the year. The Balasore District Board introduced the system experimentally after the close of the year, and 156 schools have been selected to receive

advance payments." I am not in a position to offer any remarks, for the reasons given below.

307. The proportion of boys at school to boys of school-going age shows little variation as compared with the figures for the preceding year, Balasore standing first, Cuttack second, and Puri third.

308. The cost per head of pupils varied from Rs. 24-3 in Cuttack to Rs. 37-8 in Balasore for high English schools; from Rs. 9-6 in Puri to Re. 1-5 in Cuttack for middle English and vernacular schools; from Rs. 2-6 in Cuttack to Rs. 3-4 in Puri for primary schools; and Rs. 19-11-3 in Balasore to Rs. 75-1 in Cuttack for special schools. The variations are, I fancy, accounted for in the Education Department.

309. The following table compares the number of girls' schools and pupils attending them during the year under report with those of the preceding one in each of the three districts:—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Cuttack	48	1,125	52	1,295
Balasore	36	1,031	38	1,042
Puri	17	385	17	391
Total ...	101	2,541	107	2,728

It is satisfactory to note the increase both in the number of schools and pupils.

310. The Cuttack Female Orphanage School under the management of the Baptist Mission successfully passed one girl at the middle English scholarship examination. Eleven girls passed the middle vernacular, 14 the upper primary, and 33 the lower primary scholarship examinations. Female education is not looked upon with prejudice by the Uriyas. Though conservative to the backbone, the Uriya Brahmins, Karans and Khandaits used always to send their girls to read with boys in pathsalas up to the age of 9 or 10. Their education was of course elementary in character and of the old style. Very old ladies are still to be found who can read and write. Though the numbers of schools and pupils are increasing, little change is visible in the school-going age of girls. It will perhaps be long before higher schools will be required for the Hindu-Uriya girls, though early marriage does not obtain among the Karans and Khandaits.

311. The percentage of Muhammadans to the total number of pupils during the year under report is compared with that of the year before in the following table:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
Cuttack	4·1	4·4
Balasore	2·1	1·9
Puri	1·1	1·3

The total number of Muhammadan pupils under instruction is reported to be 3,239 against 3,060 in the preceding year, showing an increase of 179 pupils. As Muhammadans form a very small percentage of the total population of the three districts, they do not appear to be lagging behind others in the race of progress.

312. As regards the education of aboriginal and backward races, there were 162 pupils against 190 in the preceding year. There is a decrease of 41 Sonthal pupils in Balasore against an increase of 18 Khond pupils in Cuttack. The decrease is ascribed to the failure of the *rabi* crops in the parts of the district bordering on the Subarnarekha.

313. There were seven special primary schools for the children of the low castes in Cuttack and Puri. Four low caste children are reported to have passed the lower primary scholarship examination in Puri. The Officiating Inspector says that none of them stood sufficiently high to be eligible for a scholarship. I think their case should have been treated as a special one.

314. In addition to the above there were private institutions as shown below:—

District.	Number of private institutions.	Number of pupils.
1	2	3
Cuttack	435	3,276
Balasore	134	868
Puri	811	5,143
Total ..	1,380	9,287

315. The number of institutions has risen from 1,257 to 1,380, and that of pupils from 8,531 to 9,287. It is curious to note that the district of Puri stands first in this respect, both as regards the number of institutions and that of pupils, though that district is very backward in matters of modern education. This fact does not appear to have been accounted for anywhere. I think it is due mainly to conservatism, or more accurately religious prejudice, being more marked in Puri, which is a centre of the Hindu faith, than it is elsewhere in Orissa, and that in that district what would correspond to church schools as distinguished from Boards' schools are more numerous.

316. In dealing with education it will not be out of place here to add a few words about the Ravenshaw College, the only institution of its kind in the province. On the 31st March 1895 there were 59 students on the roll against 68 on the corresponding date of the preceding year. At the B.A. examination held in 1894, 29 candidates appeared, of whom only 7 passed. At the F.A. examination, 5 passed out of 31. The result is not at all satisfactory. Though the College had an able Principal in Mr. Hallward, there appears to be something wrong with the institution to account for such poor results. If the evil admits of a remedy, I would strongly advocate that the remedy should be sought for and applied. The College is the only institution of the kind in Orissa, which, as a Division, is admittedly backward in higher education. The importance to the Uriyas of enabling them to hold their own against foreign competition possesses almost a political character; they do not identify themselves with the inhabitants of Bengal, and are desirous of qualifying themselves for service in their own country; their ambition is a laudable one, and a similar ambition on a more magnificent scale actuates the natives of the sister province, whom it would ill become to take exception to the application of the Munro doctrine to Orissa. For good or evil, the spirit that is embodied in that doctrine exists and gathers force in Orissa, and my desire to allow it ample scope must be taken as my apology for trenching on a subject which is not strictly within my province.

317. I have done my best, on the occasions on which I have presided at the prize distribution of the collegiate school, to inculcate a spirit of self-help among the Uriya boys, and to deprecate the too common idea that educational deficiencies will be overlooked for no better reason than that the candidate for employment is an Uriya, and to stimulate their self-esteem and encourage them to conquer success by merit rather than pilfer it by patronage, the latter having been too long the preferred method in Orissa. I will conclude this portion with a few remarks regarding my relation, as Commissioner and the Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, with the officers of the Education Department. As Commissioner, I am considered as the controlling authority in educational matters in the hands of the District Boards and Municipalities

on the one hand; as Superintendent, Tributary Mahals, the sole local authority over the Gurjat chiefs on the other hand. But few matters have been referred to me by the Education Department during the year. I do not recollect to have ever come across any case of the nature contemplated in rules 16, 21, 69, 71 and 92 of the rules made under clauses (*j*) and (*q*) of section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act, received with Government Circular No. L $\frac{2\text{-}B}{4}$ 6, dated 18th April 1890. It appears to have become the practice of the Education Department to keep everything for the Annual Report, from which I learn for the first time what educational officers think. This does not tend to improvement and progress. The Inspector's annual report comes to me for remarks through the Director of Public Instruction, and reaches me several months after the close of the year. I have no means of knowing what steps have been taken and how far the orders and wishes of Government have been carried out during the year. To make the point clear, I will refer to the remarks of Government in paragraphs 5, 13, 16, and 18 of its Resolution on the Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1892-93, received with its Circular No. 28, dated 24th November 1893. On its receipt I invited attention to those points, but I had no means to know whether they were given effect to until I got the Inspector's report with the Director of Public Instruction's No. 4094, dated 3rd August 1894, and that report was silent on these very points. I pointed this out to the Director of Public Instruction in No. 1252R., dated $\frac{18}{20}$th August 1894, and made some suggestions; but it is not yet known how they were received by him. The same course is followed by the local officers of the Education Department as regards the Tributary Mahals. Everything is kept for the Annual Report, which reaches me some months after the close of the year. Things will take an altogether different course if matters are brought to notice as soon as they come to the knowledge of the officers of the Education Department. The case is particularly strong with regard to the Tributary Mahals, where my influence as Superintendent is of necessity far greater than what any Educational officers can hope to exercise. It was avowedly for this co-operation between civil officers and those of the Education Department that these were reorganized under Government Resolution dated 30th September 1872, received with its No. 3521A., dated 30th September 1872, as will appear from Sir George Campbell's minute dated 19th September 1871, received with Government letter No. 2967, dated 28th September 1871. It was for this reason that the appointment of a Special Inspector was advocated in this office No. 726, dated 9th December 1891. I am not aware of any orders or rules contrary to the policy of 1872, but as a matter of fact it has passed into disuse in Orissa.

318. I have been in the habit, when inspecting District Boards' offices, of scrutinizing the allotments to education, medical and public works, as they now are, as compared with the sums originally allotted for these purposes. The grants for education and medical were fixed many years ago subject to trifling additions from time to time. I think I may say that I have invariably found these original grants exceeded by the present expenditure on schools and dispensaries, and the excess is not made good by an increase in the receipts from assigned sources of revenue, viz., pounds, funds, education, medical. The balance had to be made good, and this was done at the expense of public works. I suggested that a readjustment was necessary to bring the expenditure into conformity with the receipts under each head. I dealt with the matter in my District Boards' Report, 1893-94, and subsequently learnt that my suggestion was of doubtful validity. I venture to think that the problem is not solved by the above orders; the requirements of Public Works do not decrease; indeed they increase with the necessity for feeder roads to railways; and we see that education steadily increases and gives rise to increased expenditure, and it is the same with medical expenditure, though from a civilized point of view this can be hardly said yet to exist. Had the Civil Surgeon a number of hospital assistants patrolling the country, and establishing aided dispensaries and distributing grants in-aid to native practitioners or payments-by-results, I have no doubt that the demands under head "Medical" would bid fair to equal those under head "Educational" to the still further detriment of public works.

319. The problem of how to meet increased educational and medical requirements without prejudice to public works' necessities seems still far from

being solved, and yet it is one that calls for the most serious consideration if education is to continue to spread and if medical aid is to reach more than an insignificant fraction of the population.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

320. The subjoined abstract shows the number of dispensaries and hospitals in each district, their income, and the average number of patients treated.

District.	Number of dispensaries.	Income from—					Daily average of patients.		Ratio per cent. of out-door patients to total population.
		Government.	District Board.	Municipality.	Subscription.	Total.	In-patients.	Out-patients.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Cuttack	13	4,429	1,327	3,481	11,790	21,027	54·08	378·27	2·38
Balasore	8	659	2,481	800	6,869	10,789	17·90	145·88	2·84
Puri	6	2,538	1,561	4,492	2,274	10,865	36·09	110·72	2·08
Total ...	27	7,626	5,369	8,773	20,933	42,681	108·07	634·87	2·88

321. During the year under review there were 27 dispensaries and hospitals against 23 in the year preceding. The increase was due to the inclusion of two new dispensaries in Cuttack and two in Balasore. The total number of in and out-patients treated in each district during the past two years is shown below—

	Total number treated.				Total.	
	In-patients.		Out-patients.			
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Cuttack ...	1,391	1,119	51,510	64,593	52,901	65,712
Balasore ...	801	608	27,955	28,303	28,756	28,911
Puri ...	1,155	1,051	16,936	19,147	18,091	20,198
Total ...	3,347	2,778	964,01	112,043	99,748	114,821

322. The total number of patients treated in all the 27 dispensaries and hospitals during the year was 114,821 against 99,748 in the previous year, showing a large increase of 15,073. The increase occurred in all the districts of the Division, but was conspicuous in Cuttack. There was a large increase among the out patients from 96,401 in 1893 to 112,043 in the year under report. The increase in all the three districts has not been explained by Collectors, but in Balasore, as to the decrease in the number of in-patients, the Collector writes as follows:—

"No explanation can be given of the decrease in the number of in-patients. It may be due to a decrease in the number of helpless pilgrims compelled to seek relief in the hospitals."

323. *Cuttack*.—The number of patients treated in the district increased in all the dispensaries except in that of Dharamsala. The total amount of cost was decreased in Gunja, Dharamsala and Lady Thompson dispensaries, while it was increased in all others as compared with the previous year. In-patients as well as out-patients are treated in the General Hospital, Lady Thompson,

Jajpur, Dharamsala and Kendrapara dispensaries, whereas in the rest only out-patients are treated. *The Collector remarks that the number of out-patients treated in the Cuttack Municipal Dispensary was the highest (i.e. 17,187), as was* the case last year. The Collector also states that it is satisfactory to note that there was a large reduction noticeable in the cost of diet of the in-patients treated in the Jajpur and Dharamsala dispensaries. It has been reported that major surgical operations were performed with good results in the year under report.

324. The public health of the district generally was inferior to that of the year before. Some serious diseases, such as cholera, dysentery, &c., are reported to have repeatedly visited the district.

325. The medical school attached to the General Hospital is reported to have shown good results in the year under report. In order to strengthen the staff of the school an additional Assistant Surgeon has been appointed.

Balasore.

326. There was some increase noticeable in the total number of patients in the Pilgrim and Chandbali Hospitals, and in the Raja Syamanand Dey Dispensary (shown as the town dispensary in the last year's return) and in the Jellasore Dispensary. The increase is said to be due principally to pilgrims. The decrease in the total number of patients in the Bhadrak Hospital and in Soro Dispensary is said to be due to the pilgrims taking the canal routes for their convenience and for economy of time and trouble.

327. The total receipts of the year show an increase which has been ascribed by the Collector to the following causes:—

"It is due principally to a donation of Rs. 1,500 made by the Raja of Mohurbhanj, and Rs. 50 by Rai Govind Bullabh Mohasaya Rai Bahadur, towards the improvement of the Pilgrim Hospital, and Rs. 300 by Raja Baikuntha Nath De Bahadur, on account of the pay of the Civil Hospital Assistant of the Raja Syamanand De Dispensary during the latter's absence on privilege leave."

328. The increase in total expenditure is said to be due to the inclusion of two new dispensaries noted above. It is noticeable that the expenditure is in excess of the receipts against Raja Syamanand De Dispensary. This is said to be due to the purchase of medicines and other things both for that institution and for Rani Srimati Dispensary.

Puri.

329. As regards the dispensaries at Pipli and Balianta, the Collector remarks as follows:—

"The dispensaries at Pipli and Balianta being very largely resorted to by the people of the district, Mr. Coxe proposed that they should be maintained at the expense of the District Board. He also proposed that in case the District Board fail to maintain the dispensary at Balianta it should be converted into a field hospital. The District Board have resolved to take over charge of the Pipli dispensary. The dispensary at Balianta will be maintained on the present footing at the expense of the Puri Lodging-house and the Jagannath Road Funds. Considering the great importance of the health of the Puri district, especially along the pilgrim routes, it is in contemplation to submit a general scheme for the medical provision of the district. It is hoped that if the matter be properly represented to Government some grant may be obtained from Provincial Funds."

330. The Banpur dispensary has hitherto been entirely maintained by Government. In order to lighten the burden to Government, and to make provision for a compounder and accommodation for in-door patients, Mr. McPherson, the Subdivisional Officer of Khurda, attempted to raise a subscription and got promises of a sum of Rs. 70, of which only Rs. 31 have been collected up to date.

331. In paragraph 150 of my last year's report, it was stated that the Satpara Dispensary was of little use; but in the year under report the Collector states that the dispensary is doing better. The daily average number of in as well as out patients is said to be ·64 and 10·2 respectively, against nil and 3·26 in the last year.

332. Besides the abovenamed dispensaries, there is a cholera hospital in Puri maintained by the municipality with the help of the Puri Lodging-house Fund. This hospital is opened during the festivals. It was open for 104 days, and 189 cases were treated during the year under report.

In its No. 170M., dated 14th January 1895, Government pointed out the inadequacy of the medical provision for Puri, and called for a special report. The matter is now under consideration.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

333. There is no public library in this Division. The district and sub-divisional libraries are in good order. The books of the subdivisional library of Khurda required classification; this has since been done. After revision of the catalogues of the libraries in the Cuttack district under the Board's Circular No. 6 of May 1889, as reported last year, some of the superfluous books of the Jajpur library were sent to the new district of Angul under the Board's orders, and some of the useless books of the Kendrapara library were sold during the year under report.

334. In addition to these there are good libraries attached to the Cuttack College and the zilla schools of Balasore and Puri, containing standard works on science, language and other subjects. These are under the care of the Education Department, and the Collector of Puri says that the one attached to the zilla school is resorted to by Government officers.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

335. There is no museum in this Division.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

MUNICIPALITIES.

336. *Cuttack.*—In this district there are three municipalities, Cuttack (Sadar), Jajpur and Kendrapara. The Civil Surgeon of the district is the Chairman of the first, and the Subdivisional Officers are the Chairmen of the other two.

337. The following figures give the number of meetings held and the average attendance:—

NAME OF MUNICIPALITY.	Number of members including Chairman.	Number of meetings.	Percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	18	21	50·3
Jajpur ...	12	18	53·6
Kendrapara ...	12	14	66·6

338. The most important municipality in this Division is the Cuttack Municipality. Of the 18 members or Commissioners, 12 are elected and 6 nominated by Government. All the members are said to have taken great interest in municipal affairs, except Munshi Abdul Gaffur. No meeting is said to have been adjourned for want of a quorum.

339. In the Jajpur Municipality, Babu Ganapati Das and Babu Abinash Chunder Nag are said to have put in the smallest number of attendances. The number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum was two. The majority of the Commissioners of the Kendrapara Municipality are said to have taken a proper interest in municipal affairs. Only one meeting was adjourned for want of a quorum.

340. The receipt and expenditure of each municipality as compared with the preceding year are shown in the subjoined table—

NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	39,6?6	47,487	39,606	47,370
Jajpur ...	5,284	4,604	5,12?	5,189
Kendrapara ...	7,561	7,827	7,645	7,520

341. Of the total amount expended in the Cuttack Municipality, Rs. 2,997 were spent on original works and Rs 2,031 on repairs, &c. Much remains to be done in improving the road and drains of the town. The former have in my opinion deteriorated during the past year, and the latter have never been put into a satisfactory state. The immediate cause of the deterioration of the roads is that money has been spent in widening them, and the ultimate cause is lack of means. The main thoroughfares are kept clean, but the trenching arrangements, as has been reported by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, are defective.

342. In the Jajpur Muninicipality, of the total expenditure, Rs. 1,070 were spent on original works and Rs. 250 on repairs, &c. The sanitary charges are said to have been Rs. 2,074.

343. Of the total expenditure of the Kendrapara Municipality, Rs. 1,619 were on original works and Rs. 1,844 on repairs. The sanitary condition of the town is said to have been good. The Committee for the management of the municipal affairs is said to have worked satisfactorily. During the year under report taxes on certain offensive trades have been imposed, and the cart registration fee enhanced from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

344. *Balasore.*—In this municipality there are 18 members on the Committee, of whom 5 are official and 13 non-official. The number of meetings held during the year was 19, and the average attendance of members 7·63. The number of meetings adjourned for want of a quorum was two.

345. The total receipts and expenditure of the year under report were Rs. 15,794 and Rs. 16,047, against Rs. 16,0?5 and Rs. 14,770 respectively in the preceding year. There is some increase noticeable in expenditure as compared with that of the preceding year, which has not been accounted for.

346. *Puri.*—The Municipal Board of the town consists of 15 members, of whom 10 are elected and 5 nominated by Government. The number of meetings held during the year was 16, and the percentage of attendance 58·3 The number of meetings adjourned for want of quorum was one.

347. The total receipts and expenditure during the year under report were Rs. 35,386 and Rs. 38,014, against Rs. 40,654 and Rs. 39,216 respectively in the preceding year. The receipt shows a decrease which is said to be due to Rs. 5,000 taken as loan from Government in 1893 94 to carry out the Baradand drainage scheme, whereas in the year under report no such loan was incurred. The Baradand drainage scheme above referred to is said to have been finished, but it cannot be regarded as entirely completed till the necessary feeder drains are constructed.

348. As regards matters of sanitation it has been said by the Collector that many things remain to be done. The foremost requirement is the supply of pure drinking water, which among other things cannot be expected from a municipality of this status, with an income of Rs. 35,000 only.

DISTRICT BOARDS.

349. The statement below shows the number of members, number of meetings held, and the average percentage of attendance of the members of the District Boards in this Division during the year under report:—

Name of District.	Number of members.	Number of meetings.	Average percentage of attendance.
1	2	3	4
Cuttack ...	21	13	42·8
Balasore ...	16	13	44·23
Puri ...	13	24	56·00

350. *Cuttack.*—The allotments made to the several Local Boards, and the amount expended by them, are shown below:—

Local Board.	Grant for village roads.	Expenditure on village roads.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack (Sadar) ...	6,000	5,985
Jajpur ...	3,000	2,725
Kendrapara ...	3,000	2,987

351. From the above figures it would seem that the Sadar, Kendrapara, and Jajpur Local Boards of the district paid due attention to the village roads entrusted to them. The total amount allotted to the Jajpur Local Board was not wholly disbursed. The reason of this has not been given by the Collector, and his attention will be invited to the subject. The average attendance of members of the Cuttack Local Board is said to have increased during the year, whereas the attendance of the other two Boards shows a decrease. The Cuttack Local Board is said to have taken more interest in its business than before.

352. There are four sub-committees in the district. The Collector states that since the Boards were constituted there has never been such a large number of meetings of the Finance and Education sub-committees held before as in the year under report.

353. The receipts of the District Board during the year amounted to Rs. 1,19,314, and its expenditure Rs. 1,22,674, as compared with Rs. 1,19,218 and Rs. 1,15,945 (excluding adjustment of deposits and advance in both items) in the preceding year.

354. *Balasore.*—There was a decrease noticeable in the average attendance of the members of the District Board, it being 7·07 against 8·22 in the preceding year. This decrease is said to have been due to the death of a non-official member, to the transfer of an official member, and to the meagre attendance of two delegates of the Bhadrak Local Board.

355. There are four sub-committees attached to the District Board. The number of meetings held by them is 30, and the percentage of attendance in one sub-committee (Public Works and Ferries) is 46·6.

356. The branches of administration entrusted to the District Board are as follows:—

(1) Secondary schools (middle English and middle vernacular).
(2) Special schools (including madrasa and schools for aborigines).
(3) Ferries.
(4) District roads.
(5) Road-side drains.
(6) Examination of primary schools.
(7) Grant of scholarship and rewards.

357. The powers delegated to the Local Boards to carry out the clear wishes of Government are said to have been well exercised. The total receipts and expenditure of the District Board are Rs. 75,691 and Rs. 71,900, against Rs. 73,656 and Rs. 76,300 in the preceding year.

358. *Puri.*—As regards the working of the District and the Local Boards of this district, the Collector states as follows:—"The District and Local Boards of this district are, I believe, quietly doing a good deal of useful work. The members, generally speaking, take a fair amount of interest in the business that comes before them, and they seldom, if ever, oppose the Magistrate-Chairman in carrying out any really good piece of work. The great drawback of the district is that there are very few candidates for the membership of the Board available among the landed class."

359. The total receipts and expenditure of the Board are Rs. 60,696 and Rs. 50,647, against Rs. 57,737 and Rs. 56,472 in the preceding year. This shows a marked decrease in the expenditure of the Board in comparison with its receipts. The decrease has not been accounted for.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

360. The following table has been extracted from the prescribed form 32, and shows the employment of Muhammadans in both the grades of Government service (viz., with salary of above Rs. 100 and of Rs. 100 and under) and the percentage for each district:—

District.	Number of gazetted officers.		Number of Muhammadans holding gazetted appointments.				Ministerial officers.			Menials.			Percentage of Muhammadans to entire population.	Percentage of gazetted appointments held by Muhammadans to total number of employments.		Percentage of all employments held by Muhammadans to total number of all employments.
			Above Rs. 100.		Rs. 100 and under.			Muhammadans.			Muhammadans.					
	Above Rs. 100 salary.	Rs. 100 and under.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total number.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Total number.	1893-94.	1894-95.		Above Rs. 100.	Rs. 100 and under.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Cuttack ...	23	1	1	1	1	1	268	28	32	465	141	140	2·7	4·3	100	22·9
Balasore ..	8	4	...	...	...	...	110	13	13	177	50	51	2·4	...	...	21·4
Puri ..	9	1	1	1	...	...	129	3	4	168	34	33	1·6	11·1	...	12·3
Total ...	40	6	2	2	1	1	507	44	49	810	225	224	2·3	5·0	16·6	20·3

361. The percentage of Muhammadans to the entire population in this Division is 2·3, while the percentage of gazetted appointments of above Rs. 100 held by them is five. Out of six gazetted appointments of below Rs. 100, Muhammadans hold one. In Cuttack and Puri the percentage of appointments held by Muhammadans in the grade above Rs. 100 was more than the percentage of their population, while in Balasore it was nil.

362. The percentage of all appointments held by Muhammadans to total number of all employés was above 20 per cent. in Cuttack and Balasore, while in Puri it was above 12. This shows that the Muhammadans have a fair share in Government appointments in all the districts in proportion to their numbers. The Officiating Collector of Puri, Mr. Ambica Charan Sen, remarks:—"The Muhammadans in this district generally belong to the cultivating class, and do not care for English education. Judged by their qualifications, they appear to have a fair share of the employments at the disposal of Government."

XXXII.—POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

363. The following statement shows the number of inland money-order transactions during the year, exclusive of rent and revenue money-orders:—

Name of district.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Issued.		Paid.		Issued.		Paid.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cuttack	37,031	8,94,675	97,404	14,85,527	36,285	8,34,539	115,007	16,44,596
Balasore	28,722	5,85,721	26,535	4,21,439	28,306	2,16,813	32,275	4,57,628
Puri	17,805	3,91,052	17,422	5,67,377	17,515	4,41,822	16,600	4,58,531
Total ...	83,558	18,71,448	1,41,361	24,74,343	82,106	14,93,174	163,882	25,60,755

364. It will be observed that there was a decrease both in the number and amount of the money-orders issued, while the reverse was the case in respect of money-orders paid. This result is explained to be due to general agricultural depression, owing to which more people had to resort to Calcutta and elsewhere in quest of employment; from thence they made remittances to their families at home.

365. The following statement shows the savings bank transactions in the last two years:—

Name of district.	Deposits. Number of accounts opened during.		Number of deposits made during.		Amount deposited.		Withdrawals. Number of withdrawals.		Amount withdrawn during—		Number of accounts closed.		Total number of accounts opened on 31st March.		Total amount in deposit on 31st March.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.					Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	546	784	3,520	5,353	1,11,852 0 0	1,10,474 0 0	2,139	2,160	98,564 0 0	1,00,370 0 0	355	411	2,010	2,201	4,50,580 0 0	4,67,580
Balasore ...	319	293	2,034	1,873	65,693 0 0	64,941 0 0	892	1,067	53,072 0 0	70,860 0 0	171	184	1,396	1,505	2,18,380 0 0	2,18,556
Puri ...	196	126	1,074	1,029	37,251 0 0	25,756 0 0	461	497	24,186 0 0	21,388 0 0	92	119	684	691	1,07,255 0 0	1,12,773
Total ...	1,061	1,203	6,628	8,255	2,14,796 0 0	2,01,171 0 0	3,492	3,724	1,75,822 0 0	1,08,618 0 0	618	714	4,090	4,397	7,76,195 0 0	7,99,909

366. From the above figures, it appears that the amount of deposit fell off, while the amount withdrawn increased during the year. This result may partly be attributed to hard times, and partly to the fact that the interest was reduced from Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 3-2 per cent. per annum, and consequently, where an investment on Government security was wanted, depositors withdrew deposits and invested in Government paper.

367. Three new branch post offices were opened during the year, viz., one in Cuttack and two in Balasore. An equal number of branch offices were closed, viz., two in Cuttack and one in Puri. The number of post offices in the Division thus remained the same as in 1893-94.

368. One case of embezzlement of postal money by a postal peon occurred during the year in the Jajpur subdivision of the Cuttack district. The accused was convicted by the Sessions Court, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 15. The village postmaster of Balichundrapur in Cuttack, was also prosecuted for misappropriation of public money, but was acquitted for want of evidence.

369. There were no changes in the telegraph lines in the districts of Balasore and Puri. In Cuttack, one new line from Dharmasala to Jenapur was opened during the year. The new telegraph office which had to be opened at the Jenapur end of the line was combined with the post office there.

370. The system of revenue and rent money-orders has been dealt with in section 17.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÂK.

371. There was no change in the system of zamindari dâk during the year under report. The following table compares its working during the year under report with that of the preceding one:—

District.	Number of estates paying cess.		Percentage on sadar jama.		Receipts.		Expenditure.		Number of lines maintained.		Number of runners employed.		Number of overseers employed.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Cuttack	1,593	1,593	1 0 0	1 0 0	9,323	9,620	7,995	8,169	28	33	78	84	3	3
Balasore	818	829	1 2 0	1 2 0	4,866	4,565	4,982	4,668	19	20	51	50	4	4
Puri	402	402	2 0 0	2 0 0	5,414	5,741	4,655	4,546	10	9	29	28	3	3
Total ...	2,813	2,824	1 4 0	1 4 0	19,603	19,926	17,632	17,383	57	62	158	162	10	10

372. Five new lines were opened in the district of Cuttack and one in the district of Balasore, while one line was closed in the district of Puri, as was part of a line in the district of Balasore. One post office in the district of

Puri was also abolished, as it was found not to be paying. In the district of Cuttack five additional runners were appointed to carry the dâk to the police and the kanungos, instead of its being carried by chaukidars, as was noted last year to have been the previous practice.

FAIRS.

373. The most important fairs of this Division are held in the town of Puri, the most conspicuous being the Rathjatra or the Car festival of the Jagannath. In each case necessary sanitary precautions were adopted by the municipality. There were a few deaths, but no epidemic broke out. As regards the other fairs in that district, necessary arrangements were made to keep the peace and for sanitation.

374. In the district of Cuttack all the fairs are of local interest and are of no great importance. No special sanitary arrangement was necessary for any of them, as they are almost all held in open fields having tanks and wells, and the visitors are local men.

375. In the district of Balasore a sum of Rs. 20 was spent for the sanitary requirements of a fair. There is no important fair in this district.

POUNDS.

376. The number of pounds and the receipts therefrom in each district are compared below for the last two years:—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Number of pounds.		Receipts.	
	1893-94.	1894-95	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	56	68	6,576	4,054
Balasore ...	42	51	3,746	3,256
Puri ...	23	24	1,761	1,964
Total ...	121	143	12,083	9,274

377. Though there was an increase in the number of pounds in all the districts, there was a fall in the receipts both in Cuttack and Balasore. To account for the decrease the District Officer of Cuttack says:—"This lower income was due to the introduction of the farming system under which the pounds were let out during the year, and the suppression of the khas management system which formerly obtained. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 353 as against Rs. 4,961 in the previous year. The net income therefore amounted to Rs. 3,701 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,615 in the preceding year. From the point of view, therefore, of economy the farming system unquestionably has its advantages."

378. As regards Balasore the District Officer says "the financial result of the year's administration was not satisfactory," but does not assign any reason for it. He will be requested to supply the omission.

379. In the district of Cuttack all the pounds were farmed out, while in Balasore and Puri some were farmed and the rest managed directly.

380. The reports from Cuttack and Puri are silent as to the inspection of pounds. In Balasore they were inspected by the Chairman of the District Board and by an inspector specially appointed for the purpose. They were also inspected by the sub-inspector of schools and inspecting pandits when on tour in the course of their educational duties.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.

381. Of the institutions named in my last report, none but the Orissa Association and the Puri Temple Repair Committee showed signs of their

existence. The Uriya is not addicted to forming institutions with political and social objects. Institutions like the Gorakhsani Sabha, the Landlords' Association, and the Sanatan Dharmarakshini Sabha were started more or less under foreign influence. The people soon tired of what was found to be a somewhat silly form of recreation, and they died of inanition. The Gorakshini poison, for instance, was inoculated in Orissa, but it did not take. The Uriya Hindu has far too much sense to want to quarrel with his Muhammadan neighbour, with whom he has lived on good terms for centuries, to please a handful of strangers. He has, I think, sufficient sagacity to see through the thin cloak of religion that covered a movement which was political in its object. Hindus and Muhammadans continue as before to share one another's festivities at the Durga Puja, the Muharram, and similar occasions.

382. It would not be surprising to find the landlords of Orissa exercising themselves greatly as to how the settlement will affect them; but for over two and a half years, during which I have been here, and throughout which period settlement has been progressing, I have heard nothing but the name of the Landlords' Association.

383. Similarily, nothing is now heard of the Congress movement, though delegates were at an earlier period selected on one or two occasions. Instances like these leave no room for doubt that very few, if any, of such institutions are of spontaneous growth.

384. The Orissa Association would scarcely have bestirred itself but for questions having arisen regarding the proposed water-rate rules, and bills to amend the Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act. It appears to have behaved loyally and with moderation in dealing with these matters.

385. The Puri Temple Repair Committee is connected with a religious institution. It would otherwise have long ago ceased to exist. The Committee continued to collect subscriptions, and did some repair work.

386. The native press was represented by the same three papers as noted last year, viz.—

(1) *Utkal Dipika.*
(2) *Balasore Sambádabahika.*
(3) *Uriya and Naba Sambada.*

387. There was no change in the tone and the nature of questions dealt with by these publications; they are invariably loyal; and when, as in the case of the Utkal Dipika, in dealing with the suppression of Uriya as the court language in Sambalpur, the acts of Government are condemned, this is done with remarkable good taste and moderation.

388. As regards the periodical *Indradhanee* (Rainbow), it is now issued as a monthly magazine. Its controversy with *Bijuli* is over, the latter having disappeared.

389. Bengali papers have been in circulation for a long time, but they have not yet been able to influence the local press or the people.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

390. These matters have been separately dealt with.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

391. The District Officers have dealt with this matter intelligently, and I trust exhaustively. I do not think I can do better than quote from their reports:—

Cuttack.—" The relations between the zamindars and their tenants have on the whole been satisfactory. In a few instances, however, the zamindars have attempted to use the present settlement operations as a means of increasing their nij-jote lands in which no right of occupancy is recognised.

" Some complaints were made against the zamindars of Killa Aul and of taluk Panikoili, pargana Sargara, of exaction of illegal cesses. It having been found on enquiry with regard to Aul that the raiyats' complaints were not altogether unfounded, though there was not sufficient proof for a criminal prosecution, the Raja was warned, and the police were directed to keep an eye

on the proceedings of the zamindar. The petitions against the Aul zamindar contained also allegations, characteristic of the recklessness of the statements made by Uriya tenants, to the effect that the Raja was holding criminal and civil courts on his own motion and responsibility. This part of the charge was found to be quite unfounded.

"With regard to taluk Panikoili, the raiyats' complaints were very vague, and they were therefore called on to lodge specific charges against their zamindar, Raja Baikanthanath De, but they did not appear any more, and the complaints were probably due to the settlement work which is going on in pargana Sargara.

"There has also been some friction in killa Darpan between the Raja Baidyanath Pandit and his tenants, which, however, the Raja has, I believe, been trying his best to arrange. He has taken copies of the settlement khasras and khatians to assist him in making out a workable jamabandi, and will, I hope, be successful.

"The Assistant Superintendent of Survey reported that the Raja of Killa Sukinda tried to oppose his men in carrying on the survey of his killa, and rendered no help in the way of supplying the survey party with provisions. The Assistant Superintendent asked the interference of the Collector, and accordingly the local police were directed to assist the survey party in procuring their supplies, and an order was also issued to the Raja to make necessary arrangements by opening out shops in his killa, so that there would be no difficulty in obtaining provisions. Since these orders were passed, there has been no more complaint for want of provisions or of opposition by the Raja to the survey operations. Nevertheless, it is certain that by his wilful and groundless obstruction when the work was first taken up, the Raja has caused much delay and much extra expense to Government. As he was not asked to pay anything towards the survey, and the Assistant Superintendent did his best to ensure payment for all labour given or materials destroyed, there was no cause for objection, but it appears that the Raja was either entirely in the hands of his Dewan, who is a man of no education or position, or else wished to show, out of vanity, his power in his own killa.

"The affairs of Babu Balaram Brahmarbar, one of the big zamindars of Kendrapara, are in great disorder on account of a domestic dissension between himself and his brother with regard to their shares in the estates. The result was a recent riot which ended in the conviction of the accused and the subsequent prosecution of Babu Balaram Brahmarbar himself for not taking steps to prevent the riot. He has, however, been discharged for want of evidence. I believe the two brothers are now trying to settle their differences.

"There was no zamindar who was particularly conspicuous in doing works of public utility during the year under report. The Raja of Aul carried on some flood relief works, and Babu Bihari Lall Pandit, who is an inhabitant of this district, erected a Dharmasala at Puri, but the work itself is of course outside of my jurisdiction."

Balasore.—"The settlement operations have naturally caused some friction between zamindars and raiyats. The zamindars have attempted to substitute rent in kind for money rent, and to get raiyati lands changed into nij-jote, while the raiyats have tried to extend their right of tenancy in nij-jote lands. There are also family dissensions among some of the zamindars, such as the Miahs of Isufpur in Bhadrak town. There have been serious ruptures between rival claimants in certain zamindaris, *i.e.*, Banobatia and Ankura, resulting in riots. The offenders have been convicted and bound down to keep the peace.

"It is worthy of notice here that during the late apprehension of scarcity in the flood affected areas of Bayang and Kaima, Babu Hari Ballav Bose showed his generosity by the payment of Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the distressed. On the same occasion Babu Radha Charan Das, nephew of Babu Raj Narayan Das, supplied at very short notice 1,000 maunds of seed-grains which was required for sowing in the tracts in which the growing crops had been destroyed. In addition to all the trouble he took in collecting the grain, he charged only Re. 1 per maund. Thus his gift amounted to say little short of a donation of Rs. 1,000, and his act was the more generous and commendable as he had no estates in the affected area."

Puri.—"Generally speaking, the zamindars of the Puri district are uneducated, incapable of properly managing their estates, and without any desire to spend any portion of their income for the good of the public. They are generally divided among themselves by family disputes, and involved in debts in consequence. With few exceptions, however, they are not oppressive landlords.

"The estates of the Raja of Puri, as well as those of the Puri Temple, of which the Rani is the Superintendent, are in as mismanaged a state as ever. A competent manager has been appointed, but he is unable to effect any improvement owing to the interference of the Rani. The estates, it is said, are greatly involved in debt.

"The young Raja, though soon coming of age, has literally received no education, and will be quite incapable to manage the estates.

"The Raja of Parikud, though a landlord of small means, manages his properties very fairly. The misunderstanding between him and his raiyats, noticed in the last year's report, no longer exists.

"The jagirdar of Malud. The old jagirdar having died, his eldest son is now the head of the family. The jagir is still under attachment, and is being managed by the Collector as receiver in the interest of the creditors.

"The zamindars of Kotdesh (two brothers) are hopelessly involved in debt. The estates have been notified for sale for arrear of Government revenue.

"The Mahant of Emar-muth, who holds a large endowment property as well as zamindaris, manages the properties fairly well, but is devoid of any public liberality."

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

392. This section is intended to embrace any points not otherwise dealt with. From my own experience, and from a perusal of the general remarks of the Collectors, I am of opinion that there is little to be said that has not been already dealt with in this report. The two events which do not fall under any prescribed heads are the visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor to Orissa in April 1894, when various settlement camps were visited and instructions on the settlement work given, and a Darbar held in August by the Commissioner to confer the title of Rai Bahadur on Babu Gobinda Ballabh Rai Mahashoy and the title of Mahamohopadhya on Samanta Chandra Shikar Singha Hari Chandan Mahapatra, a member of the family of the Raja of Khondpara. The effect of darbars being held at Cuttack is good, as it enables the leading people to attend, which they could not do at Calcutta. On the other hand, the honours were not conferred, as is desirable, by the Ruler of the Province, and it would be best that such darbars should be held by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor when on tour in Orissa.

393. If there remains another remark to be made, it is one of a not strictly local character, and that is to point out the very great tax on the time of officers involved in the preparation of the various annual reports that are at present required. The remark has no pretension to originality, and time was when the Government itself entertained the proposal to reduce official labour in this direction. As things at present stand, in matters criminal as in revenue matters, the same subject is dealt with in various reports. For example, Road and Public Works Cess appears in a special report in the Land Revenue Report and in the General Administration Report. I cannot but think that such a state of things admits of improvement, and that an economy of time and labour might very easily be effected with considerable relief to the establishment, which would admit of improved efficiency in other directions.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Darjeeling, the 14th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 729T.—R.

READ—

Letter No. 900A., dated the 30th August 1895, from the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department, submitting the Report of the Agricultural Department for the year 1894-95.

The Tenth Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on the subject of agricultural enquiry, agricultural experiments, and agricultural improvements, which was due to Government on the 15th, was not received from the Board until the 31st August 1895. The delay was due to the serious illness of Mr. Bhupal Chandra Basu and to the illness also of Mr. Nagendra Nath Banerjee, Assistant to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

2. *Emigration to Burma.*—There was a slight increase in the number of emigrants from Bihar to Burma, five batches, consisting of 304 persons (all apparently from the district of Shahabad), having emigrated during the year, as against only one batch of 10 men, 8 women, 7 children, and 7 infants in the previous year. The arrangement made with the British India Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of "State emigrants" from Bihar (including Monghyr and Bhagalpur), Chota Nagpur, and Orissa on payment by Government of a subsidy of Rs. 2-8 per head, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per annum, continued in force during the year. The Managing Agents of the Company made the following remarks on the subject of last year's emigration:—

"The satisfactory point about last year's working has been that the original settlers have sent home for their families and friends to join them in Burma. The men that have emigrated have been entirely of the agricultural class. We find that Biharis cannot compete successfully with Madrasis in the labour markets of the towns, but they are evidently doing well as settlers."

3. *Silk experiments.*—Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji was still employed during the year on the work of promoting the distribution and use of healthy silkworm seed. Four new rearing stations were opened by professional rearers with his assistance in silk-producing districts, viz., two in Malda and two in Birbhum. At the eleven rearing stations, 4,920½ kahans of seed-cocoons were raised during the year, while the quantity sold amounted to 798½ kahans, or 2,388 ounces, as against 1,035, 1,900, and 2,134 ounces sold in the three previous years. Considerable attention has been paid to silk experiments by amateur rearers as well, and among them may be mentioned the Reverend Mr. A. Campbell and the Reverend Mr. J. A. Graham, who have founded seed-rearing houses at Pokhuria and Kalimpong, respectively. The prospects of silk raising at the latter station are affected by the difficulty of disposing of the seed raised there, so that the receipts from the sale of seed-cocoons appear to be precarious.

The total expenditure incurred on silk experiments during the year was Rs. 8,259, against Rs. 7,955 expended in the preceding year. The results obtained by these experiments, which have now been continued for many years, may be mainly summed up by saying that it has been established that disease can be to a great extent avoided by keeping the silkworms clean, giving them more air, and feeding them more frequently, and only with mature leaves, than is common among the rearers. If to this be added instruction in the use of a microscope to detect diseased moths, it is certain that the production of Bengal silk will become as abundant and lucrative as it has been in years gone by. A further report from the Director has recently been received, and it has been decided that Mr. Nitya Gopal Mukerji's special work should be brought to a termination. A reduced establishment of subordinates only will be entertained for a few months to wind up the experiments, in which Government has acted as a pioneer but cannot continue to spend the provincial revenues.

4. *Manure and Crop experiments.*—Agricultural experiments were carried on in the farms belonging to the Burdwan and Dumraon estates and in the Government farm at Sibpur, also in Government and wards' estates and by private individuals. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture writes:—

"The crops to which attention has been hitherto given in Bengal are—wheat, potatoes, and sugar-cane, and in a minor degree jute, paddy, oats, and English vegetables. From a perusal of the accounts of the experiments made last year, it will appear that, in spite of not infrequent failures, the merits of Naini Tal potatoes as compared with the local varieties have been brought home to a numerous body of agriculturists in different parts of Bengal * * * The distribution of Muzaffarnagar wheat to the tenants of the Dumraon Raj has also afforded a gratifying result."

The Board of Revenue remark on the discrepancy between the outturn of manure per bullock in the Dumraon and Sibpur farms. The statistics are obscurely recorded, but it would seem that each Dumraon bullock produced 43 maunds of manure in 120 days, while each Sibpur bullock produced 46 maunds in the whole year. The experiment should be continued, and the results recorded on a uniform basis.

Some improvements on the methods of cultivating sugar-cane have also been effected, as stated in last year's Resolution. Useful experiments were made in all three farms in methods of conserving cattle manure. It is as yet too early to make any deductions, but the experiments should be persisted in. Some new agricultural implements were tried, but with no very definite result. The method of planting sugar-cane in trenches is being adopted by raiyats in the neighbourhood of the Burdwan farm, its superiority to planting in shallow furrows having been fully demonstrated. An experiment tried last year yielded an increase in outturn of 22 maunds 12 seers of *gur* per acre and a net profit, after deducting cost of cultivation, of Rs. 109 per acre. The experiment of *ratooning* canes, which was commenced in 1887 and closed during the year under report, has shown that this method of cultivation gives a satisfactory outturn up to the fifth year, after which the yield rapidly lessens. A fine variety of paddy, obtained from Diamond Harbour, was found to yield a smaller outturn than the local coarse variety, but to give better financial results. The number of Burdwan raiyats who have adopted improved methods of cultivation increased to 81 in 1894-95, against 3, 4, 36, and 48 in the four preceding years. The site of the Dumraon farm was considered by the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India to be unsuited for experimental purposes, and a new site, measuring about 31 acres, was selected near the railway station. The cultivation of sugar-cane in the small demonstration farm at Mainaguri in the Western Duars was satisfactory, the cultivators taking great interest in the method of making jaggery.

The criticisms made in paragraph 5 of last year's Resolution regarding crop experiments, to which exception has been taken in paragraph 48 of the report, were applied to the improvements attempted by private persons in wards' and other estates, and not to the efforts made by the Director and his Assistants in the direction of introducing new and improved crops.

5. *Veterinary Institution.*—Considering that the Bengal Veterinary Institution was in the first year of its existence, a fair measure of success was achieved. The total number of animals treated during the year was 662, which included 285 horses and ponies, 312 head of cattle, 53 dogs, and 12 sheep and goats. The daily average number of animals treated was 31. The number of operations performed during the year was 169. Twenty six students appeared at the first half-yearly examination of 1895, and twenty passed successfully.

Besides attending to his duties at the Bengal Veterinary Institution, Veterinary Captain Gunn, the Superintendent, visited during the year thirteen districts of the Province for the purpose of combating and investigating cattle-disease, and in order to make enquiries with regard to cattle-breeding.

6. *Miscellaneous.*—The Department prepared and published during the course of the year general forecasts of *rabi*, *bhadoi*, winter rice and wheat, and also special reports on the early and late cotton crops. Agricultural exhibitions were held during the year at Cossipore, Kalimpong, Khulna, Berhampore in

Shahabad, Tentanga in Bhagalpur, Jaygunge in Dinajpur, and Goalundo. Of these, the exhibitions held at the four first-named places were assisted by Government with grants of money. The annual fairs at Alipur and Falakata in the Western Duars were also held during the year, and were assisted with money grants.

7. The total cost of the Department (independent of the pay of the superior establishment and the expenditure on silk experiments) was Rs. 9,428, against Rs. 8,895 in the previous year.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that a copy of it, together with the report and the forwarding letter of the Board of Revenue, be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and copy forwarded also to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, CALCUTTA, FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4614.

READ—

The Report of the Honorary Committee for the Management of the Zoological Garden, Calcutta, for the year 1894-95.

The total receipts of the garden, excluding the opening balance of Rs. 4,912, amounted to Rs. 41,533 against Rs. 43,193 in the previous year, and the expenditure was accordingly reduced from Rs. 43,521 in 1893-94 to Rs. 41,672 during the year under report. The decrease in receipts is chiefly due to reduction of income under the heads, "Entrance receipts" and "Rents." The entrance receipts in 1893-94, as stated in the Resolution on the last year's report, were abnormally large on account of the influx of pilgrims into Calcutta who visited the Garden. The decrease under "Rents" is accounted for by the fact that the Hermitage was under repairs during April and May 1894. The decrease in expenditure is attributed chiefly to the fact that no costly work under the head "Original construction" was undertaken during the year. The closing balance in favour of the Garden was Rs. 4,774.

2. The number of visitors who were admitted to the garden on payment of entrance fees amounted to 154,532, exclusive of a large number of students and children admitted free of charge. This number compares favourably with previous years, except the year 1893-94, in which, owing to the large influx of pilgrims the number rose to 162,449.

3. The following are mentioned by the Committee as being among the more important additions made to the garden during the year under report:—

(1) a consignment of rare and interesting animals consisting of a pair of Cape hunting dogs, one spotted hyæna, one large anaconda, and some other smaller mammals, received in exchange from Mr. Carl Hagenbeck of Hamburgh; they were found unsuited to the climate, and most of them died within a few months after their arrival;

(2) a series of Indian mammals presented by certain Chiefs, Nawabs and Maharajas in Central India, and obtained through the good offices of Captain Manners Smith, Political Agent, Nowgong.
(3) Some interesting animals presented by Captain Manners Smith, Political Agent, Nowgong.
(4) A fine tigress presented by the Raja of Gangpur in Chota Nagpur.
(5) A fine tame tigress presented by Mr. W. H. Grimley, C.S., Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.
(6) Four ourang-outangs, acquired—two by purchase and two on deposit. Of these only one survived.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the popularity of the Garden with the students and teachers of the schools and colleges of Calcutta continued undiminished. The Committee report that altogether a dozen passes were issued, and that they were availed of by over a thousand students with their teachers from various schools and Colleges.

5. Experiments on the efficacy of various alleged remedies for cures of snake-bite were continued during the year in the Joy Gobind Law Laboratory. Dr. Cunningham submitted to Government separately an interesting report, embodying the results of these experiments. A copy of this report was submitted to the Government of India for information, and communicated to the newspapers for publication.

6. The library hall was completed and furnished during the year. The Committee have again expressed the hope that public-spirited and enlightened gentlemen and noblemen will come forward to provide funds for books.

7. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to the members of the Committee for their efficient management of the Garden.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary to the Committee for information, and that it be published in the Gazette.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REPORT ON THE WINTER RICE CROP IN BENGAL, 1895.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 19th October 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE BENGAL.

First forecast of the Winter Rice Crop in Bengal 1895 (*based on returns forwarded up to* 15*th September*).

N.B.—Returns have been received from all districts of these Provinces except Rajshahi.

Character of the season.—The following is a *resumé* of the rainfall, month by month, of the monsoon season of 1895:—

In the month of May, the rainfall in South-West Bengal in parts of North Bengal, in South Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur was less than the normal but in the Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, and Pabna districts of North Bengal, in East Bengal, and in North Bihar was above the normal.

In June the rainfall was altogether abnormal. East and North Bengal received less than half the usual rain. In West and Central Bengal and in parts of Bihar the rainfall was short of the normal; but Chota Nagpur generally received the normal amount of rain, and in Orissa the fall was double the normal.

In July throughout Central and South-West Bengal, except Bankura, the rainfall was below the normal; it was also deficient in South Bihar, except, Shahabad, and in Orissa and in parts of Chota Nagpur. In North Bengal and North Bihar the rainfall in this month was in excess.

In August sufficient rain was received in Bihar and Orissa, but rain was deficient in South-West, East Bengal, North Bengal, except Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri, and in Chota Nagpur.

During the first half of September the rainfall was heavy in North and East Bengal and in North Bihar, but light elsewhere.

General rain fell during the third week of September, the falls being particularly heavy in Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Central and West Bengal. In the last week of September the rainfall throughout these Provinces was light.

Taking into consideration the whole monsoon season of 1895, the distribution of rainfall has been less favourable to the winter rice crop this year than last year. The failure of rain in the beginning of the season, when the rice crop was being sown, was felt notably in South West Bengal and in South Bihar. From July to the beginning of September, the rainfall in these Provinces was on the whole light. The rain in the third week of September benefited the crop in some parts of these Provinces. More rain was wanted at the end of September. Injury by floods is reported from Bogra, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, and Puri.

2. *Area cultivated.*—The total area estimated to have been cropped this year with winter rice in Bengal (except Rajshahi) will appear from column 7, page 13 of the appended returns to amount to 29,969,300 acres against 31,416,600

acres cultivated last year. There is thus a falling off of 4·6 per cent. as compared with the area sown in 1894, which may be attributed to insufficient rainfall during the sowing season. This decrease in area is especially noticeable in the districts of Burdwan, Bankura, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, and Murshidabad, in which districts the areas returned as cultivated with winter rice are 32·4, 37·9, 20·9, and 26 per cent. less, respectively, than the areas returned last year. An increase of 36·3 per cent. in the area cultivated this year over that of last year is reported from Rangpur, and is stated by the district officer to be due to the favourable character of the rainfall of this year. The figures returned for Burdwan, Bankura, and Rangpur, however, appear to be open to doubt.

3. *Character of the season.*—From the appended statement of district returns, it will be seen that out of the 44 districts from which estimates have been recieved, Dinajpur returns a bumper crop of 20 annas; Tippera and Saran return crops of 18 and 18⅔rd annas respectively, and 9 districts, viz., Rangpur, Pabna, Faridpur, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Balasore, Angul, and the Khondmals and Palamau, return an average crop of 16 annas or a little above 16 annas. From 22 districts, the crop is reported to vary from 12 to less than 16 annas, and from 10 districts, viz., Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore and Manbhum, it is reported to be less than 12 annas.

On comparing the estimates of this year, as received up to the middle of September, with those shown in last year's final report of the winter rice crop, it will appear that 11 out of the 44 districts, viz., Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Pabna, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore, and Singhbhum report a better crop than that of last year; 3 viz., Darbhanga, Angul and the Khondmals, and Lohardaga report equal crops, and 30 worse crops.

The arithmetical mean of the anna-estimates of outturn returned by district officers, reckoned with reference to areas, gives a 15-anna crop for these Provinces as a whole, and allowing for a tendency on the part of district officers to underestimate, it is thought safe to estimate the crop as a whole at 16 annas. The short crop in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions is balanced by crops above the average in North Bengal and North Bihar.

N. N. BANERJEI,
Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

Countersigned.

W. C. MACPHERSON,
Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 11*th October* 1895.

Preliminary Forecast of the Winter Rice Crop for 1895 (up to the middle of September).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan	Sadar	794,980	635,500	434,300	434,200	217,100	15	5	Burdwan, Satgachi, and Jamalpur have been partly benefited by the Eden canal water. On account of insufficient rain, there has been failure of cultivation in other thana jurisdictions. It is estimated that only one-half of the normal area is under cultivation.	It is difficult to believe that only one-half of the normal area has been cultivated.
	Kalna ...	276,480	224,000	128,000	128,000	96,000	12	5	Insufficient rainfall has been very unfavourable to the crop. The outturn is expected to be not even half of that of the last year, and one-fourth of the lands could not be cultivated.	
	Katwa ...	225,280	160,600	140,800	140,800	105,600	16	8	Owing to scanty rains about one-fourth of the lands could not be cultivated. Portions of the cultivated lands have been affected by deficient rainfall and late transplantation, which will decrease the year's outturn.	
	Raniganj	429,440	254,700	225,300	225,300	169,000	16	8	Both the decrease in area and outturn is due to late and insufficient rainfall. About one-fourth of the normal area has been left uncultivated.	
	District Total	1,725,080	1,283,800	928,400	928,300	587,700	15½	6¼		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Birbhum	Sadar	709,120	900,000	413,000	413,000	413,000	18	10	There was not sufficient rain during the time of transplantation, and some of the high lands have not been cultivated. There has been some rain since, and this may improve the outturn, though it will not be much above 10 annas taken altogether.	
	Rampurhat ...	412,800		241,000	241,000	241,000	18	10		
	District Total ...	1,121,920	900,000	654,000	654,000	654,000	18	10		
Bankura ...	Sadar	1,229,440	428,800	364,800	364,800	301,700	18	10	The decrease in area and estimated outturn is due to the insufficient rain of the year, specially in June and July 1895.	The decrease of area appears to be extraordinary.
	Vishnupur ...	448,000	214,000	185,600	185,000	70,000	16	7		
	District Total ...	1,677,440	642,800	559,400	549,800	371,700	17¼	9¾		
Midnapore	Sadar	2,120,960	1,229,100	760,000	756,900	700,000	17	11	The large decrease in area at the Sadar, Tamluk, and Ghatal subdivisions is due to the deficiency of rainfall at the sowing time. In low lands, specially in Contai, a larger area than that of last year has been brought under cultivation this year. The outturn is for the same reason likely to be worse than that of last year.	
	Tamluk	390,400	279,600	264,300	239,500	179,600	14	12		
	Contai	543,360	456,300	416,000	315,000	400,000	14	10		
	Ghatal	238,080	146,500	131,800	122,000	85,800	15	6		
	District Total ...	3,292,800	2,111,500	1,572,100	1,433,400	1,365,400	15	10½		
Hooghly ...	Sadar	282,860	176,800	141,400	141,400	[illegible]2,900	16	6	The insufficiency of rainfall this year is the cause of the decrease in the area under crops. A little more rain in September may yet do some good.	
	Serampore ...	219,520	160,000	100,500	95,000	49,000	14	8		
	Jahanabad ...	258,560	167,700	83,800	80,000	75,200	16	6		
	Howrah	110,720	69,800	61,800	39,100	32,700	15	11		
	Ulubaria	215,680	128,000	108,800	90,000	67,000	16	8		
	District Total ...	1,087,340	702,300	495,300	445,500	276,800	15	8		

24-Parganas	Sadar	533,760	468,700	303,900	293,900	203,000	16	11	The decrease in the area is due to scanty rainfall during the sowing season. The outturn is expected to be worse than that of the last year owing to want of rain.
	Barasat	313,600	183,400	117,100	108,000	87,000	14	8	
	Basirhat	230,400	192,900	142,500	213,600	142,500	16	12	
	Diamond Harbour	266,880	300,000	286,500	247,000	246,100	14	13	
	District Total ...	1,344,640	1,145,000	849,900	857,700	678,600	15½	11	
Nadia ..	Sadar	497,920	362,800	65,200	65,200	65,200	12	10	The decrease in area sown this year in the Ranaghat subdivision is due to some lands not having been sown for want of rainfall for transplantation. The decrease in the estimated outturn is also due to scanty rainfall, though there is every probability of increase in the outturn if there be rains in September and October.
	Kushtia	382,060	278,400	28,000	28,000	28,000	12	7	
	Meherpur	634,880	462,600	24,400	24,400	24,400	12	10	
	Ranaghat	273,280	199,200	12,800	12,800	11,000	16	10	
	District Total ...	1,788,160	1,303,000	130,400	130,400	128,600	12½	9½	
Murshidabad.	Sadar	586,240	395,100	82,000	82,200	57,400	12	8	The decrease in the estimated area and outturn is due to the deficiency of rainfall during the year.
	Kandi	405,760	279,800	189,900	188,800	142,400	16	10	
	Jangipur	381,440	310,600	40,300	42,300	32,000	12	7	
	District Total ...	1,373,440	985,500	312,200	313,300	231,800	14½	9	
Jessore ...	Sadar	568,960	304,000	166,400	160,000	150,000	16	10	The decrease in the total area sown this year is due to want of seasonable rainfall at the time of sowing. The decrease in the outturn is due to insufficient rainfall. The increase of area in the Magura subdivision is, the Subdivisional Officer explains, owing to favourable rainfall during the sowing season, but want of rain later on dried up the plants.
	Jhenida	304,000	204,800	64,000	64,000	64,000	14	8	
	Magura	272,000	171,500	99,600	78,000	89,600	16	10	
	Narail	311,680	187,500	128,000	128,000	128,000	18	18	
	Bangaon	415,360	240,000	130,000	100,000	72,000	14	8	
	District Total ...	1,872,000	1,116,800	578,000	530,000	503,600	16	11½	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Khulna ...	Sadar	1,006,336	293,400	228,600	228,600	228,600	17	13	The decrease in the year's area as compared with the normal area is in Satkhira alone, and it is perfectly certain that the area under winter rice in Satkhira is less this year owing to deficient rainfall. The Subdivisional Officer's estimate of decrease is 32,400 acres.	In the Census Report of 1891, the area of the district has been shown as 1,329,280 acres.
	Satkhira	814,643	299,5[illegible]0	232,400	232,400	200,000	17	10		
	Bagerhat	965,523	277,100	214,100	214,100	214,100	17	16		
	Area of boundary khals and rivers of the Sundarbans in this district.	317,440	......	......	......	......	......	......	The outturn is expected to be worse owing to want of seasonable rain.	
	District Total ...	3,103,942	870,000	675,100	675,100	642,700	17	13		
Rajshahi...	Sadar	381,760	386,700	196,300	1[illegible]0,500		18½			Return not received.
	Nator	383,520	402,100	249,300	189,700		16			
	Naugaon ...	355,920	297,100	224,300	223,500		16			
	District Total	1,491,200	1,085,900	672,900	612,700		17			

District	Subdivision								Remarks	
Dinajpur...	Sadar	2,080,640	1,377,600	1,090,400	1,003,400	1,005,400	12	20	The increase in the outturn is due to the proper distribution of rainfall of the year.	
	Thakurgaon ...	554,880	367,400	218,100	216,100	218,100	12	20		
	District Total ...	2,635,520	1,745,000	1,308,500	1,223,500	1,223 500	12	20		
Jalpaiguri	Sadar	1,072,000	557,500	312,400	281,800	307,400	14	15	The increase in area shown in column 4 is due to the opening out of the Duars. This year's outturn is expected to be better than that of the last year owing to seasonable rainfall.	The "normal area" shown in column 5 should be corrected.
	Alipur	823,680	447,400	170,600	157,900	151,700	13	15		
	District Total ...	1,895,680	1,004,900	483,000	439,700	459,100	13½	15		
Darjeeling	Whole district ...	744,960	189,400	67,800	69,100	69,100	14	14½	Owing to seasonable rainfall, the outturn is expected to be better.	
Rangpur ...	Sadar	730,240	486,800	365,100	260,000	365,100	14	16	The rainfall on the whole is satisfactory. Average outturn is expected. This year's favourable rainfall enabled the cultivators to cultivate a larger area than that of last year.	It is difficult to believe that the figures for area cultivated last year can have been correct, if this year's figures are correct.
	Kurigram	599,680	468,900	234,500	117,000	234,500				
	Gaibanda ...	486,400	371,200	281,600	234,700	253,000				
	Nilphamari ...	414,720	275,800	92,800	80,000	90,000				
	District Total ...	2,231,040	1,602,700	974,000	691,700	942,600	14	16		
Bogra ...	Whole district ...	927,343	421,000	250,000	300,000	300,000	18	12	The lateness of rain has much retarded the transplantation and sowing of the crop in proper time, and a sudden flood afterwards damaged those on the field. Transplantation is still going on, and the earlier ones look promising.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 929,280 acres.
Pabna ...	Sadar	564,480	423,000	350,000	409,000	409,000	14	16	Seasonable rainfall promises a good average crop.	
	Siraiganj	612,480	429,500	300,000	216,200	216,200	17	18		
	District Total ..	1,176,960	852,500	650,000	625,200	625,200	15	16½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Dacca ...	Sadar	810,240	465,100	243,500	243,100	243,500	16	16	Owing partly to the scanty rainfall at the time of growing and partly to the sudden rise of the rivers, which has damaged the crop to a certain extent, the outturn on an average is estimated to be less than in the previous year.	
	Manikganj ...	312,960	234,200	202,200	180,000	180,000	14	8		
	Munshiganj ...	247,040	128,000	61,000	61,000	61,000	14	16		
	Naraingani ...	410,240	280,400	70,400	69,000	69,000	16	14		
	District Total ...	1,780,480	997,700	577,100	553,100	553,500	15	13¾		
Mymensingh.	Sadar	1,183,360	697,000	282,200	282,200	282,200	15	15		
	Netrakona ...	588,960	284,500	180,000	180,000	180,000	16	14		
	Kishoreganj ...	476,160	264,000	135,200	135,200	135,200	14	16		
	Jamalpur	834,960	627,200	304,000	304,000	304,000	16	16		
	Tangail	679,040	533,000	205,000	205,000	205,000	16	14	The outturn is worse than that of last year, as there was sudden rise of water after transplantation.	
	District Total ...	4,052,480	2,405,700	1,106,400	1,106,400	1,106,400	15⅖	15		

Faridpur...	Sadar	550,400	385,300	289,000	280,000	289,000	16	14	In Madaripur, which abounds in low lands, the crop is expected to be bumper, but in Sadar and Goalundo it is expected to be below the average owing to flood being lower and of less duration than last year, and to untimely and insufficient rainfall during sowing season, and damage done by early floods to some low tracts in thanas Kotowali and Ainpur.
	Madaripur... ...	636,160	416,800	324,000	320,000	324,000	20	20	
	Goalundo	273,920	205,400	187,000	187,000	187,000	16	12	
	District Total ...	1,460,480	1,007,500	750,000	737,000	741,000	18	16	
Backergunge.	Sadar	711,040	446,700	256,000	256,000	256,000	16	14	In Bhola, prospects of the crop are for the present not very good owing to deficient rainfall. The damage done can, however, be repaired by an average fall of rain to the end of October. Elsewhere a good crop may be expected.
	Patuakhali ...	787,840	320,200	224,000	224,000	224,000	16	16	
	Pirojpur	442,880	328,[illegible]00	236,800	236,800	236,800	16	16	
	Bhola	393,600	256,100	160,000	160,000	160,000	16	8	
	District Total ...	2,335,360	1,343,200	876,800	876,800	876,800	16	13½	
Tippera ...	Sadar	730,880	547,800	383,800	359,400	345,300	20	18	The decrease in the area sown this year is due to the fact that there were bumper rice crops last year and there is plenty of rice in stock, and therefore lands under this crop last year have this year been sown with jute. The crop is a good one, though not extraordinarily good like last year's.
	Brahmanbaria ...	492,160	353,900	2.9,700	250,000	250,000	18	18	
	Chandpur ...	371,200	265,600	192,000	192,000	192,000	20	18	
	District Total ...	1,594,240	1,167,300	805,000	801,400	787,300	19½	18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Noakhali	Sadar	830,720	640,000	426,200	400,000	426,200	16	14	For want of sufficient rain at the time of transplantation, the outturn is estimated to be below the average.	
	Fenny	222,080	178,800	137,900	137,900	137,900	20	16		
	District Total ...	1,052,800	818,800	564,100	537,900	564,100	17	15		
Chittagong	Sadar	1,040,640	416,000	400,700	400,700	400,700	18	14	The decrease in the outturn is due to insufficient and want of timely rainfall this year.	From the Census Report of 1891, it appears that the area of the district is 1,640,320 acres.
	Cox's Bazar ...	599,680	90,600	85,200	85,200	85,200	18	14		
	District Total ...	1,594,841	506,600	485,900	485,900	485,900	18	14		

Patna ...	Sadar	392,960	998,500	109,700	108,600	109,000	14½	16	Deficient rainfall is the cause of the smaller area sown and lower estimate in Barh. In the other subdivisions the rainfall has been just enough for the purposes of this crop.	
	Barh	336,640		76,900	76,300	67,600	16	12		
	Bihar	507,520		225,500	225,500	225,000	17	16		
	Dinapore	91,520		33,300	33,300	33,300	16	17		
	District Total ...	1,328,640	993,500	445,300	443,700	423,900	16	15½		
Gaya ...	Sadar	1,219,200	917,900	496,000	496,000	496,000	16	12	The rainfall has been scanty at times and not uniformly distributed, and there has latterly been a prolonged break. Hence the estimated outturn is under the average.	
	Nawada	611,200	489,600	366,700	370,000	370,000	14	14		
	Jahanabad ...	337,840	321,000	208,000	210,000	210,000	18	16		
	Aurangabad ...	797,440	478,100	215,000	225,000	227,000	16	18		
	District Total ...	3,015,680	2,207,500	1,285,700	1,301,000	1,303,000	16	15		
Shahabad	Arrah	585,600	487,400	373,300	200,900	200,600	14	12	Owing to scanty rain at the beginning of the season, the area sown has been less than the normal, an outturn of 12 annas is expected if it rains in *Hathia*.	
	Buxar	426,240	217,900	126,000	128,000	128,600	16	16	If the rain continues favourable a 16-anna crop is expected.	
	Sasaram	955,520	382,500	242,500	241,500	241,000	16	12	Owing to scanty rainfall in *Asar* (June) last a smaller area was sown with winter rice.	
	Bhabhua	832,640	624,600	312,300	227,700	212,000	14	10	The outturn is estimated at 10 annas owing to scanty rainfall at the beginning of the season, which also accounts for the deficiency in the area sown. The prospect of winter rice is at present promising, and a few good showers now would give an average outturn.	The Collector should have returned 16 annas which denotes an average crop.
	District Total ...	2,800,000	1,712,400	1,054,600	798,700	782,200	15	12½		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Saran ...	Sadar	659,840	561,500	144,000	144,000	144,000	20	18	The increase in outturn is due to favourable rainfall.	
	Siwan	530,560	450,000	170,000	197,200	180,000	16	20		
	Gopalganj ...	507,520	371,000	117,600	117,600	117,600	16	18		
	District Total ...	1,697,920	1,382,500	431,600	458,800	441,600	17⅓	18⅔		
Champaran	Sadar	971,520	654,000	229,000	229,000	229,000	15	15	Owing to timely rainfall a better outturn is expected this year.	
	Bettiah	1,288,320	768,000	448,000	448,000	448,000	14	16		
	District Total ...	2,259,840	1,422,000	677,000	677,000	677,000	14½	15½		
Musaffarpur.	Sadar	779,520	614,000	272,000	272,000	272,000	12	16	The weather having been favourable throughout the year, the outturn is estimated to be 16 annas.	
	Hajipur	493,440	338,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	11	16		
	Sitamarhi	648,960	493,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	14	16		
	District Total ...	1,921,920	1,445,000	722,000	722,000	722,000	13	16		
Darbhanga	Sadar	782,080	594,600	375,000	281,300	281,300	16	16	The increase in area in the Madhubani subdivision is due to favourable rainfall at the time of cultivation.	
	Samastipur ..	488,960	391,000	165,800	125,000	125,000	14	14		
	Madhubani ...	863,360	834,500	651,700	605,000	630,000	16	16		
	District Total ...	2,134,400	1,820,100	1,192,500	1,011,300	1,036,300	15⅓	15⅓		

Monghyr ...	Sadar	997,760	698,200	279,000	279,000	279,000	16	16	In Begusarai a larger area has been sown owing to favourable weather. There has been rather scanty rainfall in Jamui, and the outturn there is estimated to be about 12 annas only. In the other two subdivisions, the season is favourable, and the outturn is estimated at 16 annas.
	Jamui	1,019,520	515,300	364,300	364,000	364,000	16	12	
	Begusarai ...	492,160	369,300	14,700	14,600	14,700	14	16	
	District Total ...	2,519,440	1,582,800	658,000	657,600	657,700	16	14	
Bhagalpur	Sadar	597,760	464,000	250,100	270,000	250,000	15	16	The prospects of the winter rice crop are good, but more rain is wanted in some parts of the district. Owing to the transfer of thana Bengorg from Supaul to Madhipura, there are differences in the figures against those two subdivisions.
	Banka	756,480	588,000	527,400	527,400	527,400	16	16	
	Madhipura ...	750,080	598,000	318,800	318,800	318,800	18	16	
	Supaul	600,320	447,000	202,000	202,000	202,000	15	20	
	District Total ...	2,704,640	2,097,000	1,298,200	1,298,200	1,298,200	17¼	16¾	
Purnea ...	Sadar	1,645,440	790,000	280,000	282,000	282,000	16	10	In the Sadar subdivision, the rainfall has been very scanty, and hence an outturn of only 10 annas or less is expected. Even if there be favourable rainfall hereafter, it will not exceed more than 12 annas. In the Kishanganj subdivision, an average outturn is expected if there be favourable rainfall hereafter. In the Araria subdivision, the rainfall has been well distributed: hence an average outturn is expected.
	Kishanganj ...	861,440	530,000	240,000	240,900	240,900	18	16	
	Araria	688,640	410,000	320,000	320,000	320,000	16	16	
	District Total ...	3,195,520	1,730,000	840,000	842,900	842,900	16¾	14	
Malda ...	Whole district	1,217,000	811,500	265,000	265,000	265,000	16	12	Owing to the deficiency of timely rainfall, the outturn is not expected to be more than 12 annas.
Sonthal Parganas.	Dumka	914,560	422,200	181,800	181,800	181,800	18	14	Sufficient rain did not fall to enable all lands to be transplanted, and the rains were not evenly distributed. Heavy recent fall of rain has probably saved all the rice that has been transplanted.
	Deoghar	610,560	165,100	69,100	69,100	65,000	16	12	
	Godda	618,880	432,000	74,300	74,300	40,000	16	8	
	Jamtara	445,440	124,800	64,000	64,000	48,000	20	12	
	Pakour	437,120	327,000	263,400	262,400	269,400	20	12	
	Rajmahal	473,600	355,200	243,500	243,000	213,000	12	12	
	District Total ...	3,500,160	1,827,200	895,400	894,600	840,200	17	12	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
DISTRICT.	Subdivision.	Total area of subdivision in acres.	Total area estimated to be under cultivation in acres.	Approximate normal area under winter rice in acres.	Approximate area under last year's winter rice in acres.	Estimated area under this year's winter rice in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
							Annas.	Annas.		
Cuttack ...	Sadar	901,120	393,100	389,400	358,700	341,900	16	14	The area this year is less than in the last year on account of scanty rainfall at the time of sowing in the Sadar subdivision. The falling off from the normal area is due to the smaller area sown in Kendrapara and Sadar. The former is liable to floods, and the latter has had scanty rainfall. The outturn is estimated to be better than that of last year owing to timely rainfall after sowing.	
	Jajpur	706,500	320,700	288,000	288,000	288,000	11	16		
	Kendrapara ...	643,200	410,200	327,700	298,000	300,000	12	16		
	Banki	74,240	37,200	23,000	23,000	23,000	14	14		
	District Total ...	2,325,120	1,161,200	1,028,100	967,700	952,900	13	15		
Balasore ...	Sadar	741,120	448,000	409,600	353,100	353,100	15	16	The increase in the outturn is due to seasonable rain.	
	Bhadrak	581,120	389,100	300,800	300,800	300,800	13	16		
	District Total ...	1,322,240	837,100	710,400	653,900	653,900	14	16		
Angul and Khondmals.	Whole district ...	1,075,840	346,300	123,600	124,000	126,500	16	16	There has been regular and favourable monsoon rain, and the rice crop is expected to be full, or 16 annas. Entry in column 7 includes approximate area of new cultivation in Angul in 1895.	

Puri ...	Sadar	979,200	408,800	323,500	320,000	320,000	16	14	The increase in area in columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 is due to the fact that the Ekrajat lands of the Puri temple, which were omitted from last year's return, have been included in this return. The decrease of the estimated outturn is due to the entire crop of two large tracts in the Sadar subdivision having been washed away by high flood.
	Khurda	603,520	351,500	180,900	180,600	180,600	16	16	
	District Total ...	1,582,720	812,300	504,400	500,600	500,600	16	14½	
Hazaribagh.	Sadar	2,929,000	1,659,300	666,000	666,000	666,000	16	16	Owing to insufficient rains, the outturn is expected to be less than the average.
	Giridih	1,565,440	819,200	448,600	448,600	448,600	16	12	
	District Total ...	4,493,440	2,478,500	1,114,600	1,114,600	1,114,600	16	14	
Lohardaga	Whole district ...	4,560,690	2,588,300	1,491,700	1,491,700	1,491,700	16	16	
Palamau ...	Whole district ...	3,139,200	768,000	320,000	268,600	300,000	18 to 20	16	The increase in area is due to timely rain. The prospects so far are good, but more rain is badly wanted, and if it does not come, the outturn will be very seriously affected.
Manbhum	Sadar	2,140,160	784,200	354,300	354,300	354,300	16	10	The decrease in outturn is due to insufficient rainfall from the beginning of the transplanting season.
	Gobindpur ...	513,920	171,300	114,200	114,200	114,200	16	10	
	District Total	2,654,080	955,500	468,500	468,500	468,500	16	10	
Singhbhum	Whole district ...	2,441,920	1,152,100	895,200	884,300	845,200	14½	15	Rain is wanted.
	Total for all Bengal exclusive of Rajshahi.	93,718,968	55,613,800	31,396,200	31,416,000	29,969,330	17*	16*	*Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

Statement of rainfall from May to 14th September 1895.

Division and District.		May 1895.		June 1895.		July 1895.		August 1895.		Up to 14th September 1895.	
		Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.	Normal average.	Actual rainfall.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan.	Burdwan	4·57	4·27	8·76	7·49	11·36	9·45	12·48	8·60	4·24	2·13
	Birbhum	3 48	3·03	10·64	8·66	12·67	10·26	12·94	7·72	5·78	4·10
	Bankura	3·63	2·46	10·84	9·05	13·29	13 85	13·73	9·17	4·30	2·16
	Midnapore	5·04	3·20	9·46	10·56	13·32	7·41	13·87	8·84	4·73	2·14
	Hooghly	5·31	4·74	9·42	8·10	12·45	6·67	13·13	9·66	4·81	2·71
	Howrah	5·71	3·55	9·47	8·80	13·03	6 14	12·89	9·20	4·74	2·38
Presidency.	24-Parganas ..	5·62	4 08	10·18	11·18	13·15	6·41	13·17	9·33	5·26	1·41
	Nadia	6·37	6·32	9·72	6·17	10·24	6·76	12·03	7·51	4·54	2·11
	Murshidabad ...	5·26	1·89	9 13	5·39	10·88	7·81	11·88	6·76	5·31	4·05
	Jessore	6·90	8·90	11·77	7·50	10·19	7·55	11·72	8·22	4·49	2·01
	Khulna	6·61	9·18	13·23	9·10	12·86	7·72	12·35	9·44	5·29	2 43
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	5·87	6·07	11·29	6·83	11·59	10·00	10·90	7·86	5·80	5·50
	Dinajpur	6·10	4·93	13·62	6·43	12·13	15·86	12·02	12·08	6·74	5·59
	Jalpaiguri	11·96	19·37	28·42	7·66	25·66	48·90	24·94	3 ·60	11·50	7·73
	Darjeeling	10·85	16·67	29·11	16·79	34 85	39·39	27·15	38 40	9·54	9 67
	Rangpur	11·23	6·10	21·30	7·85	13·99	26·14	12·07	..	7·04	11·84
	Bogra	7·79	6·86	12·77	6·47	12·75	13·14	11 63	8·79	4·95	7·06
	Pabna	7·11	8·78	11·15	5·79	10·75	7·64	12·00	9·69	5·05	4·46
Dacca.	Dacca	8·86	10·30	13·25	6 35	14·12	7·70	13·11	11·29	5·71	4·88
	Mymensingh ..	9·70	8·03	17·60	6 34	13·59	18·04	13·88	15·50	6·29	9·51
	Faridpur	8·59	11·37	12·55	5·60	11·90	10·91	12·08	8·51	4 87	3·87
	Backergunge ...	7·66	9·70	19·20	8·06	17·98	11·09	15·01	13·05	6·05	2·95
Chittagong.	Tippera	10·13	14·11	16·45	7·06	13·82	8·55	15·97	14·02	5·91	5·76
	Noakhali	10·39	16·89	27 32	14·.1	23·27	19·87	24·67	24·60	8·94	5·44
	Chittagong	10·00	10·51	29·63	14·08	31·06	24·02	23·45	18·10	8·36	....
	South Lushai Hills	10·13	17·83	18·91	9·99	10·04	12·68	18·44	18·34	6·63	5·60
Patna.	Patna	2·09	0·93	6·24	6·99	11·95	9·87	10·48	12·08	3·61	1·11
	Gaya	1·77	0·38	5·63	5·15	12·23	11·64	11·73	10·01	3·81	2·59
	Shahabad	1·32	0·55	5·20	4·07	11·30	15·73	11·51	11·20	3 97	1·61
	Saran	2 00	1·93	6 12	7 90	12·18	11·59	10·29	14·19	3·60	3·43
	Champaran ...	2·50	3·90	8 19	10·69	11·57	16·52	11·94	12·38	3·76	6·59
	Muzaffarpur	2·46	2·86	7·43	6·03	11·42	18·96	10·68	10·56	3·98	...
	Darbhanga	2·63	2·69	8·03	3·15	11·59	13·12	10·75	14·29	4 98	6·15
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	2·33	1·22	6·43	4·55	12·07	14·09	11·35	10·22	4·57	1·36
	Bhagalpur	3·41	1·89	8·37	4·12	11·04	14·90	11·35	12·58	5·22	3·37
	Purnea	5·58	4·82	13·17	5·28	15·45	20·30	14·77	14 5.	8 27	6 19
	Malda	4·40	2·17	11·86	4·34	11·99	12·61	12·02	13·00	6·62	1·16
	Sonthal Parganas	3·84	2·24	8·95	6·42	12·86	11·91	11·92	9·58	5·58	1·98
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	3·59	1·72	9·56	20·48	12·31	8·70	11·30	16·93	4·84	......
	Balasore	4·75	1·99	8·40	15·17	13·01	......	11·41	9·62	5·22	.....
	Angul and Khondmals	...	.....	......	......	.....	......	...	. ...	.....	. ...
	Puri	2·72	1·50	8·42	21·60	11·99	.	11·88	12·81	5·19	......
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	2·46	1·89	8·17	9·36	13·52	12·20	13·58	.... .	4·91	......
	Lohardaga ...	2·85	2·01	8·24	8·60	13·11	10·93	14·70	12 02	5·40	... .
	Palamau	1·41	0·96	6·01	5·65	12·56	10·06	11 56	7·34	4·63	0·32
	Manbhum	2·77	2·61	8·08	7·71	12·07	12·51	13·20	7·49	4·37	2·00
	Singhbhum	4·17	0·95	8·30	10·98	14·27	14·33	13·83	8·73	4·88	0·36

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESS OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—R. & P. W. CESS—No. 683T.—F.

Darjeeling, the 17th October 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Board of Revenue on the Road and Public Works Cess operations for the year 1894-95.

THE Road and Public Works cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts where the Bengal Cess Act IX of 1880 is in force, except in Backergunge, where they were only levied at the rate of ¾ of an anna. This was remarked upon in the Resolution on the report for 1893-94, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the new District Board of Backergunge decided to levy the maximum rate during the current year.

2. The following statement exhibits the main results of the working of the Cess Act during the past two years:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs	Rs.
1.	Current demand	82,35,859	83,21,993
2.	Arrear "	15,02,319	14,85,984
3.	Total "	97,38,178	98,07,977
4.	Deduct advance collections made in previous year	2,82,139	2,76,640
5.	Net demand	94,56,039	95,31,337
6.	Total collections	82,12,800	82,58,755
7.	Remissions	20,404	27,571
8.	Net balance (a)	14,82,876	15,17,286
9.	Percentage of total collections on current demand	99 6	99·2
10.	Percentage of current collections on current demand	84·6	84·8
11.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand	80·4	77·9
12.	Number of revenue-paying estates assessed	2,16,865	2,22,130
13.	Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed	1,84,753	1,58,042
14.	Number of tenures assessed ...	13,24,266	13,48,052
15.	Number of recorded shareholders in estates	13,70,023	13,94,559
16.	Number of recorded shareholders in tenures	23,90,237	24,17,364
17.	Current demand of land revenue ...	3,81,14,964	3,81,98,931

3. The initial arrear demand for the year under review as given above is larger than the net closing balance shown for the previous year by Rs. 3,108, the difference being due to adjustment and correction of accounts, revaluation of rent-free lands with retrospective effect, revision of assessments and transfers of estates. The total collections show an increase of Rs. 45,955 over the figures of the previous year, but owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 34,410.

(a) Excluding advance collections made during the year on account of future years.

4. The following districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90, and of arrear collections above 80, during the year:—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand. Standard 90 per cent.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand. Standard 80 per cent.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Darjeeling ...	99·6	99·9	99·8	100·	100·	100·
Jalpaiguri ..	99·3	91·6	99·5	100·	99·	100·
Puri ...	98·	97·9	97·3	90·4	93·1	91·
Hazaribagh ...	97·44	96·	96·1	100·	99·7	99·9
Malda	94·8	97·4	90·2	99·3	99·7	99·9
Bogra ...	94·74	91·9	94·8	100·	100·	100·
Mymensingh ...	93·5	93·1	92·	98·8	95·6	93·4
Nadia ...	93·4	90·	94·3	97·1	91·7	98·9
Noakhali ...	93·27	90 8	97·6	92·4	84·8	99·3
Balasore	93 1	95·4	93·8	82·3	71·3	92·2
Rangpur ...	93·02	93·	93·4	94·6	94·9	96·3
Birbhum	92·7	95·	94·7	89·3	95·1	95·6
Dinajpur ...	92·6	92 3	92·3	99·7	99·6	99·5
Chittagong ...	92·3	91·5	91 1	98 8	96·5	95·9
Bhagalpur ...	92·	89 2	91·5	89·5	80·7	80·
Khulna ...	91·2	90·5	88·1	90·2	85·5	84·4
Dacca ...	90·6	87·3	90·5	92·4	90·4	93·5

All of these except Balasore, Bhagalpur, and Dacca showed equally good results in the previous year. In arrear collections the standard has been attained by all the districts mentioned in the foregoing list, except Balasore, during all the past three years, while in current collections Bhagalpur, Khulna, and Dacca fell below it in one year. The results are creditable to the officers concerned.

5. Only one district (Singhbhum) is placed in the second class, *i.e.*, collected more than 90 per cent. of the current demand and less than 80 per cent. of the arrear demand. That arrear demand was mostly fictitious, so that for practical purposes Singhbhum may count as included in the first class.

6. In the districts of the third class mentioned below the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections rose above 80 per cent.—

District.	Percentage of current collections on current demand. Standard 90 per cent			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand. Standard 80 per cent.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Manbhum ...	68·	92·4	59·2	98·6	99·5	99·9
Faridpur ...	74·5	76·	78 8	94·1	86·2	85·5
Patna ...	79·5	78·9	77·2	89 8	94·	89·4
Champaran ...	81·5	86·6	69·6	97·6	98·6	99·3
Monghyr ...	82·1	81·8	81·5	82·6	87·1	86·8
Midnapore ...	83 1	76·4	72·	91·9	89·	76·5
24-Parganas ...	84·	86·4	85·1	91·5	91·5	91·9
Jessore ...	84·5	77·5	77·9	93·2	89·	81·1
Lohardaga ...	84·5	82·3	88 8	100·	100·	100·
Backergunge ...	85 3	84·5	87·1	99·5	99·6	98·8
Pabna ...	86·4	87 1	89·2	88 2	95·	93·8
Rajshahi ...	87·1	84·2	82·	97·	89·1	92·6
Palamau ...	88 3	92·4	87·3	100·	99·8	99·9
Tippera ...	88·6	83·4	92·1	90·5	87·8	97·1

Midnapore is the only district which failed to reach the standard for arrear collections throughout the three years; but in current collections all the districts show short percentages throughout the period, except Manbhum, Palamau and Tippera for one year. Midnapore and Tippera, though still under the prescribed standard, show an improvement over the results of 1893-94. The districts of Manbhum and Palamau have fallen off during the year in respect of the prescribed standard of current collections, while the districts which show a material improvement as compared with 1893-94 are Midnapore, Jessore, and Tippera. The percentages are specially low in the first three districts mentioned in the table. The short collections in Manbhum are adequately accounted for by the fact of the Pachete Raja, whose property is being taken over as an encumbered estate, having fallen into arrear with his cesses. In Faridpur it is explained that the order to assess at the increased rate fixed at the revaluation was received too late to permit of the realization of the increased demand in time. Both in this district and in Backergunge there was distress from the floods of 1893, and this must have affected the collections. It is observed, however, that Backergunge shows an improvement over the previous year. In explanation of the short collections in Patna, it is stated that the opium weighments began after the close of the year, and thus the raiyats who pay their rents from what they get for their opium were unable to meet their landlords' dues within the year. This is an instance of the fallacy of using a general cause to explain a particular effect; and in any case it does not excuse the zamindars for delay in paying their cesses. The poor results in Champaran are attributed to default by some of the principal land-holders and zamindars; in Monghyr to floods and to the fact that a large sum (Rs. 7,474) collected on the 31st March could not be credited in the treasury, that day being a Sunday; in Jessore, which shows an improvement as compared with the previous two years, to the non-payment by certain Rajas, and the difficulty in realising cesses due from rent-free tenures; in the 24-Parganas, Pabna, and Rajshahi to the effect of the 15 days' grace allowed for payments; and in Lohardaga and Palamau to the fact that the last kist fell due on the 28th March, and no coercive measures could be adopted till after the close of the year. These two latter excuses, like the one noticed above, apply to all districts in all years, and afford no explanation of default in any particular year. It was observed in last year's Resolution that by a simple arrangement the amounts affected by the 15 days' grace might be eliminated from the returns, and a test of efficiency laid down to which no exception could be taken. The Board undertake to give effect to this in the current year; but they omit to explain why they have not done so in the year under review.

7. The districts of the fourth or lowest class, in which both the current and arrear collections fell short of the standards prescribed, were—

DISTRICT.	Percentage of current collections on current demand. Standard 90 per cent.			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand. Standard 80 per cent.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Saran ...	62·5	70·7	70·7	71·8	82·9	82·1
Hooghly ...	65·6	70·5	68·8	72·6	83·6	80·7
Muzaffarpur ...	68·5	72·1	77·1	78·5	76·4	82·3
Gaya ...	77·4	75·7	80·2	54·8	53·	68·5
Bankura ...	82·5	78·2	80·6	54·4	48·4	53·1
Cuttack ...	84·8	81·3	87·8	75·37	83·2	60·
Murshidabad ...	86·5	85·3	87·3	60·6	53·9	49·3
Darbhanga ...	87·3	86·7	86·	76·6	78·2	76·9
Purnea ...	88·7	86·4	81·1	73·2	99·1	99·1
Shahabad ...	89·5	89·2	93·2	52·1	67·6	71·8
Burdwan ...	89·9	89·1	88·6	43·8	56·1	50·7

Except for two years in Saran, Hooghly and Purnea, and one year in Cuttack in the case of arrear collections, and for one year in Shahabad in the case of current collections, all the districts mentioned in the foregoing table have fallen short of the prescribed standards during the three years. The districts of Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Darbhanga, Shahabad, Burdwan, Bankura, and Murshidabad were unfavourably noticed in 1893-94. None of these have yet attained the prescribed standard, though in the year under review, Gaya, Bankura, and Murshidabad show an improvement in both current and arrear collections. Muzaffarpur is better in arrear collections, but worse in current collections, while Darbhanga, Shahabad and Burdwan have fallen off in arrear collections and improved slightly in current collections. No specific reason is assigned for the bad collections in Saran, regarding which it is merely remarked that "the Collector has taken measures to improve collections in future by a more stringent working of the certificate procedure." The short collections in Hooghly are attributed, among other causes, to the fact that at the recent revaluation rent-free holdings paying cess up to Re. 1 per annum were included in the estates within which they were situated; and the holders were ordered not to pay cesses direct, but the zamindars did not receive notice in regard to these holdings, and were not aware what additional cess they had to collect and pay on account of them. The reasons ascribed for the poor results in Muzaffarpur are (*a*) that owing to the cadastral survey the raiyats attempted to reduce their rents and the proprietors refused to accept the diminished rent offered; and (*b*) that the money-lenders after a favourable harvest tried to recover from the raiyats sums lent in previous years. As the Board remark, the reference to the cadastral survey can scarcely be correct, as the collections in this district have all along been bad. In Gaya the failure of the 7-annas share of the Tikari estate to pay within the year, owing to the illness and death of the proprietor, the confusion in the cess accounts, and the tendency of the people to defer payment in consequence of the legal opinion that three years is the outside limit within which arrears of cess can be recovered, are said to have affected the collections. The last excuse, however, amounts to an admission that the collection of arrears is delayed till the arrears become barred. The collections suffered in Bankura, as a large number of petty rent-free tenures could not be traced. The reasons assigned for the bad collections in Murshidabad are the difficulty in tracing owners of rent-free tenures and their property, and the impracticability of taking coercive measures during the year. In Darbhanga and Burdwan it is explained that the majority of proprietors are not inclined to pay till their property is in imminent danger of sale for arrears. In Shahabad the poor results are ascribed to a late and deficient harvest and to the non-payment within the year of cesses by certain large zamindars, the last excuse indicating a want of activity in the Collector's establishment. The falling off in arrear collections in Cuttack is explained by the Collector to be due to the fact "that no certificates (for petty demands) were issued during the year, as under the Board's Circular order No. 1 of June 1889 they are to be issued once in two or three years only." The Board should have pointed out that this circular is misquoted by the Collector in two ways: it makes no reference to a delay of three years, and only authorises postponement of the issue of certificates till the next kist in some cases, and the next year in other cases, the object being to give the Collector discretion, in the case of petty demands, to allow them to accumulate before issuing certificates, so as to avoid harassing the people and imposing costs out of proportion to the sums due. It involves no such procedure as the omission to issue any certificates for small sums during one year rather than another; for the Collector should have issued them in 1894-95 for the small debts of 1893-94 not wiped off by payments in the second year, just as in 1893-94 he should have issued them for the small arrears of 1892-93. The Collector of Mymensingh appeared to have shared the same erroneous impression as that of the Collector of Cuttack, and to have added to it the idea that Board's Circular No. 1 of September 1887, which directs that certificates should not issue as a rule during the rains, added a further postponement of six months. It is obvious that by this interpretation all small arrears would run a great risk of being barred by the three years' limitation.

8. Arrears to the extent of Rs. 27,772 became barred by limitation in 10 districts, Gaya heading the list with Rs. 23,453, followed by Darbhanga (Rs. 1,628) and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 1,442). The omission to realize was due in Gaya partly to confusion in the cess accounts dating from 1889, which ought to have been detected long before this, and partly to lax supervision in the cess collection office, and in Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur apparently to the neglect to file certificates in time. In all these cases the explanation is unsatisfactory.

9. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realization of the cases during the last two years:—

	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	39,294	36,672
Filed during the year	76,034	85,914
Total for disposal	1,15,328	1,22,586
Cancelled on objection	1,409	1,042
Struck off	4,115	6,406
Fully discharged	73,158	74,521
Pending at close of year	36,646	40,617
Sales effected	1,087	1,105
Sales set aside	62	32

The number of cases for disposal was larger than in the previous year; the number disposed of was also greater; but as disposals did not keep pace with institutions, the number pending at the close of the year was larger than in the preceding year. The largest number of certificates was filed in the districts of Hooghly (7,913), Gaya (6,883), Saran (6,097), Darbhanga (5,726), Muzaffarpur (5,210), Chittagong (5,164), and the 24-Parganas (3,567). Various causes, some of which are of no permanent importance, are assigned in the Board's report for the increase in the number of cases pending in several districts. The Commissioner of the Presidency Division hits a blot in the procedure where he remarks on the fact that the Deputy Collectors in charge of the Road Cess and Certificate Departments leave too much to their subordinates and do not watch cases themselves. The amendment of the Certificate Procedure Act has led to the framing of new orders, under which the issue of registered post-card notices will be more frequent; and this rule, combined with the revision of the Tauzi Procedure and the creation of the Arrear Collection Department, will necessitate a modification of the Board's circulars of September 1887 and June 1889.

10. The only district in which a complete revaluation was brought to a close during the year was Burdwan. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, Bogra, Dacca, Faridpur, Chittagong, Shahabad, Saran, Monghyr and Puri. The revaluation operations in Burdwan, which had extended over six years, resulted in a valuation of Rs. 66,37,823, against Rs. 62,47,486 at the previous valuation, giving an increase of 6 per cent., or nearly Rs. 19,000, in the annual demand. The increase in the year under review was, however, only Rs. 2,000, as the revaluation was not finished till November 1894. The total cost of the revaluation amounted to Rs. 63,730, or 3⅓ years' purchase of the increase obtained in the annual demand. The only districts in which the revaluation has resulted in a decrease were Chittagong and Saran. It is highly creditable to the Cess Deputy Collector of Monghyr, Babu Atul Chunder Kerr, that he should have finished the revaluation work in that district within a year, and with little or no harassment to the people concerned. Statement VII attached to the Board's Report shows that valuation or revaluation work was in progress in 18 districts when the year closed. In one of these districts, Bankura, the revaluation operations had been completed, but no completion report had been received.

11. Statement VI, appended to the Report, compares the gross rental in each district for 1894-95 calculated from the returns under the Cess Act, with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first

introduced, and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results for the Province are as follows:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto ditto in 1893-94	15,11,74,604
Ditto ditto in 1894-95	15,36,83,959

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 2,25,15,527, or 17·1 per cent. on the rental when the road cess was introduced. Only five districts show a decrease of gross rental in 1894-95 as compared with the gross rental at the first assessment, the decrease being due in four cases to the transfer of portions of these districts to others, and in one case to diluvion.

12. The names of the Deputy Collectors whose work is favourably noticed by the Board will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the Board for their careful and efficient administration of the Department during the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 21*st October*, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. *Aman* crop is suffering badly for want of rain. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 2·12, Contai ·04, Ghatal ·35. Weather getting cooler. Prospect of *aman* paddy good in the Sadar subdivision. More rain wanted in the Contai, Tamluk and Ghatal subdivisions. Paddy is said to be withering in Ghatal. Indigo and *rabi* are being sown. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	24	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *aman* fair. There has been no rain this week, and some of the *aman* paddy is doing badly in consequence. Harvesting of jute completed in Diamond Harbour, but continues in other subdivisions. Ploughing and sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	17	7	
Diamond Harbour	17	8	

Murshidabad.—Report not received.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna nil, Bagerhat nil, Satkhira ·11. Weather cooler at night. Harvesting of jute is all but over. Cultivation of land for *rabi* crops has commenced in the Bagerhat subdivision. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	16 to 21	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	22	2	
Satkhira	16	0	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool. Standing crops good. *Bhadoi* is being reaped. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease, and no complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·18. Weather hot during day, but cool early in the morning and late at night. Transplantation of *aman* finished. Steeping of jute still going on in places. Prospects generally favourable. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. Cattle-disease is gradually disappearing in the Nilphamari subdivision.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot at day, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* paddy generally good. Land is being prepared for *rabi* crops. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and at Sirajganj 15 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Weather cooler. Rain needed for *aman* crop. Lands being prepared for *rabi* crops. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy fair, but a shower of rain would be beneficial both to the paddy and the *rabi* crops. Common rice sells from 17 to 21 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. Winter rice dying on high lands, and supply of water in reservoirs giving out. *Rabi* also suffering. Sugarcane—pressing has begun. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers against an average of 14¾ seers a rupee.

Champaran.—No rainfall at Motihari. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of *aghani* generally good.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Rice on high lands suffering. Prospects otherwise favourable. Rain urgently needed both for paddy crop and for *rabi* cultivation. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall at Sadar ·04, Banka, Madhipura and Supaul nil. More rain wanted. Prospects on the whole seem to be fair. Price of common rice at Sadar 18 seers 15 chitaks per rupee. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* paddy on high lands is drying up for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Common rice selling at 19 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Harvesting of *beali* nearly finished; average outturn of late *beali* estimated at 15 annas. *Sarad* in ear and attaining maturity. Rain wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	22	5	per rupee.
Jajpur	29	8	
Kendrapara	27	14	
Banki	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar nil, Giridi ·29. Rain badly wanted in the Giridi subdivision. Prospects of paddy generally fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Fodder plentiful. Common rice selling at Sadar 16 seers and Giridi 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was little rain during the week. More rain is generally required. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the winter rice crop is suffering severely for want of rain, and in parts of Bihar, especially in the Gaya district, the rice in the high lands is said to be withering. In parts of Bihar rain is also needed for the *rabi* sowings. Cattle-disease in the Nilphamari subdivision of Rangpur is abating. Elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice continues generally steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 22nd October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (*RETAIL*) OF FOOD-GRAINS, FIREWOOD AND SALT IN THE HEAD-QUARTERS STATION BAZARS OF THE DISTRICTS OF BENGAL DURING THE FORTNIGHT ENDING THE 15TH OCTOBER 1895.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grain

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	
BENGAL.											
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Burdwan Division. 1	Burdwan ...	13 8	13 4	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 0	12 6	
2	Birbhum ...	15 12	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	12 0	
3	Bankura ...	15 8	15 8	14 8	...	..	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	
4	Midnapore ...	16 0	16 0	14 8	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	13 2	
5	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	9 0	
Presidency Division. 7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	7 4	
8	Calcutta ...	12 4	12 1	13 12	16 0	16 0	20 10	7 12	7 12	7 12	
9	Nadia ...	15 3	15 8	13 4	24 0	24 8	20 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	11 0	10 0	10 0	
11	Jessore ...	13 0	12 12	12 4	16 0	16 0	...	12 0	13 0	9 12	
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 10	
Rajshahi Division. 13	Rajshahi ...	17 4	17 4	16 0	26 4	24 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	9 12	
14	Dinajpur ...	15 0	15 0	13 4	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 13	11 13	10 8	
15	Jalpaiguri ..	13 0	13 4	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	
16	Darjeeling ..	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	
17	Rangpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	7 12	
18	Bogra ...	17 4	17 4	15 0	...	..	..	12 0	12 12	10 8	
19	Pabna .	18 12	19 8	16 2	21 0	22 8	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	
Dacca Division. 20	Dacca ...	13 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	12 12	13 0	9 8	1
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	1
22	Faridpur .	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 10	7 10	7 8	1
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	14 0	13 12	10 4	1

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers at
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 11 seers
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Serampore 12½ seers and Jahanab
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chittacks per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—(Magrahát 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 11½ seers.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ see and Meherpur 12 seers.
I In the Jangipur and Kandi subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jhenida 10 seers, Narail 9½ seers Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magura not reported.

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet. (*Seta ria italica.*) Present return.	Kangni. Next preceding return.	Kangni. Corresponding return of last year.	Gram, Chana, Chhola, Kadalay, or Sunaga. (*Cicer arietinum.*) Present return.	Gram. Next preceding return.	Gram. Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	17 0	17 12	15 0
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	12 12
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 8	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	15 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
10 5	10 0	10 10	15 3	15 3	16 6
...	...	...	19 4	20 4	17 0
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	11 8
...	...	...	19 8	19 8	16 0
...	...	...	17 12	17 12	13 4
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	14 0
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	11 0
...	...	...	16 0	14 8	16 0
...	...	...	16 8	16 8	15
...	...	...	15 0	16 0	13
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	14
...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12
...	...	...	14 0	13 5	10
...	...	...	14 4	13 4	12 1

, ——ge 10 seers

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 15th October 1895.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*) Present return.	Indian-corn Next preceding return.	Indian-corn Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*) Present return.	Arhar Next preceding return.	Arhar Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood Next preceding return.	Firewood Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt Next preceding return.	Salt Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale Salt Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	16 4	16 0	13 4	90 0	90 0	...	A 11 0	11 0	11 8	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 6	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	120 0	B 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	12 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	C 11 2	11 2	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	16 8	11 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	D 10 8	11 8	10 10	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	..	11 8	11 0	13 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	E 10 12	10 0	11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	F 11 0	11 0	11 4	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	12 4	12 5	13 5¼	90 0	91 6	91 6	G 11 0	11 6	11 7	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
16 6	16 6	18 4	14 3	14 3	19 6	91 6	91 6	85 0	11 6	11 3	11 13	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	H 10 8	10 8	10 2	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	190 0	190 0	170 0	I 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	....	16 0	17 12	20 0	...	...	120 0	J 9 2	9 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 10 12	9 12	9 4	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	20 2	19 14	16 12	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	4 0 0	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	17 12	14 8	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 9 6	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	11 0	12 0	10 0	160 0	170 0	180 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
25 0	23 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	60 0	60 0	60 0	O 9 0	10 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 13 4	3 12 0	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 4	160 0	126 0	200 0	P 9 12	10 0	9 12	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 9 9	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	14 12	14 8	13 14½	115 0	140 0	140 0	Q 10 10	10 10	9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	S 10 10	9 12	10 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	80 0	T 10 8	10 12	10 8	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail price of salt is per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.
M At Alipur the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail prices of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadimhat and Munshirhat not reported.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, and Netrokona not reported.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarters

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	Division	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum Vulgare*). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.—*concluded.*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.
24	Chittagong Division.	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	6 8	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 0	17 5	17 5	11 0	...	...	...
25		Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	...	...
26		Chittagong ...	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 8	11 0	13 8	13 4	13 0	...	...	...
		BIHAR.															
27	Patna Division.	Patna ...	18 0 15 0	Red 18 4 White. 15 0	17 12 16 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	20 8	20 8	16 0	30 0	30 0	22 0
28		Gaya ...	13 4	13 0	15 0	22 0	22 12	21 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	15 0	17 0	14 0	16 4	17 4	18 4
29		Shahabad ...	12 0	13 0	14 4	21 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	19 0	19 0	12 0	...	...	...
30		Saran ...	16 0	15 0	14 8	18 0	21 10	21 0	14 0	11 0	10 8	20 0	20 0	15 5	...	...	...
31		Champaran ...	17 0	17 8	14 0	30 0	30 0	18 8	9 0	9 8	8 8	21 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
32		Muzaffarpur ...	14 8	15 0	14 0	20 8	26 0	18 8	9 0	9 0	7 8	16 12	15 8	13 0	...	...	...
33		Darbhanga ...	16 6	13 0	14 4	...	18 0	...	10 8	10 8	10 4	17 8	16 0	14 12	...	...	...
34	Bhagalpur Division.	Monghyr ...	15 8	15 8	14 0	24 8	24 8	19 0	11 0	12 0	9 8 to 10 8	15 8	15 8	12 0 to 14 0	...	...	...
35		Bhagalpur ...	16 6	16 6	14 8	22 11	22 4	18 15	13 14	13 14	11 6	18 15	18 15	12 10	...	...	...
36		Purnea (Kasba)	20 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	13 0	16 0	10 0	19 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...
37		Malda (English Bazar).	19 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	12 0	...	9 8	18 0	...	11 8	...	...	...
38		Sonthal Parganas.	11 8	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	14 0	12 8	17 0	18 0	15 0	...	.	...
		ORISSA.															
39	Orissa Division.	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	11 13	10 8	22 5	21 0	17 1	...	...	...
40		Balasore ..	14 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	10 0	24 0	22 0	17 0	.	...	...
41		Puri ...	11 0	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 2	23 0	23 0	16 0	...	...	...
		CHOTA NAGPUR.															
42	Chota Nagpur Division.	Hazaribagh ...	11 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	.	...	...
43		Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 8 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 11 0 White. 7 0 to 10 0	11 8 9 0 to 10 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	15 0 to 20 0	...	..	...
44		Palamau ...	11 0	15 3	12 6	21 6	19 2	15 3	10 2	9 9	10 11	12 6	12 15	11 13	...	...	...
45		Manbhum ..	13 0	13 4	14 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	15 8 to 16 0	16 0 to 17 0	11 0 to 12 0	17 0 to 18 0	18 0 to 19 0	14 8 to 17 0	...	...	...
46		Singhbhum ...	12 0	14 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	12 0	11 0	20 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail prices of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Dinapore 10 seers 2 chitaks, Barh 11 seers 6 chitaks, Bihar not reported.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 10¼ seers and Nawada 9 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 10 seers 1 chitak, Bhabhua 9 seers 12 chitaks, and Sasaram 10¼ seers.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 1 chitak and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers, and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1895.

...f Bengal on the 15th October 1895—(concluded).

	...S OF 80 TOLAHS.											Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers.					
	...or Cumbu. (...Pennisetum typhoideum.)		Marua or Ragi. (Eleusine Coracana.)			Firewood.			Salt.			Salt.					
	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
															BENGAL—concluded.		
.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
.	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	V 10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25	
.	...	...	...	...	...	0	80 0	90 0	W 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
.	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 0	0	130 0	130 0	X 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
..	...	...	27 0	28 4	22 8	0	140 0	140 0	Y 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28	
..	...	...	...	..	...	0	120 0	120 0	Z 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Shahabad.	29	
..	...	..	30 0	30 0	22 0	0	160 0	160 0	a 10 12	10 8	10 8	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Saran.	30	
..	...	...	34 0	30 8	26 0	0	180 0	180 0	b 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31	
..	...	...	.	27 8	26 0	0	160 0	160 0	c 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
.	...	.	32 12	32 8	28 8	0	160 0	176 0	d 10 0	10 8	10 8	4 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
..	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	168 0	180 0 to 180 0	e 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 14 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
..	...	...	...	...	...	1 8	151 8	137 8	f 10 11	10 11	10 11	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
..	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	320 0	320 0	g 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
	20 0	...	.	..	...	0 0	...	160 0	10 0	...	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	120 0	124 0	h 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
..	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	80 0	80 0	i 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	..	...	...	...	0 0	120 0	130 0	j 10 12	10 12	10 8	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	..	...	...	0 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
..	...	..	27 0	25 0	22 0	0 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 7 6	4 7 0	4 8 6	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	80 0	29 0	35 0	0 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	9 8	9 8	3 15 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	.	...	27 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	Palamau.	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	k 10 10	10 10	10 10	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

...of salt per rupee are:—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.
...ions the retail prices of salt is 10½ seers per rupee.
...subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
...of salt per rupee are:—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
...of salt per rupee are:—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, Rajmahal 9 seers.

i In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 10 seers and Banki 11 seers.
j At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
k At Gobindpur the retail prices of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 5 0	2 14 6	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 15 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 4 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 4 0	5 0 0	2 10 0	2 9 0	3 4 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 0 0	4 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	...	2 0 0	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 12 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 3 0; White wheat. 2 10 0	Red wheat. 2 2 6; White wheat. 2 10 0	Red wheat. 2 3 6; White wheat. 2 7 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	1 14 6	1 14 6	2 7 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0	2 5 0
8	Balasore ...	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 14 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 7 0
9	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	4 2 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 8 0

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd October 1895.

the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 15*th October* 1895.

GRAM, CHANA, CHHOLA KADALAY OR SUNAGA. | INDIAN-CORN OR MAIZE. (Zea Mays.)

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 5 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 4 0
...	...	...	...	...	.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 5 0	1 5 0	1 12 0	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	..
...	...	.		,	..
...	...	...	...	...	.

... of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	MARTS.
, P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
3 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 1 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
.	...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
.	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 6	0 5 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
..	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	...	3 8 0	...	...	Narayanganj.
..	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
3 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
...	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	Cuttack.
...	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 3 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Beng[al]

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily tem-
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·844	29·893	+·023	Variable	32	91·2	19th Oct.	71·2	19th Oct.	89·1	73·7	81
			Raniganj	29·617	29·904	+·018	Calm	6	93·2	19th ,,	68·9	19th ,,	89·7	72·0	80
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·690	29·873	+·025	Calm	9	93·1	19th ,,	70·6	19th ,,	89·1	73·0	81
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·794	29·892	+·006	Calm	18	92·3	19th ,,	71·2	19th ,,	90·4	73·5	82
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·907	29·876	+·021	NE	151	89·9	15th ,,	74·5	13th ,,	88·0	75·3	81
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·916	29·883	+·021	Calm	45	88·9	14th ,,	73·2	13 & 18 ,,	87·2	74·1	80
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·895	29·891	+·029	Variable	65	92·8	19th ,,	69·[illegible]	19th ,,	91·4	71·2	81
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·875	29·891	+·019	Variable	44	90·2	16, 17 & 19 ,,	71·3	17th ,,	89·3	72·5	81
		Jessore	Jessore	29·901	29·881	+·013	Variable	43	90·5	19th ,,	69·9	13th ,,	89·3	71·8	80
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·861	29·891	+·003	N & Calm	55	89·1	17 · 19 ,,	70·1	19th ,,	88·2	72·7	80
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·814	29·893	+·005	Calm	27	88·3	17th ,,	67·3	15th ,,	87·6	68·9	78
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·665	29·913	+·007	NNE	35	86·9	13th ,,	64·1	18th ,,	86·1	66·7	76
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·028	—	-·036	Calm	78	60·6	14th ,,	44·7	19th ,,	58·2	46·1	52
			Gnatong	19·269	—	—	SE	97	46·4	14th ,,	27·1	13, 14 & 17 ,,	42·5	28·5	35
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·824	29·904	+·002	NNE	34	87·8	13 & 14 ,,	66·7	18th ,,	87·2	68·8	78
		Bogra	Bogra	29·869	29·883	-·027	Calm	35	88·7	18, 19 ,,	68·7	16th ,,	87·0	70·2	79
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·888	29·887	-·007	Calm	26	87·8	13 & 19 ,,	68·7	16th ,,	86·7	70·5	78
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·905	29·880	+·019	NEly	66	89·1	13th ,,	72·2	16—18 ,,	88·2	73·0	80
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·878	29·889	+·001	Nly	3	89·2	13th ,,	68·1	16th ,,	87·2	69·2	78
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·898	29·892	+·001	Calm	19	88·3	13th ,,	70·4	17th ,,	86·9	72·3	79
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·920	29·878	+·018	Calm	62	89·8	16th ,,	71·4	18th ,,	89·1	72·8	81
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·901	29·885	+·007	Calm	26	88·4	13th ,,	67·8	16 & 18 ,,	87·2	69·3	78
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·882	29·872	-·011	NE	60	87·0	13th ,,	68·3	17th ,,	86·2	70·2	78
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·836	29·870	0	NNE & ENE	49	88·7	14th ,,	68·1	15, 17 18, & 19 ,,	87·5	69·0	78
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·751	29·889	+·011	Variable	46	90·0	18th ,,	69·2	15 & 16 ,,	89·4	70·5	80
		Gaya	Gaya	29·562	29·898	+·026	Calm	45	93·9	18 & 19 ,,	67·7	15th ,,	92·0	69·8	80
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·571	29·881	-·008	SW	*77	93·3	18th ,,	—	—	91·8	—	-
			Buxar	29·678	29·877	-·013	SEly	40	92·5	16 - 18 ,,	66·8	14th ,,	91·7	68·4	80
			Arrah	29·741	29·887	+·005	Variable	23	91·9	19th ,,	66·5	15, & 18 ,,	91·3	67·4	79
		Saran	Chapra	29·743	29·882	+·003	Variable	33	92·5	17th ,,	67·6	14 & 16 ,,	90·9	68·7	79
		Champaran	Motihari	29·710	29·897	+·016	WNW	79	88·5	13, 16 & 17 ,,	64·3	13th ,,	88·1	66·7	77
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·758	29·893	—	Calm	18	89·2	16th ,,	66·3	14th ,,	88·3	68·3	78
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·769	29·893	+·012	Calm	32	87·9	15—17 ,,	69·5	14th ,,	87·5	70·8	79
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·768	29·883	+·002	Calm	34	90·7	17, 18 ,,	68·1	15th ,,	90·2	69·0	7[illegible]
		Purnea	Purnea	29·817	29·899	+·025	Calm	48	89·7	16th ,,	65·8	15th ,,	89·1	67·3	7[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	?	?	?	Wly	55	90·1	19th ,,	67·5	15th ,,	88·9	68·7	7[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·442	29·895	+·014	Calm	23	90·5	19th ,,	67·4	19th ,,	87·6	70·2	7[illegible]
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·851	29·875	+·022	Calm	26	92·2	14th ,,	73·2	14th ,,	91·1	74·7	8[illegible]
			False Point	29·917	29·880	+·030	N	102	89·0	19th ,,	71·1	19th ,,	87·8	72·9	8[illegible]
		Balasore	Balasore	29·890	29·893	+·017	N & Calm	53	90·4	19th ,,	70·9	18th ,,	89·4	73·5	8[illegible]
		Puri	Puri	29·920	29·883	—	N	149	91·2	19th ,,	71·6	19th ,,	89·1	70·5	8[illegible]
			Gopalpur	29·913	29·874	—	NNW	127	89·2	19th ,,	70·6	19th ,,	86·7	73·1	7[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·922	29·892	+·021	Variable	114	87·2	18th ,,	64·8	17th ,,	85·1	66·9	7[illegible]
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·793	29·885	+·001	Calm	96	86·2	18, 19 ,,	61·9	15th ,,	84·2	65·3	7[illegible]
		Palamau	Daltonganj	?	?	—	S	35	93·8	18th ,,	61·0	17th ,,	90·6	63·6	7[illegible]
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·179	29·890	+·027	SWly	17	91·9	19th ,,	66·5	19th ,,	89·7	70·0	7[illegible]
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·622	29·920	-·002	NE		87·2	13th ,,	64·5	19th ,,	85·4	67·1	7[illegible]
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·839	29·912	+·022	NEly	47	86·7	13th ,,	68·8	19th ,,	85·3	70·2	7[illegible]
		Cachar	Silchar	29·842	29·900	+·023	Calm		91·0	14th ,,	68·3	19th ,,	89·6	70·4	8[illegible]

* Mean for 6 days.

[T]he week ending Saturday, the 19th of October 1895.

[illegible] mean	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.
-0·6	78·1	79	3·3	Nil
-0·8	78·0	79	3·0	0·09
-0·2	79·0	74	3·0	Nil
+0·8	79·3	80	0·9	1·84
0	81·3	81	4·6	0·05
-0·2	80·1	79	1·6	Nil
+0·6	79·7	72	2·6	Nil
-0·2	79·2	81	1·9	Nil
-1·5	81·4	79	1·3	Nil
+0·4	80·1	78	0·3	Nil
-1·1	76·3	82	0·0	Nil
-1·1	72·7	82	2·3	0·48
-2·7	51·4	89	0·0	0·14
—	35·3	79	5·1	0·67
-1·3	77·0	83	1·3	0·03
-0·3	78·9	78	0·0	Nil
-1·4	77·0	81	0·1	Nil
-1·2	79·6	74	2·4	Nil
-2 0	76·2	82	0·6	Nil
-0·7	79·1	81	1·1	Nil
-0·2	80·4	80	2·1	Nil
-2·7	79·0	88	1·4	Nil
-2·2	78·0	83	1·1	Nil
-2·3	76·7	84	1·3	Nil
-0·6	79·8	66	0·6	Nil
+0·4	77·0	60	1·3	Nil
—	77·9	60	0·7	Nil
+0·2	76·9	67	1·3	Nil
-0·1	76·9	76	0·1	Nil
+0·2	76·9	75	0·0	Nil
-0·7	75·3	84	0·0	Nil
—	76·9	80	0·9	0·07
-0·8	76·3	78	0·3	Nil
+0·4	78·2	76	0·7	Nil
-1·2	75·7	81	0·4	Nil
-0·9	77·0	81	0·0	Nil
-0·3	79·0	71	1·9	Nil
+0·8	79·2	81	2·0	Nil
-1·0	80·7	85	3·0	Nil
+0·8	80·4	84	0·7	Nil
—	81·0	80	1·1	Nil
—	77·8	86	0·0	Nil
+0·7	75·8	68	1·1	0·64
+0·4	73·8	80	0·1	0·40
—	75·2	73	2·4	Nil
+0·2	76·7	80	2·7	0·21
-2·4	71·5	97	3·4	Nil
-1·1	74·3	86	1·0	Nil
-1·2	75·8	87	3·1	Nil

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

District.	Of week: Mean for district.	Of week: Normal mean.	Of week: Average number of rainy days.	Of week: Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Mean for district.	Since 1st of month: Normal mean.	Since 1st of month: Variation.	Since 16th October 1895: Mean for district.	Since 16th October: Normal mean.	Since 16th October: Variation.
Burdwan.	0·02	1·05	0·00	0·91	0 93	2·90	—1·97	Nil	0·61	—0·61
Birbhum.	Nil	1·15	0·00	0·09	0·54	2·88	—2 34	Nil	0·60	—0·69
Bankura.	0·04	0·92	0·00	1·02	0·91	2·64	—1·73	0·02	0·52	—0·50
Midnapore.	0·63	1·31	0·30	1·03	2·91	3·45	—0·54	0·54	0·46	+0·09
Hooghly.	0·65	1·06	0·33	0·97	3·04	3 23	—0·19	Nil	0·54	—0·54
Howrah.	Nil	0·92	0·00	0·96	1·81	2·96	—1·15	Nil	0·46	—0·46
24-Parganas.	0·23	1·41	0·33	1·16	3·57	3·64	—0·07	0·23	0·61	—0·38
Calcutta.	Nil	1·00	0·00	1·05	2·14	2·98	—0·84	Nil	0·50	—0·50
Nadia.	0·14	1·17	0·50	0·96	1·41	3·24	—1·83	Nil	0·54	—0·54
Murshidabad.	Nil	1·66	0·00	1·07	0·48	3·77	—3 29	Nil	0·87	—0·87
Jessore.	0·09	1·04	0·40	1·04	3·92	2·98	+0·94	0·03	0 51	—0·48
Khulna.	0·04	1·42	0·33	1·14	8·95	3·37	+5·58	0·04	0·62	—0·58
Rajshahi.	Nil	1·07	0·00	0·86	0·52	3·04	—2·52	Nil	0 45	—0·45
Dinajpur.	Nil	0·94	0·00	0·87	0·23	3 10	—2·87	Nil	0·44	—0·44
Jalpaiguri.	0·52	1·01	1·00	0·70	1·66	3·63	—1·97	0·52	0 75	—0 23
Darjeeling.		0·95		1·08		4·45			0·63	
Kuch Behar.	0·24	1·21	0·25	0·94	2·84	4·49	—1·65	0·24	0·82	—0·58
Rangpur.	0·28	1·27	0·25	0·73	1·25	4·03	—2·78	0·28	0·77	—0·49
Bogra.	Nil	1·54	0·00	1·04	0·57	3·89	—3 32	Nil	1·04	—1·04
Pabna.	Nil	1·51	0·00	1·08	1·13	3·60	—2·47	Nil	0·81	—0·81
Dacca.	Nil	1·13	0·00	1·13	3·67	3 33	+0·34	Nil	0·56	—0·56
Mymensingh.	Nil	1·45	0·00	1·28	1·53	4·22	—2·69	Nil	0·70	—0·70
Faridpur.	Nil	1·30	0·00	1·15	4·22	3·56	+0·66	Nil	0·75	—0·75
Backergunge.	Nil	1·30	0·00	1·36	8·41	4·07	+4·34	Nil	0·38	—0·38
Tippera.	Nil	1·22	0·00	1·34	7·52	4·10	+3·42	Nil	0 57	—0·57
Noakhali.	Nil	1·40	0·00	1·40	5·64	5·19	+0·45	Nil	0·61	—0·61
Chittagong.	Nil	0·80	0·00	1·28	9 44	4·59	+4·85	Nil	0 40	—0·40
South Lushai Hills.	Nil	0·99	0·00	1·60	6·29	5·39	+0·90	Nil	0 49	—0·49
Patna.	Nil	0·42	0 00	0·59	0·50	2·40	—1·90	Nil	0 23	—0·23
Gaya.	Nil	0·42	0 00	0·55	0·10	2 31	—2·21	Nil	0·16	—0·16
Shahabad.	Nil	0·47	0·00	0·55	0·41	2·51	—2·10	Nil	0 24	—0·24
Saran.	Nil	0·30	0·00	0·45	0·37	3·65	—3·28	Nil	0·13	—0·13
Champaran.	Nil	0·30	0·00	0·22	0·12	3·20	—3·08	Nil	0·04	—0·04
Muzaffarpur.	Nil	0·37	0·00	0·54	0·91	2·71	—1·80	Nil	0·16	—0·16
Darbhanga.	Nil	0·32	0·00	0·47	0·40	2·30	—1·90	Nil	0·16	—0·16
Monghyr.	Nil	0·41	0·00	0·60	0·32	2·17	—1·85	Nil	0·14	—0·14
Bhagalpur.	Nil	0·57	0·00	0·63	0·18	2·69	—2·51	Nil	0·40	—0·40
Purnea.	0·03	0·63	0·00	0·54	0·72	2·62	—1·90	0·03	0·33	—0·30
Malda.	Nil	0·16	0·00	0·78	0·16	2·87	—2·71	Nil	0·32	—0·32
Sonthal Pergunnas.	Nil	0·85	0·00	0·86	0·52	2 95	—2·43	Nil	0 36	—0·36
Cuttack.	Nil	1·18		1·34		4·10		Nil	0·48	—0·48
Balasore.	Nil	1·01	0·00	1·16	2·34	3·82	—1·48	Nil	0 20	—0·20
Puri.	Nil	1·40	0·00	1·67		4·73		Nil	0 75	—0·75
Hazaribagh.		0·56		0·82		2·48			0·14	
Lohardaga.	0·23	0·45	0·50	1·00	0·36	1·94	—1·58	Nil	0 15	—0·15
Palamau.	Nil	0·29	0·00	0·59	0·35	2·11	—1·76	Nil	0·14	—0·14
Manbhum.	0·57	0·57	1·00	0·87	1·30	2·54	—1·24	Nil	0·21	—0·21
Singhbhum.	0·21	0·43	1·00	0·85	1·30	1·78	—0·42	0·02	0·12	—0·10
Sibsagar.										
Goalpara.										
Cachar.										

... variations are negative when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. ... Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal ... total rainfall at the sub-divisional ...

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 19th of October 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 13th October.	Monday, 14th.	Tuesday, 15th.	Wednesday, 16th.	Thursday, 17th.	Friday, 18th.	Saturday, 19th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·92	1·15	3·05	Nil	0·42
			Burdwan ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	1·19	2·90	Nil	0·83
			Katwa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	0·27	3·01	Nil	0·75
			Raniganj ...	0·02	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	0·90	1·11	2·62	Nil	0·42
			Mankur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	0·51	2·73	Nil	0·69
			Hetampur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·86	0·51	2·54	Nil	0·40
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·58	0·62	3·35	Nil	0·98
			Bolpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	Nil	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Labpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·31	?	Nil	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·06	0·53	2·98	Nil	0·63
			Vishnupur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	2·04	1·83	Nil	0·27
			Maliara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·29	0·58	2·07	Nil	0·74
			Khatra ...	...	...	0·07	0·03	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·15	0·63	0·47	3·02	0·08	0·42
			Indas ..	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	1	0·19	?	2·24	?	0·19	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	1	0·90		1·82	?	Nil	?
			Onda ..	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·12	?	0·52	?	Nil	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	?	0·61	?	Nil	?
			Raipur ..	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	1	0·38	?	1·02	?	Nil	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·09	?	Nil	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	1·93	3·86	4·64	0·04	0·87
			Tamluk ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	2·52	2·68	Nil	0·48
			Midnapore ..	...	...	...	2·12	...	...	...	1	2·12	1·36	3·91	3·24	2·12	0·33
			Ghatal ..	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	1	0·35	0·75	1·35	3·26	Nil	0·17
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	1	0·16	?	4·06	?	0·16	?
			Garhbeta ..	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	?	1·57	?	Nil	?
			Panskura ...										?		?		?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·13	?	Nil	?
		Hooghly ..	Serampore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	3·54	3·16	Nil	0·63
			Hooghly .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·92	2·43	3·07	Nil	0·30
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	1·95	...	...	...	...	1	1·95	1·13	3·15	3·48	Nil	0·70
		Howrah .	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	2·08	3·00	Nil	0·54
			Mohesreka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·85	1·54	2·00	Nil	0·37
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	1	0·45	?	1·98	?	0·45	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·05	2·56	3·85	5·93	0·05	0·72
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	1·18	3·41	3·39	0·09	0·46
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·26	?	Nil	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	2·14	2·98	Nil	0·50
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	0·88	3·34	2·74	Nil	0·53
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	1	0·39	1·18	4·07	3·08	0·39	0·47
			Barasat	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	1·33	1·22	3·41	Nil	0·76
			Basirhat ..	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	1	0·86	1·30	5·55	3·27	0·6	0·69
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·64	1·92	2·76	Nil	0·34
			Krishnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·93	1·59	3·52	Nil	0·29
			Chuadanga ..	...	...	0·60		...	...		1	0·60	1·20	1·46	3·31	Nil	0·54
			Meherpur ..	...	...	0·10	...		...		1	0·10	1·14	0·80	2·71	Nil	0·44
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	1·92	1·28	3·90	Nil	1·07
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·19	0·23	3·38	Nil	0·49
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	1·75	0·30	3·99	Nil	0·87
			Lalbag .	...	...	...	...	?	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·90	0·52	4·18	Nil	0·81
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	1·61	0·08	4·22	Nil	0·76
			Jangipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·51	0·86	2·88	Nil	1·02
			Lalgola ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·01	0·90	4·01	Nil	1·25
			Akhriganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	0·33	?	Nil	?
			Patkabari ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	
			Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·64	0·24	2·61	Nil	0·30
		Jessore ..	Narail .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	5·50	2·12	Nil	0·26
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·12	4·65	2·91	Nil	0·61
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	0·09	0·13	...	...	...	1	0·22	1·35	2·39	3·52	0·13	0·60
			Magura ...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	1	0·24	0·85	3·56	2·84	Nil	0·41
			Bangaon ..	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	1·20	3·32	3·52	Nil	0·65
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ..	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	1	0·11	1·18	9·69	3·38	0·11	0·34
			Bagerhat ...	...		...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	2·01	9·75	4·05	Nil	1·15
			Khulna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·08	7·40	2·68	Nil	0·36
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	—	?	Nil	?
			Rampal .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·62	?	Nil	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·59	0·34	3·70	Nil	0·60
			Nator ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·31	1·15	3·58	Nil	0·76
			Naogaon ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·06	1·85	Nil	0·00
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	Nil	?
			Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·11	?	Nil	?
		Dinajpur ..	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·91	Nil	2·87	Nil	0·62
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·73	0·17	2·34	Nil	0·46
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·95	0·06	3·65	Nil	0·33
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80	0·54	3·44	Nil	0·19
			Balurghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·30	0·36	3·24	Nil	0·61
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	1	0·47	?	1·66	?	0·47	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	1	0·52	1·01	1·66	3·63	0·52	0·75
			Alipore Dooars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·60	?	Nil	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	1	0·29	?	1·59	?	0·29	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	Nil	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	?	10·70	?	Nil	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...										1·99		7·75		1·60
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	0·11	0·51	3·95	3·08	0·11	0·21
			Darjeeling ...		...	...	...	...	...	0·14	1	0·14	1·12	0·40	3·73	0·14	0·90
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·39	2·34	Nil	0·01
			Kurseong ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·70	?	Nil	?
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	?	0·92	?	0·02	?
		British Bhutan	Guatong ...	...	0·01	...	0·45	...	0·07	0·14	2	0·67	.	2·93	?	0·66	?
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	...	0·13	0·02	0·04	0·05	1	0·24	?	0·76	?	0·28	?
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·38	2·99	4·40	Nil	0·95
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·17	1·51	4·41	Nil	0·70
			Mekliganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	1	0·95	1·04	3·47	3·27	0·95	0·74
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·23	3·34	5·71	Nil	0·89
			Fulbari		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·03	?	Nil	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·42	1·38	4·17	Nil	0·67
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	Nil	0·03	1·58	1·05	3·93	0·03	1·25
			Peerganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	Nil	?
			Kurigram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·98	1·08	3·79	Nil	0·41
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·73	?	Nil	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	1	1·09	1·10	1·51	4·33	1·09	0·73
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·34	?	Nil	?
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	Nil	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·64	0·40	3·67	Nil	1·14
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·86	0·50	4·64	Nil	1·29
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·29	0·27	3·18	Nil	0·79
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·34		4·06	Nil	0·93
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·52	1·06	3·64	Nil	0·76
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·50	1·20	3·35	Nil	0·86

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 19th of October 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 13th.	Monday, 14th.	Tuesday, 15th.	Wednesday, 16th.	Thursday, 17th.	Friday, 18th.	Saturday, 19th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·51	5·49	4·33	Nil	0·79
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·86	3·58	3·10	Nil	0·27
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·69	3·80	2·70	Nil	0·42
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·44	1·81	3·16	Nil	0·77
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·11	?	Nil	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·04	1·96	4·49	Nil	0·55
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·80	0·75	3·98	Nil	0·95
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·58	2·11	4·38	Nil	0·81
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·72	0·85	4·03	Nil	0·87
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·09	1·97	4·20	Nil	0·33
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·10	?	Nil	?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·10	?	Nil	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·36	?	Nil	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	Nil	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·20	6·81	3·33	Nil	0·47
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·46	3·19	3·39	Nil	0·89
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·24	2·65	3·94	Nil	0·88
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·65	6·87	4·40	Nil	0·27
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·39	9·68	4·22	Nil	0·52
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05		3·31	Nil	0·26
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·59	?	Nil	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·12	7·10	4·52	Nil	0·48
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·77	?	Nil	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·53	?	Nil	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·42	10·05	4·01	Y	0·89
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80	6·56	3·37	Nil	0·20
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·60	7·25	5·37	Nil	0·65
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·04	6·18	3·63	Nil	0·45
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·50	?	Nil	?
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·52	?	Nil	?
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·68	?	Nil	?
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·00	?	Nil	?
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·50	5·04	5·39	Nil	0·50
			Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·47	6·22	4·07	Nil	0·72
			Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	?
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·53	?	Nil	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·99	11·47	4·91	Nil	0·45
			Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·62	7·40	4·29	Nil	0·35
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·36	?	Nil	?
			Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·34	?	Nil	?
			Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·57	?	Nil	?
			Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·51	?	Nil	?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·24	?	Nil	
			Chandpur ...										?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·99	6·29	5·39	Nil	0·49
			Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·60	?	Nil	?
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·43	1·05	2·51	Nil	0·22
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·42	0·59	2·43	Nil	0·19
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	0·13	2·35	Nil	0·27
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·43	0·46	2·29	Nil	0·22
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	Nil	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	Nil	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	2·48	Nil	0·15
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	Nil	1·68	Nil	0·16
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	0·49	2·02	Nil	0·14
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·94	Nil	3·07	Nil	0·19
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Daudnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·59	?	Nil	?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·60	2·52	Nil	0·28
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·48	0·32	2·24	Nil	0·27
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·23	2·45	Nil	0·27
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·16	2·75	Nil	0·20
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·54	0·75	2·64	Nil	0·19
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	Nil	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	Nil	?
			Agaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·45	?	Nil	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·3[illegible]	?	Nil	?
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·41	?	Nil	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	Nil	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·70	4·36	Nil	0·06
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	Nil	3·10	Nil	0·17
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·43	0·40	2·91	Nil	0·17
			Seereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·00	?	Nil	?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	Nil	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	0·23	3·19	Nil	0·06
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	3·40	Nil	0·01
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·80	?	Nil	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·17	?	Nil	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·3[illegible]	0·09	2·34	Nil	0·16
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·27	0·18	2·31	Nil	0·09
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·46	1·86	3·50	Nil	0·24
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?	Nil	?
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·58	?	Nil	?
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·22	?	Nil	?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·36	0·34	2·55	Nil	0·18
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	0·28	2·37	Nil	0·18
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·28	0·59	1·98	Nil	0·12
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·35	?	Nil	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	0·24	2·18	Nil	0·18
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·3[illegible]	2·45	Nil	0·14
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·36	0·42	1·93	Nil	0·10
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	?
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07		0·07		0·07	
			Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·09	?	Nil	?
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·41		Nil	

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 19th of Oct. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 13th.	Monday, 14th.	Tuesday, 15th.	Wednesday, 16th.	Thursday, 17th.	Friday, 18th.	Saturday, 19th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	0·16	3·50	Nil	0·58
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·46	?	Nil	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·18	2·18	Nil	0·27
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·32	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	0·28	2·47	Nil	0·19
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80	0·10	2·61	Nil	0·54
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·50		Nil	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	Nil	0·09	0·74	0·52	2·43	0·09	0·23
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·63	1·07	2·76	Nil	0·43
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·51	0·12	2·66	Nil	0·32
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	?
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·07	?	Nil	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	1	0·35	?	1·25	?	0·35	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	0·22	3·23	Nil	0·48
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·45	0·09	2·49	Nil	0·16
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	Nil	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·55	2·48	Nil	0·25
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·68	0·80	2·52	Nil	0·48
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·47	0·29	3·90	Nil	0·36
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·81	0·74	3·20	Nil	0·55
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·29	0·05	3·08	Nil	0·50
			Jamtara ..	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·39	0·87	2·43	Nil	0·06
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?		?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·60	?	Nil	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·14	?		?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·88	?		?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·45	?	Nil	?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·53	?	Nil	?
			Barharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·84	?		?
			Sahibganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30	?	Nil	?
			Chandi ...													Nil	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										1·29		4·65		0·65
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·96	1·79	3·17	Nil	0·79
			Cuttack ...										0·70		3·11		0·25
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·08	6·17	6·87	Nil	0·58
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·11	5·02	3·61	Nil	0·42
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·57	4·23	3·19	Nil	0·18
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·96	?	Nil	?
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	1	0·10	?	2·30	?	0·10	?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·52	?	Nil	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·11	3·50	4·74	Nil	0·44
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	5·47	3·00	Nil	0·31
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·73	1·21	3·68	Nil	0·04
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·07		4·26	Nil	0·32
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·21	2·64	3·88	Nil	0·24
			Baripada ...	...	0·27	0·10	...	...	...	...	2	0·57	1·07	2·18	3·33	Nil	0·37
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·63	5·85	5·08	Nil	0·70
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·50		4·48	Nil	0·56
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·08	1·09	4·62	Nil	0·90
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·00	?	Nil	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·79	?	Nil	?
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·92	?	Nil	?
			Nayagarh ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·17	?	Nil	?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·07	?	Nil	?
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·47	?	Nil	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·29	0·71	0·46	2·39	Nil	0·24
			Hazaribagh ...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·64	0·47	1·10	2·54	Nil	0·15
			Semtaguruh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·46	2·71	Nil	0·07
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·56		2·34	Nil	0·05
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·57	0·80	2·40	Nil	0·19
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	Nil	?
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·72	?	Nil	?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30	?	Nil	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·35	0·08	1·67	Nil	0·11
			Ranchi ...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·44	0·55	0·04	2·20	Nil	0·18
			Sili ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·70	?	Nil	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	1	0·30	?	1·50	?	Nil	?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·60	?	Nil	?
			Champur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·35	2·11	Nil	0·14
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·18	?	Nil	?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	Nil	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	Nil	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	0·90	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·57	1·59	2·34	Nil	0·22
			Gobindpur ...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·38	0·57	1·01	2·74	Nil	0·20
			Raghunathpur.	0·40	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·66	?	1·34	?	Nil	?
			Barahbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	Nil	?
			Jhalda ...	0·69	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·72	?	2·55	?	Nil	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·96	?	Nil	?
			Pandra ...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	?	1·07	?	Nil	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	0·10	0·09	0·02	...	...	...	1	0·21	0·43	1·36	1·78	0·02	0·12
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	1	1·03	?	2·38	?	Nil	?
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	?	2·05	?	Nil	?
			Baharagura	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·50	?	4·17	?	Nil	?
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·35	?	Nil	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·34	?	Nil	
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kharswan ...										?		?		?

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen

CALCUTTA, *the 22nd October* 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 19TH OF OCTOBER 1895.

WEATHER during the past week has been of a very uniform character over both the province and the Bay, especially the latter, where conditions characteristic of the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon have been maintained without a break; that is, fine and almost cloudless weather has prevailed in the north of the Bay and on the west coast as far south as Masulipatam, while in the south-west there has been daily rainfall. There was a slight change during the latter half of the week, which led to the area of lowest pressure being transferred towards the south-east of the Bay, and that was accompanied by general, though light, rain in Lower Burmah and a partial stoppage in Madras. The alteration was of little importance, and conditions soon returned to the normal state.

Over the province fine weather has been general, though there has been a noticeable difference between the eastern and western divisions, the contrast being greatest between Orissa and Chota Nagpur on the one hand and Assam on the other. Temperature has generally been above the normal in the south-western districts, while in the east, and especially in Assam and North Bengal, there has been a considerable defect.

It appears likely that the warmer weather in the west has been connected with the slight disturbance reported to have developed in North-Western India and to have moved towards the east.

At the beginning of the week pressure was in moderate excess, and gradients were steeper than usual from north to south. Northerly winds consequently prevailed over the whole area except in the west of Bihar. A moderate fall of pressure set in from the west, and the distribution soon became more uniform and more normal. This fall of pressure was followed by a few local showers in the western districts and by a considerable increase of temperature. The showers were most frequent in Chota Nagpur from the 13th to the 15th, and in South-West Bengal on the 15th and 16th. With the exception of a few showers in North Bengal towards the end of the week, this was practically all the rain that fell. None has been reported from Assam, East Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa.

After the moderate fall of pressure in the early part of the week, the distribution remained very steady, and being uniform, only light, variable winds prevailed. Generally the days were warmer than the average owing to the cloudless skies and the absence of rainfall, and the nights were cooler, the defect in the latter preponderating in the eastern districts, where mean temperature has been in defect.

Pressure.—As stated above, pressure fell moderately in the early part of the week, and remained almost unchanged afterwards. The difference from the normal in the means for the week is slight in all districts, being generally under ·02 inch.

Temperature.—Comparatively warm weather has prevailed in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where the means for the week are high by about half a degree. In South-West Bengal and Bihar defect is small, in North Bengal it is nearly 1,° and in East Bengal and Assam about 1°·5.

Rainfall has again been scattered in some districts, and in others entirely absent. The average fall in Chota Nagpur is ·25 inch, in South-West Bengal ·16 inch, and in North Bengal ·11 inch. Elsewhere there has been none.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 19th of October 1895 :—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	93·2	63·9	89·3	73·0	81·2	—0·2	0·16	1·22	—1·06	0·25	1·03	—0·78	2·44	3·24	0·08	0·59
North Bengal	89·1	64·1	87·3	69·6	78·5	—0·8	0·11	1·16	—1·05	0·13	0·87	—0·74	1·09	3·67	0·11	0·71
East Bengal	89·2	67·8	87·5	70·8	79·2	—1·6	Nil	1·25	—1·25	0·00	1·29	—1·29	5·38	4·10	Nil	0·57
Bihar	93·3	64·3	89·6	68·8	79·2	—0·3	Nil	0·49	—0·49	0·00	0·57	—0·57	0·40	2·68	Nil	0·24
Orissa	92·2	70·6	88·8	74·2	81·5	+0·2	0·02	1·13	—1·11	0·13	1·33	—1·20	2·72	4·11	Nil	0·46
Chota Nagpur	91·9*	61·9*	86·3*	67·4*	76·9*	+0·5*	0·25	0·50	—0·25	0·75	0·84	—0·09	0·60	2·30	Nil	0·15
Assam	91·0	64·5	86·8	69·2	78·0	—1·5										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 22nd October 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 13th to 19th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	13th	146·1	10·0	29·906	80·9	89·0	15·8	78·2	75·3	0·802	72·6	77	N, NNW and calm	32	Nil	Clear, ⌓.
,,	14th	147·4	9·4	·872	80·6	87·4	13·9	73·5	75·8	·827	73·5	80	ENE, ESE and calm.	33	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	15th	146·4	3·1	·837	79·9	85·4	10·2	75·2	76·4	·864	74·8	85	NNW and calm ...	37	,,	Chiefly cloudy, o, ⌓.
,,	16th	140·6	6·9	·850	79·8	85·4	11·2	74·2	76·2	·856	74·5	85	Calm and variable	34	,,	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
,,	17th	147·0	9·7	·841	80·1	87·6	14·0	73·6	75·5	·824	73·4	81	WNW and calm	35	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	18th	145·3	9·7	·838	80·4	87·6	14·2	73·4	76·0	·840	74·0	82	WSW and calm ...	64	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
,,	19th	142·2	10·1	·840	80·8	87·7	12·6	75·1	75·1	·795	72·3	77	WSW, WNW and calm.	71	,,	Chiefly clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·855
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·853
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	58·9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	81·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	80·4
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	82·2
The extreme variation of temperature	15·8
The maximum temperature	89·0
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	10
	%
The mean relative humidity	81
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th October 1895	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·76
The total fall from 1st January to 19th October 1895	38·73
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	62·38

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew; o, overcast.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 21st October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office. Chowringhee, from 13th to 19th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	13th ...	29·974	82·3	91·2	17·9	73·3	86·6	75·5	·735	70·0	58	Nil
,, ...	14th ...	·940	81·9	89·7	15·7	74·0	86·3	75·5	·740	70·2	58	Nil
,, ...	15th ...	·915	81·7	87·6	11·8	75·8	79·8	76·0	·849	74·3	83	Nil
,, ..	16th ...	·915	80·6	86·8	12·5	74·3	85·6	78·5	·881	75·4	72	Nil
,, ...	17th ...	·920	81·6	90·3	17·5	72·8	85·6	79·0	·903	76·2	74	0·14
,, ...	18th ...	·909	82·1	90·4	16·6	73·8	86·9	79·3	·900	76·0	70	Nil
,, ...	19th ...	·910	82·3	90·8	17·1	73·7	85·7	74·7	·713	69·1	58	Nil

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29·926
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	81·8
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	18·4
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	91·2
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	...	...		68
				Inch.
The total fall of rain from 13th to 19th October 1895	...	...		0·14

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 21st October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 19th October 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 19th October 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 20th October 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	786	1,23,450	2,016	449	53,135	757
Jute	461	1,35,300	2,385	301	1,14,000	1,982
Firewood	148	73,150	1,101	81	56,750	869
Other articles	871	1,88,475	2,592	803	1,55,600	2,372
Total ...	2,266	5,20,375	8,093	1,634	3,79,485	5,980

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th October 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tota
		Rs. A. P.	Mds ..	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ..	182,500	93,740 0 0	10,59,750 0	2,65,170 0 0	11,800 0 0	3,70,710 0 0	27,700	43,800	71,5
Or per mile of railway	224	115 0 0	1,304 0	326 0 0	2 0 0	†443 0 0	.....	.....	... .
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	2,491,330	11,37,772 0 0	1,18,63,490 0	24,77,025 0 0	1,61,330 0 0	*37,76,127 0 0	412,743	456,463	869,2
Total for 15 weeks ..	2,673,830	12,31,512 0 0	1,29,23,240 0	27,42,195 0 0	1,73,130 0 0	41,46,837 0 0	440,443	500,263	940,7
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	173,775	74,143 0 0	8,35,154 0	2,23 317 0 0	13,820 0 0	3,11,310 0 0	26,099	42,972	69,0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	214	91 0 0	1,027 0	275 0 0	1 0 0	367 0 0	......	... ..	. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,579,118	11,54,398 0 0	1,33,36,587 0	27,26,337 0 0	2,48,567 0 0	41,29,300 0 0	481,231	525,134	956,3

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th October 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,590	10,690 0 0	77,060 0	7,110 0 0	100 0 0	17,900 0 0	3,710	2,870	6,58
Or per mile of railway .	245	85 0 0	616 0	57 0 0	1 0 0	143 0 0	......	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year*	437,299	1,45,039 0 0	8,75,822 0	77,170 0 0	2,747 0 0	2,24,956 0 0	52,820	37,244	90,06
Total for 15 weeks ...	467,889	1,55,729 0 0	9,52,882 0	84,280 0 0	2,847 0 0	2,42,856 0 0	56,530	40,114	96,64
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	27,350	8,148 0 0	50,948 0	4,742 0 0	94 0 0	12,984 0 0	3,957	2,123	6,08
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	218	65 0 0	408 0	38 0 0	1 0 0	104 0 0	.... .	.. ...	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	447,487	1,42,595 0 0	8,64,637 0	83,122 0 0	3,347 0 0	2,29,064 0 0	55,239	35,137	90,37

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 12th October 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tota
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	18,510	7,330 0 0	52,850 0	4,590 0 0	80 0 0	12,000 0 0	2,320	1,300	3,62
... of railway ..	215	85 0 0	615 0	53 0 0	1 0 0	139 0 0	......	......	....
... weeks of half- ..	274,840	87,531 0 0	4,33,890 0	28,221 0 0	2,401 0 0	*1,18,153 0 0	33,101	11,937	45,0
	293,350	94,861 0 0	4,86,740 0	32,811 0 0	2,481 0 0	1,30,153 0 0	35,421	13,237	48,6
	13,162	4,909 0 0	27,667 0	2,238 0 0	55 0 0	7,202 0 0	2,211	737	2,9
	153	57 0 0	322 0	26 0 0	1 0 0	84 0 0	......	.....	.....
	81,199	93,033 0 0	3,64,107 0	29,285 0 0	2,003 0 0	1,25,221 0 0	32,109	16,099	49,1

* Audited up to 3rd August 1895.

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METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 21st Oct

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 12*th October* 1895 *on* 756 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	99,020	38,030	276,560	37,630	7,780	• (a) 83,440	14,440	15,136	29,584
Or per mile of railway ...	130·98	50·30	365·82	49·78	10·29	110·37	... .	......	......
For previous $13\frac{6}{7}$ weeks of half-year	1,292,324	4,89,184	3,370,167	4,49,256	1,16,358	10,54,798	209,407	207,792	417,199
Total for $14\frac{6}{7}$ weeks .	1,391,344	5,27,214	3,646,727	4,86,886	1,24,138	11.38,238	223,856	222,927	446,783
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	91,409	35,791	230,511	29,327	8,412	73.530	16,382	12,463	28,845
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	120·91	47·34	304·91	38·79	11·13	97·26	...	...	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year .. .	1,435,482	5,34,551	4,557,981	5,60,227	1.37,894	12,32,672	231,268	224,712	455,980

(a) Increase is due to better traffic on the Tirhut section.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 5th October 1895	12,680	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	12,612	0	0
Increase	68	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 5th October 1895...	248	10	0
Corresponding period of 1894	247	4	10
Increase	1	5	2
Receipts from 1st July to 5th October 1895	1,70,245	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,63,376	0	0
Increase	6,869	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 12th October 1895	13,467	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	13,461	0	0
Increase	6	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 12th October 1895	264	0	11
Corresponding period of 1894	263	15	0
Increase	0	1	11
Receipts from 1st July to 12th October 1895	1,83,712	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,76,837	0	0
Increase	6,875	0	0

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 44 of 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER, 30, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 28th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 344T—G.

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs the publication of the Commissioner's Report on the General Administration of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1894-95 for general information.

2. His Honour desires to call the special attention of District Officers to the following passages in the Report:—

Paragraph 54.—Regarding the impetus given to coal-mining by the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway. It does not appear that any special complaint has been heard on the subject of any dearth of labour.

Paragraph 59.—The remarks in this paragraph illustrate well the utility of railway statistics in correcting or confirming general impressions. It is noticeable that the imports of food-grains, as ascertained from railway statistics, greatly exceeded the exports.

Paragraph 70.—Mr. Grimley's views on the severity of the treatment which police errors frequently receive agree with those which the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed on a subject which he considers of extreme importance.

Paragraph 198.—The Commissioner gives a valuable *resumé* of the chief administrative problems of the Division, to which may be added the Bill for introducing a modified Tenancy Act and commuting predial services for money payments.

The attention of the Public Works Department will be drawn to the description in paragraph 59 of the main roads in the Division and the effect upon them of the opening of railway communications.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

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ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION FOR 1894-95.

No. 267J., dated Ranchi, the 9th July 1895.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report on the General Administration of the Chota Nagpur Division for the year 1894-95.

2. The reports of the District Officers were received in my office on the dates mentioned below:—

Hazaribagh	...	... 27th May 1895.
Lohardaga	...	... 31st " "
Palamau	...	... 3rd June "
Manbhum	...	... 3rd " "
Singhbhum	...	... 3rd " "

I.—CHARGE.

3. I was in charge of the Division throughout the year, except from the 4th September to the 2nd November 1894, when I was on leave, and Colonel A. Evans Gordon officiated as Commissioner.

(a) Division.

(b) Districts.

The districts were in charge of the officers mentioned below:—

Hazaribagh	...	Colonel C. H. Garbett throughout the year, with the exception of the last seven days, when he was on leave, and Mr. E. M. Konstam, C.S., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Lohardaga	...	Colonel A. Evans Gordon throughout the year, with the exception of two intervals, viz., from the 13th April to the 18th June 1894, when he was on leave, and Mr. C. Cuthbertson, C.S., officiated for him; and again from the 4th September to the 2nd November 1894, when he acted as Commissioner, and Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate, officiated as a Deputy Commissioner.
Palamau	...	Mr. W. B. Bright, C.S., throughout the year.
Manbhum	...	Mr. J. Windsor, C.S., from 1st April to 24th July 1894, and again from the 25th October 1894 to the end of the official year. During the interval Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S., officiated as Deputy Commissioner.
Singhbhum	...	Mr. C. A. S. Bedford from the commencement of the year to the 24th May 1894, and again from the 16th July 1894 to the 27th March 1895. Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S., during the remainder of the year.

(c) Subdivisions.

Giridih	...	Mr. W. H. Rattray, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, throughout the year, with the exception of the first 27 days, when he was on leave, and Babu Upendra Chunder Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, was in charge.
Gobindpur	...	Mr. N. Warde-Jones, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, throughout the year.

The reports of the several districts were submitted by the officers mentioned below:—

Hazaribagh	...	By Mr. E. M. Konstam, C.S.
Lohardaga	...	By Colonel A. Evans Gordon.
Palamau	...	By Mr. H. C. Streatfeild, C.S.
Manbhum	...	By Mr. L. F. Morshead, C.S.
Singhbhum	...	By Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.

The majority of the officers by whom the district reports have been submitted thus laboured under the disadvantage of having to submit reports for districts of which they either did not hold charge, or held charge for very short periods during the year.

II.—TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

(a) Commissioner's tour.

4. My movements last cold season were subordinated to the requirements of the Native States, in which I made an extended tour; but, in spite of this claim on my time and a further interruption caused by the Camp of Exercise and inspection of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles, which were held in the middle of February to suit the convenience of General Lance, I was able, by marching rapidly, to make the customary inspections of all the courts, offices, and other public institutions in each district. The time thus spent on tour was 134 days, including a short tour of 16 days made by Colonel Gordon when he was acting as Commissioner during my absence on leave.

5. I visited Purulia in April, while journeying to and from Calcutta, to give evidence before the Ganja Commission, and again in August when I visited the jail and the dispensary, drove round the Madhab bandh to observe the progress of its construction, and inspected the Deputy Commissioner's cutcherry, besides enquiring into a variety of local matters that demanded attention, in particular the unauthorised grant of certain leases of Government land for building sites, and the petition of two sons of the Raja of Pacheto for the protection of his estate under the Encumbered Estates Act. The Raja, a very old gentleman, owns the largest and richest property in Manbhum. The petitioners themselves are quite elderly, and their earnest endeavours to rescue their ancestral estate from the inevitable ruin that awaits it, if the present form of mismanagement continues, have my fullest sympathy and support.

6. Colonel Gordon when officiating as Commissioner left Ranchi on the 21st September and proceeded *viâ* Purulia and Chakradharpur to Chaibassa, where he inspected the several branches of the Deputy Commissioner's office and the other public institutions. On the 30th September he went to Giridih and inspected the subdivisional office and the sub-registry office, the distillery and the charitable dispensary. He left Giridih on the 2nd October, and reached Gobindpur by rail the same day, and at once commenced the inspection of the subdivisional office, which he finished on the following day. He left Gobindpur on the 3rd, and returned to head-quarters *viâ* Asansol and Purulia on the 6th.

7. On my return from leave I took over charge at Purulia on the morning of the 2nd of November, and setting out the next day by nightfall got as far as Thulin on the banks of the Subarnarekha, the river of the golden streak, that pursues its sinuous course and seems to be everywhere in the south-eastern parts of Chota Nagpur. Except the undulations of the road there was nothing to arrest the eye until, on approaching Jaipur, the castle-like habitation of the local zamindar came prominently into sight, the dilapidated remnant of a feudal age. I beguiled the tedium of the journey by counting the oft-recurring strings of carts laden with merchandise that passed by, finding in their number some justification of the support I had given to a scheme for a steam tramway as far as Ranchi. The line would traverse the Manbhum and Lohardaga districts and be fed from the marts of Palkot, Lohardaga, Khunti, Ranchi, Bundu, Thulin, Jhalda, and other trade centres, as well as affording a convenient outlet for the surplus products of the Jushpur and Sirguja States. It would, moreover, convert Ranchi, with its dry and temperate climate, into a sanitarium in those months of the year, from July to October, when the heat and moisture of the plains are most oppressive. It would also prove an incalculable boon to travellers who have now to perform the journey of 74 miles from Ranchi to the railway in a cart, a sort of attenuated bathing machine, dragged by coolies at the rate of three miles an hour. There is a project ready to hand which only requires the help of the financier and organiser to bring to completion.

8. Fourteen miles from Jaipur the road winds through Jhalda, a straggling village with some pretensions to being a town, as it can boast a municipality, dispensary, police-station and school, besides several lac factories which send their produce to Mirzapore, and a large serai and camping-ground for carts. I spent the night at Thulin, and the journey thence to Ranchi, a distance of 39 miles, occupied the whole of the next day. After crossing

the river the road begins to rise gradually until it attains the level of the plateau some 17 miles from Ranchi. Midway between Thulin and this spot there are three causeways much out of repair, which are a source of considerable inconvenience, not to say danger, to the public in the rains when there is a rapid flow of water. By diverting the road a little, two of these obstacles might be avoided at no great cost. The road winds through a valley with hills on both sides, which, being fairly well-wooded, give a pleasing variety to the landscape, and this is maintained until Rajadera, the head of the pass, is reached, so called from the Raja of Chota Nagpur pitching his tent there when journeying to Pachete on the occasion of his marriage.

9. On the 14th November, as soon as all arrangements were complete, I set out for a tour in the Tributary States. It is no light task preparing for such a journey, seeing that, with the exception of the tents which are borne on elephants, everything is carried by coolies banghy-fashion in covered baskets. Local men are not to be relied on, and the coolies are usually brought from the district of Hazaribagh and engaged for the whole season, quite a small army being required to transport all the impedimenta necessary for a journey of three months' duration. The road we traversed was constructed some years ago and runs through a continuous expanse of undulating country, patches of cultivation ripe for the sickle alternating with long stretches of scrub jungle or the red rocky soil of the upland. Owing to the friable character of the soil the road in places was in very bad condition, but it is a difficult road to maintain properly, and to keep it metalled is beyond the resources of the Road Cess Committee. Except on the first day when troops of villagers from the neighbouring hamlets passed by on their way to market, forming a series of quaint pictures of rustic life in their primitive ornaments and garb of simplicity, the wayfarers were few, and the all-pervading sense of silence and solitude peculiar to Chota Nagpur continually impressed us with the idea that we are travelling far away from civilisation.

10. We marched about 16 miles a day, halting at Mandar, where there is a police-station, and at Kuru, where the road bifurcates, one branch going to the south-west to Lohardaga and the other to the north-west to Palamau. We took the former and reached Lohardaga, 48 miles from Ranchi, on the third day. At Kuru I received a visit from Thakur Radhanath Sahi, a broken-down zamindar of Kairo, whose estate is under the Encumbered Estates Act. He was in great distress of mind, as his efforts to prevent the diminution of his ancestral property by the sale of a portion had proved futile, and appealed to me for assistance. At Lohardaga I visited the Munsif's cutcherry, the thana, and the dispensary.

11. The road after leaving Lohardaga turns sharply to the south, and is simply a fair-weather road, following the level of the country with its numerous ascents and descents, and crossing bridgeless streams. Our progress was occasionally impeded by droves of pack bullocks from Jushpur or Sirguja with their tinkling bells. The next halting places were Ghagra and Goomla, where the Bara Lal from Palkot with his son came to pay me a visit of ceremony. They accompanied me to the next encampment at Raidih. The Baraik of Goomla also put in an appearance, and on my taxing him with an accumulation of arrears of subscription to the Lohardaga dispensary complained that owing to the people having become Christians—the term is synonymous with non-payment of rent—he was reduced so low that he could not afford to pay.

12. The march from Goomla to Raidih was rather a trying one, as the road was rough and made deep dips into the beds of rivers and scrambled up the ridges on the opposite bank in a very irregular fashion, necessitating frequent descents from the dog-carts to ease the strain on the horses, but on we went steadily, but surely, until our destination was reached. We were late in arriving, but the beauty of the spot where the camp was pitched was some compensation for the discomforts of the journey, for Raidih is most picturesquely situated on rising ground beneath the shelter of encircling hills on three sides and with the valley of the river Sunk which separates the Lohardaga district from Jushpur territory on the remaining fourth. Here we found Mr. Schurr, the District Superintendent of Police, who like myself was on a tour of inspection. The next morning we crossed the Sunk; but as it was in high water owing to the lateness of the rainy season, it became necessary to

make a detour and approach the river through the bed of a nala in order to find a safe ford, but, thanks to the arrangement made by the Raja of Jushpur, we reached the opposite bank without any mishap. I entered Jushpur on the 21st November, and from that date until the end of December was marching though the Native States of Jushpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Gangpur, and Bonai.

13. On the 5th January I arrived at Chakradharpur in the Singhbhum district, and the next day drove into Chaibassa accompanied by Father Haghenbeck, the Superior of the Roman Catholic Mission at Ranchi, who was on a visit to the brotherhood at Chaibassa. The road which was completed a year or two ago was in excellent order. The public offices and courts had already been inspected by Colonel Gordon in September, so I confined my attention to the jail, dispensary, and zilla school. I also attended the distribution of prizes at the Anglican Mission school by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, gave interviews to the chief Mankis of the district, as well as to the Raja of Seraikella, the Thakur of Kharsawan, and the Thakur of Kera, discussing with them important matters connected with the administration of their States. I also decided a forest boundary question and a dispute about a ferry, and along with the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent of Police examined the rules and forms for chaukidari assessments. On the 9th I left Chaibassa accompanied by Mr. Bedford, the Deputy Commissioner, and he remained with me during the next three days, when I visited Seraikella, Dugni, and Kandra up to the banks of the Subarnarekha which separates Singhbhum from Manbhum. The contrast between the roads in these two districts is remarkable, and much to the disadvantage of the former, partly owing to the poverty of the road fund and partly to the fact that the road passes through the Seraikella State, where it does not receive the same amount of attention as a district road. At Chandil, some six miles from the Subarnarekha, I was met by Mr. Windsor, the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum, who accompanied me to Balrampur, Adardih, and Barrabazar, the head-quarters of Messrs. Watson and Company, and Purulia. At Chandil I received a visit from the son of the Patkum zamindar, who was anxious for the protection of the Encumbered Estates Act to be extended to his father's property. At Barrabazar I discussed the ghatwali commutation question with Mr. Mathewson, Messrs. R. W. Watson and Company's Manager, and other matters in connection with the zamindari of Barrabhum, of which they are the proprietors, but was specially engaged in enquiries connected with coolie emigration. At Purulia I inspected Mr. Saubolle's depôt, against whom certain charges of wrongful detention had been made, and I pointed out to the depôt-keeper in what way the orders of Government should be complied with regarding opening out the front wall.

14. The next week I spent in Calcutta with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, where I had much to do in connection with the arrangements for the Camp of Exercise and Rifle Meeting of the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles. On the 27th January I returned to Purulia, and reached Ranchi on the 31st, halting on the way at Bamnia, Thulin, and Jonha. The place last-mentioned is in the midst of hills about 21 miles from Ranchi and not very far from the Hundrughag water-falls, where the Subarnarekha dashes through a rocky chasm from the plateau to the valley below between the Hazaribagh and Lohardaga districts. While at Jonha a woman besought my interference on behalf of her son, who some months before, she said, had been fuddled with drink and carried off to Assam. She produced a letter from him, in which he stated the circumstances of his recruitment, and piteously bemoaned his fate and asked that steps might be taken to procure his return. I enquired into the case, but it was asserted that he was over age. A few months later, however, the mother came and said he had been allowed to return.

15. The Camp of Exercises, Rifle Meeting, and Annual Inspection of the Volunteers took place from the 10th to the 18th February, and for the rest of the month work at head-quarters detained me. On the 4th March I set out for Palamau accompanied by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Comins, the Inspector-General of Jails, halting *en route* at Chandwa and Manka. After descending the Chandwa ghat the road passed through the Auranga valley near the coal-fields of that name and at no great distance from the Karanpura and Hutar coal-fields, all of which only await the advent of a railway to be profitably worked. These

valuable mineral stores, together with the coal-bearing rocks of Bokaro, Ramgurh, and Daltonganj, would be capable of development and doubtless afford a rich reward to persons enterprising enough to carry a railway to the spot. This would be possible by continuing the Jharia extension line from its terminus at Gutariya through the Damuda and Auranga valleys in a direction almost due west as far as Daltonganj and thence on to Mogulserai.

16. Besides inspecting the public courts and offices at Daltonganj I visited the jail, the dispensary, and the police lines, and had interviews with the principal zamindars of the district, who to show their loyalty came in to see me from far and wide. They were much concerned at the transfer of Mr. Bright, who, as their first Deputy Commissioner, may be said to have made the district, and, as a mark of their appreciation of the interest he had taken in their welfare and in the advancement of the district, they had decided to make a public garden on the land round the well which was constructed in honour of Sir Charles Elliott's visit to Daltonganj. The visit to the jail was instructive, as Dr. Comins explained to the jailor the proper mode of husking paddy, and of giving a supply of pure water to the cook-room. The jail has still more land around it than it can possibly require, and the sterile portion of it might be given up to the town which is sadly in need of additional land for building sites.

17. On reaching the dispensary the Assistant Surgeon, Babu Raj Mohun Banerjee, who takes much interest in eye diseases, was on the point of operating for cataract on an elderly man who had lost the sight of one eye and was nearly blind in the other and had come a great distance for the purpose. He performed the operation very skilfully, removing the lens, and when it was over, the man was able to distinguish objects, but it would take a week or two for his complete recovery. These operations for cataract, which are numerously performed throughout Bengal, are a great boon to the people, and would be more valuable if each dispensary had a supply of spectacles on sale to the public. The initial outlay would soon be recouped, and possibly spectacle-makers might be induced to take back what remained unsold. It is true that many of the patients would not be able to afford the luxury of spectacles, but there are others who could easily do so; for example, the patient above mentioned, who was a well-to-do baniah. Rai Thakurai Bhagobat Dyal Singh Bahadur had liberally offered Rs. 3,000 for adding a female ward to the dispensary, and was not to be outdone in generosity by his *fidus Achates*, Thakurai Gobind Prosad Singh, of Ranka, who had offered to build and endow a dispensary at his own place of residence.

18. Mr. Giles, the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, was at Daltonganj at the time of my visit, and we went together to the police-station, and it was a novel sight to see the men who were drawn upon the parade-ground perform their drill and physical exercises in an efficient manner, a matter heretofore much neglected in this district, but they have recently had the benefit of a smart officer to instruct them who had been brought in from another district. I was glad to find that greater attention is being paid to drill and discipline in the police force generally, as laxness in this respect is apt to generate a habit of carelessness in the more important functions of a police officer.

19. I examined the work of Mr. Sunder, the Settlement Officer, and his staff, discussed the form of jamabandi, and gave instructions on various points connected with the survey and settlement operations. I also advised the Deputy Conservator of Forests, Mr. Trafford, on the line of action to be taken under rules for the management of the protected areas. I went round the town with Mr. Bright and inspected the public roads, latrines and trenching ground, which were all in fairly good condition.

20. The return journey to Ranchi took longer than the coming, as the road was heavy after a storm and led up-hill for a considerable portion of the way. I reached Ranchi on the evening of the 12th. On the 17th the Political Chiefs and principal zamindars came in to attend a darbar, and for the next week I was engaged in disposing of various important questions connected with the Native States. On the 26th I went to Hazaribagh and inspected the public offices and courts, the dispensary, the jail, and reformatory I also went round the town and saw the drainage, the roads and trenching ground, besides paying a visit to the coolie depôts situated on the Barhi road about

two miles away. I also enquired into the working of the rural police and inspected the police reserve, being well pleased with the smart way in which the men were put through their exercises by Inspector Campbell. I was glad to find that the Raja of Padma, who for the last few years had been holding aloof and shutting himself up at home, came in with his son to see me, and I took occasion to advise him to put the management of his large property on a better footing, as there is some danger of its going to ruin through neglect, and I further counselled him to improve his village and make the raiyats better pleased with him by constructing reservoirs for irrigation and pucka darri wells for drinking purposes. He seemed to be impressed by what I said, but how long the impression will last remains to be seen. On the return journey from Hazaribagh I examined the causeway under construction across the Damodar. Very little progress had been made.

21. My inspection embraced every department, both on the Revenue and Criminal side, and was not confined to the registers, but included an examination of correspondence and records of cases in order to see whether business was disposed of with proper regard to its importance and with sufficient promptitude. Care was also taken to ascertain whether the defects pointed out at previous inspections had been rectified, and that punctuality was observed in attending office. The Hazaribagh office is a model of neatness and order, thanks to the constant supervision exercised by Colonel Garbett, and I also had occasion to compliment Mr. Bright and his clerks on the state of efficiency in which I found his office.

(b) Tours of District Officers.

22. The tours of the District Officers were not confined to the cold-weather months, and were in all cases either equal to, or in excess of, the periods fixed for their respective districts. The longest period spent in the interior was 122 days by the District Officer of Lohardaga. The number of days spent by Colonel Garbett in the interior of Hazaribagh was exactly 120 days. The tours of the other Deputy Commissioners were—Manbhum 101, Singhbhum 109 and Palamau 114 days.

23. Colonel Garbett's tour was spread over seven months of the year, viz. from September 1894 to March 1895, and he visited every part of the district. He travelled over and inspected 426 miles of road, inspected 22 police-stations and outposts, a large number of ghatwali roadposts, 20 pounds, 67 outstills and ganja and opium shops, and a large number of primary and other schools; examined the registers of 26 chaukidari tahsildars and compared a large number of receipts granted to assessees with their counterfoils and with entries in the shiahas; visited the Government villages in Koderma, Korgali, and Kharagdiha, the Dhanwar Court of Ward's estate and six encumbered estates. In the Government estates he inspected a large number of bandhs or irrigation reservoirs constructed during the past and the previous years and selected sites for similar improvements in the current and succeeding years. In the wards' and encumbered estates he examined the accounts of the tahsildars and compared the receipts granted to several hundred raiyats with their counterfoils and the entries in the shiahas. In September and February he visited Giridih, and there made inspections of the subdivisional office, the court of the Munsif, the sub-registry office, the sub-jail, the dispensary, the distillery, and the ganja golahs. He also inspected the office of the Manager of the Dhanwar Court of Wards' estate at Pachamba. In January he visited Chatra and there inspected the several branches of the office of the Munsif-Magistrate, the Chatra middle vernacular school, the charitable dispensary, the Sub-Registrar's office, and the municipality. Throughout his tour Colonel Garbett devoted a good deal of his time to making enquiries into income-tax and chaukidari assessments, the outturn of the crops, the material condition of the people, state of public feeling, conduct of zamindars, and police and many other matters. His tour was well planned and his diaries were full and interesting.

24. In Lohardaga, with the exception of April, May, and September, the tour of the Deputy Commissioner was distributed over all months of the year. In June Colonel Gordon spent two days in inspecting certain wells constructed with corrugated iron rings by Mr. Cooke, of Palandoo. In July he spent 10 days on a short tour through Rantu, Mandar, Angara, Mahilon, Khunti,

Messra, and Ormanjhi. At Mandar and Khunti he inspected the police-stations. At Angara he inspected the outstill and selected a site for a new cart serai. At Messra he endeavoured to bring about an amicable settlement of a dispute between the zamindar of the place and his brother. In August Colonel Gordon spent five days at Basargarh, Rantu, and Pithoria. In October Mr. Manson when officiating as Deputy Commissioner spent eight days in visiting Lohardaga and inspecting the several public offices and institutions of the place. In November Colonel Gordon visited Silli, Rahey, Bundu, and Tamar, and thence proceeded to Chakradharpur to attend the volunteer meeting there. On his way back from Chakardharpur he made enquiries regarding three notorious sardars, who, he was told, were still clandestinely collecting *chanda* and holding meetings on market days at Kochang. He then visited the Jeria estate, which is now managed under the Court of Wards, and supervised the revision of jamabandis of several villages by the Manager. Between the 4th January and 8th February 1895 he toured through the south and south-western portions of his district. On the 23rd February he visited Lohardaga and there inspected the Revenue and Criminal sides of the Munsif's office, the Registration office, the municipality, dispensary and other public institutions, and returned to head-quarters on the 15th March, on which date and on the 16th, 28th, and 29th he made short excursions in the neighbourhood of Ranchi. In the course of his tours, besides making the usual inspections of police-stations and outposts, schools, and excise shops, Colonel Gordon inspected a large number of district roads and made enquiries into the state of the crops, public health, income-tax assessments, chaukidari collections, *chanda* movements, relations of landlords and tenants, and compared the receipts given to the raiyats of Government Court of Wards' and encumbered estates with their counterfoils. He made a prolonged tour and visited the greater portion of his district.

25. In Palamau Mr. Bright's tour was spread over eight months of the year. In April he spent three days in the inspection of *khanapuri* work in the Palamau Government estate and of the Manatoo road. In June he visited Mohuadand in the extreme south of his district and spent ten days in trying on the spot a serious case which originated in the religious antagonism between Hindus and Muhammadans in connection with cow-killing. In September he spent eight days in inspecting the attestation work of the Assistant Settlement Officer of Palamau, and the outstills, schools, police-stations, and outposts which lay on his route. In October he was out ten days visiting Chatterpur and Patan, making the usual inspections of roads, outstills, ghats, and police-stations. In November he spent 17 days in camp in inspecting the Sirguja road, the attestation work of the Assistant Settlement Officer and the schools, thanas, outstills, and other excise shops at Gurwah and Bisrampur, and in visiting the Majhiwan attached and the Punjri-Kullan ward's estate. In December Mr. Bright spent 27 days in touring through Manatu, Nowajaipur, Shahpur, Saraidih, and Namoodag. He then visited Majhiwan a second time with a view to meet the sub-manager of encumbered estates who had been ordered by the Board to take over charge of the estate and to check the jamabandis; but on the night of the 24th December he received news of a serious riot which had occurred 20 miles south of Daltonganj, and this necessitated his proceeding by forced marches to the spot. He reached the place of occurrence on the morning of the 26th. Having finished the enquiry into this case, he returned to head-quarters though Gurwah. In January Mr. Bright spent 24 days in camp touring through Ranka and Untari to the Sirguja border. In February he spent 15 days in the interior and visited Latiahar and the tuppeh of Seemah. Besides doing the usual inspections of schools, police-stations, and outposts, roads, crops and outstills, a good deal of Mr. Bright's time was occupied during the three last-mentioned trips in supervising the attestation work of the Assistant Settlement Officer of the Palamau Government estate, examining the receipts granted to the raiyats of the Government Court of Wards and encumbered estates and making income-tax and chaukidari enquiries. Mr. Bright visited almost all parts of his district and made a very useful tour.

26. In Manbhum Mr. Windsor was out on 98 and Mr. Bompas on 3 days, thus making between them a tour of 101 days, which were spread

over all the months of the year, except *April*, May, September, and October. In June Mr. Windsor spent four days in visiting Raghunathpur and inspecting the municipality and the public offices and institutions of the place. In July he was out nine days on a visit to the subdivision of Gobindpur, where he inspected the several branches of the subdivisional office, the sub-registry office, the sub-jail, the dispensary, the school, the thana, and the office of the Tahsildar of the Nagarkiari ward's estate. In August Mr. Bompas went to Jhalda, chiefly with a view to select Commissioners for the Jhalda Municipality. In November Mr. Windsor visited Barrabazar and on his way there noticed that Messrs. R. Watson and Company had definitely abandoned indigo, which was formerly the source of constant friction between their employés and the raiyats, and that the latter had sown mustard and other crops round their houses where formerly they were forced to cultivate indigo. At Barrabazar he inspected the criminal, revenue, and civil sides of the Munsif's office, the dispensary, the thana, the sub-registry office, the excise shops, and the coolie depôts. On his way back from Barrabazar he visited Balrampore, where he inspected the outpost. The place is said to be rapidly rising in importance owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. On the 17th November Mr. Windsor again started from head-quarters and proceeded along the Chass-Goolbera Provincial road, now maintained by the District Road Committee with a Government grant, towards the western portion of the Gobindpur subdivision inspecting *en route* the police-station, cattle-pound, excise shops, and coolie depôts at Chass. Here he found that the cart serai, which had previously been in existence, had fallen down, though the so-called lessee paid Rs. 135 during the year under report and continued to levy black mail from cartmen who halted at the roadside or in a mango tope. He then visited the Nowagarh encumbered estate and inspected the office of the Tahsildar at Phuluatand. He next visited Kutrass, Rajganj, and Topechansi. The village of Kutrass has grown in importance owing to the opening of the railway and the settlement of coal lands. At Rajganj Mr. Windsor inspected the police-station, and at Topechansi the police-station and dispensary: this latter is maintained jointly by the zamindars of Nowagarh and Kutrass. From Topechansi Mr. Windsor proceeded to Gobindpur, where he halted two days and then returned to head-quarters. On the 6th December Mr. Windsor again left head-quarters and proceeded to Gobindpur to complete his tour in the subdivision. This time he visited Chirkunda, Nirsha, Poddardih (Pandra), Samandpur, Gobindpur, Tundi, and Jheria. At Chirkunda and Nirsa he inspected the police outpost and station. At Poddardih he inspected the school, dispensary, and hostel, all of which are maintained by the zamindar, Babu Madhusudan Singh. The dispensary is said to be doing very good work and to have already gained very great popularity in the neighbourhood. The hostel is attached to the school and gives accommodation to 50 boys, all of whom are boarded and fed at the zamindar's expense. At Samandpur he inspected the accounts of the Tahsildar of the Pandra half encumbered estate. At Gobindpur he completed his second inspection of the several branches of the subdivisional office and the lock-up, the dispensary, police station, and the sub-registry office. At Jheria he found that the zamindar, who was a ward of the Court till the 4th December 1893, had received a large bonus by the settlement of coal lands; but instead of utilising the sum in the payment of the debts incurred by him since that date had spent the greater portion of the same, together with the income of his estate, in useless and unproductive pursuits. People have flocked into Jheria from all quarters, and the zamindar being young and wanting in strength of mind, advantage has been taken by schemers and speculators. In January 1895 Mr. Windsor was away 25 days and proceeded to the south and south-western of his district. He visited the temporarily-settled estate of Mahta, and there inspected the irrigation bandhs which were being excavated at the cost of Government. He then proceeded to Baghmundi, Hensla, and Patkum. From Chandil he accompanied me to Barrabazar. Later on he proceeded to Koilapal and Dhodl[illegible] the extreme south-east of his district. In February he spent 20 days in camp in visiting Jaypur and Jhalda, Jhapra, and Raghunathpur. At Jhalda he inspected the municipality, police-station and sub-registry office, and examined the accounts of the Tahsildar of the Jhalda ward's estate. At Raghunathpur he inspected for the second time the several branches of the office of the Mu[illegible]

the municipality, dispensary, thana and school, and made enquiries into certain petitions regarding the exclusion of Nanduara from the municipality. From Raghunathpur he paid flying visits to Gourangdih and Santuri, and there inspected the police, thana and outpost and the excise shops. In March he was out on four days only, visiting Hura and some other villages on the east of his district Mr. Windsor thus made a very extensive tour and visited all parts of his district. Throughout his tour, besides making usual inspections of roads, police-stations and outposts, excise shops and schools, he made enquiries about income-tax assessees, the state of the crops, condition of the people, the state of public feeling, conduct of zamindars, and the relations between landlords and tenants. His tour was well arranged and his diaries were always full and interesting.

27. In Singhbhum Mr. Bedford spent altogether 109 days in the interior of his district, and his tour was distributed over eight months of the year. In August, September, and October he spent six, nine, and seven days, respectively, in inspecting the Chakradharpur thana and in disposing of questions connected with the Chakradharpur bazar, the railway and the establishment of a Bench at Chakradharpur. In November he was out on 28 days, during which he was chiefly occupied in touring through pargana Dhalbhum and the Seraikella Political State. At Ghatsilla he inspected the Manager's office, the police-station, the excise shops and the school, and disposed of on the spot appeals from the decision of the Forest Settlement Officer of Dhalbhum. In Seraikella he settled many questions between Babu Gangaram Singh of Icha and the Prodhans of his elaqua, and inspected the office of the Raja and the roads and schools within the State. In December he again visited Chakradharpur in connection with various matters regarding the Chakradharpur bazar, and met His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on the 14th December 1894. In January and February he visited Porahat and the Kolhan and made the usual inspections of the roads, schools, and excise shops and the reserved and protected forests. He also made enquiries regarding income-tax assessees, and discussed matters connected with the settlement of the Kolhan estate with the Settlement Officer, Mr. Craven. Between the 1st and 3rd March he inspected the office, hajat, and dispensary of the Thakur of Khursawan.

(c) Tours of Subdivisional Officers.

28. In the Giridih subdivision the tour of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Rattray, was spread over seven months of the year. In June he spent eight days at Kharagdiha for the purpose of holding a local enquiry in connection with a dispute about the possession of Gadi Lataki. In October he visited Mohoshmunda and Teladih and spent eight days in holding enquiries into certain complaints made by the raiyats of those places regarding the cultivation of poppy, which had lately been extended to that side of the district In November he spent 20 days in visiting Barakar, Palganj, [illegible], [illegible]pur, Dumri, Choochanda, Madhuban, and Pertand. In December he toured through the Serampur estate and spent 21 days in visiting important places in that Gadi. In January he passed 18 days in camp in the northern portion of his subdivision, and in February and March he remained out on nine and six days, respectively. He thus completed the prescribed number of 90 days. In the course of his tour Mr. Rattray inspected police-stations and outposts, schools, excise shops, and cattle-pounds, and made enquiries regarding the state of the crops, health of the people, the condition of the roads, relations between landlords and tenants, income-tax assessments and the working of the Chaukidari Act.

29. In Gobindpur Mr. Warde-Jones made a prolonged tour of 154 days and visited all parts of his subdivision. The repressing of riotously-inclined persons, he says, was an important item of his curriculum. A portion of his time was also taken up in the inspection of sites and buildings for the storage of explosives for blasting purposes required in coal mines which are rapidly increasing in the subdivision.

Inspection of district offices and treasuries—
(a) By Commissioner.

30. The district offices and treasuries at Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, and Purulia were inspected by me once during the year. The district office and treasury at Chaibassa were inspected by Colonel Gordon in September 1894.

(b) By Deputy Commissioners.

31. All the district offices and treasuries were twice inspected by the respective Deputy Commissioners chiefly in September and March. The inspection made in March 1895 by Colonel Gordon of the Lohardaga office was partial, as my inspection of it was being made simultaneously with his.

Inspection of subdivisional offices and treasuries—
(a) By Commissioner.

32. Both the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisional offices and sub-treasuries were inspected by Colonel Gordon in September and October 1894.

(b) By Deputy Commissioners.

33. Colonel Garbett inspected the subdivisional office and sub-treasury at Giridih twice during the year, viz., once in September 1894 and again in February 1895. The office of the Munsif-Deputy Magistrate of Chattra was inspected by him once in December 1894.

34. The Gobindpur subdivisional office and sub-treasury as well as the office of the Munsif-Magistrates of Raghunathpur and Barrabazar were inspected twice by Mr. Windsor. The inspections of the subdivisional office and treasury were made by him in July and December 1894; those of the Munsif-Magistrate's office at Raghunathpur in June 1894 and February 1895; while those of the office of the Munsif-Magistrate of Barrabazar in November 1894 and January 1895. The office of the Munsif-Magistrate of Lohardaga was twice inspected by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, viz., once in September 1894 by Mr. Manson, and again by Colonel Gordon in February 1895. The results of these inspections were on the whole fairly satisfactory.

III.—WEATHER AND CROPS.

35. The past year was on the whole much warmer than its predecessor. It commenced with very hot dry weather, which was followed by seasonable and copious rain. In Hazaribagh the average monthly mean temperature was 78·4° against 77·7° in the preceding year, and the maximum in the shade registered on the 28th and 29th May 1894, the hottest days in the year, was 108·6° against 102° on the 15th April 1893. Ranchi was generally a degree cooler than Hazaribagh, and in Palamau the maximum was just over 114°, and in Chaibassa nearly 4 degrees higher. In Manbhum in 1893 the temperature only once rose to 100° in the month of April, whereas in the same month in 1894 it was 100° or more on no fewer than 17 days. In May again the heat became more intense, and on the 28th rose to 113°. The cold weather was unusually warm. The rainfall was above the average, and, except in Lohardaga, on the whole more evenly distributed. The average quantities registered are given below:—

YEAR.	Hazaribagh	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	Division.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1892-93 ...	47·75	59·38	48·49	49·69	48·65	52·19
1893-94 ...	66·41	60·49	59·34	63·21	63·81	62·68
1894-95 ...	64·42	64·54	61·24	61·58	55·44	61·44

In Hazaribagh rain fell in every month of the year, and after the setting in of the monsoon on the 19th June the weather was continually cloudy up to the 21st of October, on which day over two inches of rain fell. The heaviest rainfall in any one month was 17·68 inches in July against 22·81 inches in the corresponding month of the preceding year; the heaviest rainfall on any one day was 3·82 inches against 4·69 inches in the previous year. In Lohardaga the rainfall in April and May was deficient, but it was abnormally heavy in July and August, when the quantities registered at Ranchi were 17·25 and 22·29 inches, respectively. In Palamau the rains commenced early and continued very evenly and lasted much later than usual; the monsoon broke early in June, and there was constant soaking rain until July. August also was a very wet month. The rains almost invariably came from the south-west, and hardly ever from the east, thus indicating that the district was much more

affected by the Bombay monsoon than that coming from the Bay of Bengal. In Manbhum the rainfall in April and May was less than half an inch. The regular rains set in from the 6th of June, but the fall that month was much below the average. In July and August it was abnormally heavy, and the quantities registered were 24·39 and 22·57 inches respectively against 13·01 and 10·20 inches in the corresponding months of the previous year. It was heaviest on the night of the 2nd August, when the quantity registered was 5·75 inches. The largest quantity, 79·01 inches, was registered at Gobindpur. In Singhbhum the rainfall was generally less than in the preceding year, but it was so fairly distributed during the months when the crops were on the ground that throughout the greater part of the district the outturn of all kinds of crops was excellent. The excessive rain in July and August did some damage to the early bhadoi crops, Indian-corn, marua, urid, and barai, but this loss was more than compensated for by the excellent outturn of the gora and winter rice. The continued rainfall in October and November retarded the sowings of the rabi crops, which also suffered from the want of sufficient moisture in December and January. The outturn of oilseeds and wheat in the Division was about 13 annas as in the preceding year, while that of mohua 14 annas as in 1893-94. The outturn of sugarcane was on an average 12 annas, the best results being obtained in Hazaribagh, where the yield was about 16 annas. In the Hazaribagh district the weather at the setting in of the rains was exceedingly favourable to the bhadoi, and a bumper crop was expected throughout the district, but the heavy and almost incessant rainfall, constant cloudy weather and want of sunshine in July and August prevented hoeing and weeding, stunted growth, caused the young plants to rot, and reduced the average yield to about 11 annas. The winter rice was, however, a particularly good one, and its average yield was 16 annas against 15 annas in the previous year. January and February showers improved the prospects of the rabi, and the average outturn was 14·7 annas against 11·5 annas in 1893-94. The yield of the oilseeds and wheat was 14 annas each against 13 and 11 annas respectively in the preceding year. Poppy suffered from excessive rain, and its outturn was only about 12 annas against 13·6 annas in the preceding year. Mohua, sugarcane, and tobacco yielded a 16-anna crop. In Lohardaga the bhadoi at first gave promise of a 14-anna crop, but was subsequently damaged by the August and September rains, by which the actual outturn was reduced to 12 annas. The abundant rainfall in August and September and the prolongation of the monsoon to a late period materially benefited the winter rice, the outturn of which was 16 annas against 14 annas in the previous year. The outturn of the rabi crops was between 10 and 11 annas, while that of the oilseeds was 11 annas against 11 and 10 annas respectively in the previous year. The outturn of wheat was 10 annas against 7 annas in 1893-94, and that of cotton 10 annas against 12 annas in 1893-94. Sugarcane yielded only 6 annas against 8 annas in 1893-94. In Palamau, as a natural consequence of the abnormal rainfall, the bhadoi harvest was a bad one so for as marua, makai, and other crops, which get speedily water-logged, were concerned, but the gora rice was splendid and yielded an outturn of 20 annas. The winter rice was also the finest yet seen in the district, and yielded an average outturn of 19 annas. The sowing of the rabi, and especially of the wheat crop, which is generally grown in the beds of *ahras*, was very much retarded, as owing to the prolongation of the monsoon rains they took a much longer time to dry, and at one time it was feared that there would be no good rabi crop in the district. The rainfall in January and February, however, very much improved prospects, and the rabi crop, especially wheat and gram, was one of the finest ever grown in the district. Unfortunately the linseed crop was seriously injured by *hurda* or rust, and this attacked the wheat also, so that the outturn of the latter was eventually only about 15 annas. In Manbhum the maize was somewhat damaged by the excessive rainfall of July and August, and the winter crops also suffered a little. Mohua yielded an outturn of 14 annas and sugarcane 12 annas, but the short outturn of all these crops was amply compensated for by the rice crop. The winter

rice in this district, taken as a whole, was very good everywhere, and excellent in certain parts, so that the outturn can be safely put down at 16 annas for the whole district. Mr. Windsor was of opinion that in some parts the cultivators reaped as much as an 18-anna crop; the outturn of the rabi crops was not less than 12 annas all round. Of special crops the outturn of lac was very good. In Singhbhum the bhadoi crops, chiefly gora rice, marwa, Indian-corn, gondli, and urid, yielded an outturn of 14 annas against 13 annas in the previous year; the winter rice yielded 14·5 annas against 14 annas, and the outturn of the rabi and special crops was 15 annas against 9 annas in the previous year. The early and late cotton yielded 14 and 15 annas, respectively, and the wheat crop 14 annas against 9 annas in the previous year. Mr. Bompas writes:—"In fact, allowing for the invariable under-estimation of outturn when reported in annas, I think it may be safely said that there was a full average outturn of bhadoi and rabi crops and a bumper harvest of winter rice."

IV.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

36. The year 1894 was decidedly unhealthy. Not only did cholera rage in an epidemic from in almost all the districts, but there was a very large increase in the number of deaths from fever and bowel-complaints. The following table shows the death statistics:—

DISTRICT.	Total number of deaths reported in—			Ratio per mille in—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	40,300	28,286	46,053	34·61	24·29	39·55
Lohardaga ...	42,309	24,757	36,189	37·47	21·93	32·05
Palamau ...	23,292	16,923	26,369	39·03	28·35	44·18
Manbhum ...	30,078	21,534	33.843	25·20	18·04	28·36
Singhbhum ...	10,554	9,155	14,290	19·34	16·78	26·20
Total ...	146,533	100,655	156,744	31·65	21·74	33·86

The year 1892 was considered to be particularly unhealthy, but the death-rate then was much lower than in the past year. Some portion of the increase in the death-rate may no doubt be attributed to the gradual improvement in the reporting of mortuary statistics, but the very marked difference in the death-rate of the past year as compared with that of 1893 must be largely due to the unhealthiness of the past year. In Hazaribagh cholera accounted for 2,780 deaths against 38 in 1893 and 2,341 in 1892. There were two small outbreaks in March in different parts of the district, but in June the disease broke out in a virulent form in thanas Burhi, Gawan, and Giridih. Later on it affected the Sadar thana, notably the Ichak outpost, where it prevailed for five months, from July to November. The thanas in the south-west were next visited. In Lohardaga the disease was confined to thanas Chainpur and Tamar, where the total number of reported deaths was 102 against 11 in the preceding year. The disease, however, prevailed in its worst form in the Palamau district from May to September, inclusive, and caused no fewer than 6,665 deaths. On the first outbreak a special medical practitioner was sent out to Gurwah, and shortly afterwards the Hospital Assistant and compounder were deputed to Ranka and Bhownathpur. I sent an urgent telegram to Government for medical aid, and some Special Hospital Assistants were deputed to the district. These arrived on different dates and were deputed to different places as news came in of bad

outbreaks. The area affected was, however, far too scattered to be efficiently dealt with, and the superstition of the people, their habit of flying into the jungles on an outbreak occurring, and their dislike and distrust of European medicines, made it an entirely hopeless task to effectively cope with the disease. At the same time all efforts to deal effectively with the outbreak in particular villages were impeded by the fact that the chaukidars, naturally enough, fled with the other villagers, and returning only when it was considered safe, reported the occurrence of the outbreak only after it was over. In July the disease spread to the town of Daltonganj, and in spite of all efforts made to stamp it out, prevailed till August. The deputation of Hospital Assistants to check the disease prevailing over such a large area was not particularly efficacious. Being few in number they could do very little real good, though their presence no doubt conveyed an assurance to the people that they were being cared for by a paternal Government; for, while the total number of deaths from the disease amounted to 6,665, the number who obtained medical aid was only 476, and of these only 193 recovered. In Manbhum there was an outbreak of the disease which lasted for the greater portion of the year, and was specially severe in the Purulia, Manbazar, Barrabazar, Chass, and Gobindpur thanas. It raged in an epidemic form and carried away 2,728 persons against 400 in the previous year, though all possible measures were adopted to cope with the disease and arrest its progress. In Singhbhum the disease broke out in April and prevailed almost throughout the district till August and attacked the district jail and caused 873 deaths against 71 in the previous year. As regards the epidemic in Hazaribagh the Civil Surgeon of the district, Surgeon-Captain Nott, writes as follows:—

"A general consideration of the history of the various outbreaks led me to the conclusion that the disease arose in many different centres, and that it was not one epidemic taking origin from one extraneous source and passing over the district. Its spread from each centre may with confidence be put down to the general insanitary state of the villages in this district and the consequent pollution of the extremely defective water-supply."

In Hazaribagh the mortality from fever rose from 22,806 in 1893 and 31,013 in 1892 to 35,663 in the year under report, and the total number of deaths from bowel-complaints was 767 against 337 and 662 in the two preceding years. In Lohardaga fever accounted for an increase of 6,344 deaths in 1894, the number reported being 20,126 against 13,782 in 1893. The disease was most prevalent in the latter part of the rainy season, and is attributed to the abnormal rainfall of the year. The deaths from bowel-complaints rose from 1,698 in 1893 to 3,144 in 1894. The mortality was greatest in the months of July to November, inclusive. In Palamau the number of deaths from fever was 16,312. In Manbhum fever accounted for 25,764 deaths and bowel-complaints 572 deaths against 15,936 and 335 respectively in the previous year. In Singhbhum 10,899 deaths were due to fever against 7,376 in the previous year. The Division enjoyed almost perfect immunity from epidemic small-pox, and the number of deaths from this cause was very small in all the districts, viz. 137 in Hazaribagh, 14 in Lohardaga, 51 in Palamau, 157 in Manbhum, and 10 in Singhbhum. In the Gobindpur subdivision influenza, which broke out towards the end of 1893-94, and lasted up to middle of May 1894, was responsible for much sickness and some deaths, and Mr. Warde-Jones reports that fever was distinctly bad in the subdivision, probably owing to the prolongation of the rains to the cold weather. The sanitary condition of the Division was much the same as in the previous year.

V.—MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

37. The people of this Division are mostly agricultural, and hence their material well-being largely depends on seasonable rainfall and favourable out-turn of the crops. A succession of good harvest, accompanied by good prices, has materially improved the condition of the agricultural classes in all parts of the Division. The condition of non-agriculturists has not equally improved, except in such part of the Division as are within easy reach of the tea gardens, the railways, and the coal, mica and other mines, where they can command high wages.

38. In Hazaribagh the bulk of the poorer classes are said to largely depend on the bhadoi and the mohua crops. The mohua crop of 1894-95 was a full one, and mohua was abundant and cheap all over the district throughout the year. The bhadoi crops unfortunately partially failed, and their average outturn was only about 12 annas. The rice crop, however, was a bumper one, and there has been a succession of more or less good rice crops during the past few years. There was thus a corresponding improvement in the material condition of the people so far as it depended on the crops. In the neighbourhood of the trade centres, such as Chatra, Hazaribagh, and Giridih, and of the great coal and mica mining industries at Karharbari, Serampur, Koldiha, Koderma, Gowan, and Goongi, the people were fairly well to do and received high wages. But apart from the special circumstances noted above, and apart from agricultural influences, the condition of the people of the district as a whole was poor. Colonel Garbett remarks:—"I believe that very little general accumulation is going on. What wealth there is is confined to a comparative few; and as regards the bulk of the people the margin between bare sufficiency and actual want is very narrow. Emigration has been a great god-send to the district, and it has doubtless in years of poor harvest staved off a great deal of stress and suffering. One good result it has had is that it is gradually breaking down the abominable kamia system."

39. In Lohardaga the expansion of the excise revenue is considered by the Deputy Commissioner as a sure test of the improved condition of the people. The condition of the landless labourers has not, however, been considered satisfactory, notwithstanding that there has been an appreciable rise in the prices of labour, for the rise is said to be by no means commensurate with the rise in the prices of food-grains. The landlords as a class are also reported to be not well off, for they are improvident to a degree, and almost without exception indebted to the grasping mahajans. Their strained relations with their tenants have also resulted in injuriously affecting their own circumstances as well as the condition of their tenants.

40. In Palamau the partial failure of the bhadoi crops somewhat pinched the ordinary labouring classes, but in the case of the ordinary agriculturists this failure was more than compensated for by the excellent winter rice crop and the excellent rabi crops. Mr. Bright has left the following remarks under this head:—"The year has been one of pretty fair comfort, allowing in many cases something to save. The extraordinary rise in the value of lac and the great increase in the production has undoubtedly brought a large quantity of extra money into the district, and has poured rupees into the hands of Bhuinyas and other semi-aboriginal tribes whose special business lac growing used to be. So profitable has this business now been that other castes have now taken to it, and the zamindars are now obtaining very acceptable increases to their revenue. Nothing is more noticeable than the extraordinary expansion of this branch of trade during the last three years, and so much money is required that the treasury is over and over again obliged to refuse to change notes of high value into cash required for the lac trade."

41. In Manbhum, too, the excellent rice crops, coupled with a satisfactory lac season, served to materially improve the condition of all classes of people, and the non-agriculturist labourers found ample employment in the railways and the coal mines of the district.

42. In Singhbhum the increase in the trade in wood and sabai grass brought many thousands of rupees into the district, and there was ample work for those who wished for it, and the owner of a pair of bullocks and a *sagar* (country cart) could make what was for him a handsome income during the cold weather. The part of the Kolhan bordering on the Keonjhar State is, however, reported to have suffered in sympathy with the famine prevailing in that State; for some time after the expedition the country had to feed a number of extra mouths; dacoities were frequent and property was insecure. This, however, was a passing trouble. The Singhbhum Kols are, however, too improvident to ever become a really wealthy peasantry, but with good crops, good wages, a secure tenure and a light assessment their lot is not an unenviable one, and compares favourably with that of the Bengal raiyat, who, though more thrifty, generally spends the savings of years on a marriage or a law-suit.

VI.—EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION.

43. The number of emigrants recruited and registered under Act I of 1882 during the past three years in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum is given below:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh	1,429	1,962	1,838
Lohardaga	3,065	3,072	2,864
Manbhum	6,708	7,046	7,075
Singhbhum	...	...	212
Total ...	11,202	12,080	11,984

As might be expected, the generally excellent harvests during the past year served to reduce the number of emigrants from Lohardaga and Hazaribagh. The figures against Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, however, do not indicate the amount of actual emigration from these districts, for they include a large number of coolies recruited in the adjoining Tributary States.

44. Besides the coolies recruited and registered under Act I of 1882, there is a large number of emigrants recruited every year under the free-labour system. The exact number of such emigrants cannot be ascertained, but from returns obtained from contractors it appears that in 1894 altogether 13,064 free coolies and dependants left the four districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, against 8,932 and 8,259, respectively, in the two preceding years. The figures for the different districts are given below:—

District.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh	928	1,164	1,185
Lohardaga	1,551	971	965
Manbhum	5,588	6,263	9,889
Singhbhum	197	534	1,025
Total ...	8,259	8,932	13,064

45. As regards Palamau Mr. Bright remarks that he found that a good number of people had lately left for the tea-gardens in Assam, but he could see no reason for considering that the number was very unusual. No coolies were registered in that district, and the only rest-house which was at one time opened at Daltonganj remained closed for most part of the year.

46. In Hazaribagh six emigrants were prosecuted and convicted under section 162 of Act I of 1882 for desertion after registration, and one case was instituted in which a female under 14 years of age was kidnapped by two

women aided by a man. On conviction the former were sentenced each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment and the latter to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

47. In Lohardaga the Deputy Commissioner mentions two typical cases illustrating the abuses inherent in free emigration. In one a girl while being escorted to her uncle's house at Ranchi was joined by four young men who were proceeding to Ranchi with a view to emigrating to Bhutan. On the way the chaukidar of a village named Nagri and an ex-chaukidar of the same village charged the uncle with having illegally enticed away the whole party with a view to sell them as coolies, and eventually took possession by force of the girl and the four young men whom they subsequently sold for Rs. 50 to a garden sirdar. The chaukidar and ex-chaukidar were subsequently prosecuted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each, or in default of payment to a further rigorous imprisonment for two months. In the next case a girl was taken to Calcutta on the pretence of giving her work by a man by whom she was seduced and there sold as an emigrant. She was traced to Assam and brought back from there, and the accused sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, or in default of payment to a further rigorous imprisonment for three months. The number of cases coming to the Court is, however, no index to the actual number of cases in which emigrant coolies are fraudulently recruited. Colonel Gordon writes:—"The poor Kols, from among whom the majority of the coolies are recruited, find the cost of coming to Court almost prohibitive, with little or no chance of any trace being found of their missing relations, and even in cases where any trace is obtained, there is usually a tendency with the complainant to underestimate the age of the abducted people with a view to bring the case under the purview of the penal law, and on this account most of the cases fail."

48. In Manbhum there were 69 searches made at Purulia for missing wives, children, and relatives, only eight of which were successful. In case of enticement and fraud the names and residences are generally changed, and no clue is therefore found.

49. In Singhbhum in the beginning of the year there were some bad cases of kidnapping, but the present Officiating Deputy Commissioner thinks that matters have since become quieter. Mr. Bompas writes:—"Kols and Sonthals have a way of hammering *arkatis*, which forms a useful check. Along the line of rail, however, cases will always crop up, and they are more likely to be heard of at Purulia than at Chaibassa. The only new trick of which I have heard is the engagement of coolies for a short term of work at Jalpaiguri, under pretence of which they are taken to Dhubri and put on contract for Assam. This may have important results, as I learn that some of the Jalpaiguri planters intend to take action in the matter, and being more or less behind the scenes, they could no doubt make out a strong case."

50. Emigration if rightly carried on is no doubt capable of doing immense good to those parts of the country where there are more men than lands. It is also a great help to the people when they suffer from scarcity or famine. Mr. Myers, a well-known recruiter, brought away from Keonjhar several hundreds of famine-stricken wretches at the beginning of the year, and no doubt in their case emigration proved a most useful resource to many who would otherwise have been reduced to very great extremity. In Hazaribagh one of the greatest good effects produced by emigration is the breaking down of the *kamia* system, by which people of the poorer classes bound themselves to life-long slavery by taking the loan of a few rupees. On the other hand, the drain of the population by the constant flow of emigration is no doubt causing inconvenience in some parts of the district where labour is now almost unobtainable for agricultural operations, road making and other purposes. The duty of inspection of depôts and rest-houses was on the whole performed fairly, and the wants of the coolies properly looked after as regards the supply of blankets, latrine arrangements and care of the sick. The necessity of frequent and unexpected visits to depôts has been strongly impressed on the District Officers as a means of detecting abuses and irregularities connected with emigration. Naturally the most effectual check on malpractices in the case of emigrants under Act I of 1882 is the system of registration in the district of recruitment, under which each person is given an opportunity of declaring his wish to emigrate before some constituted authority, or of making known his

objections or grievances. As this system has been rejected by Government in the case of non-Act emigrants as being prejudicial to the principle of free emigration, other means have been devised for securing the same end, namely, the inspection of emigrants either at the depôt in which they are lodged, or at certain points on the railway route from the depôt to their destination, and this frequent scrutiny is intended to do for free emigrants what registration does for those recruited under the Act, but it must be admitted that great care and circumspection are required in carrying out these arrangements, lest they should hamper the operations of the labour market with unnecessary restrictions and expense, for it should be accepted as an axiom that restrictions which tend to hinder the free flow of emigration and enhance its cost should be introduced with great caution, and only adopted as an extreme measure in order to avoid the charge of subjecting the movements of a "free" emigrant to greater control than a person recruited under the licensed system.

There was no appreciable immigration in any of the districts.

VII.—PRICES OF FOOD AND LABOUR.

51. The generally good harvests of the past year have not been attended with a corresponding fall in prices. In Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, with the exception of common rice, the average price of all the principal staples in the last fortnight of March 1895 was somewhat higher than in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In Lohardaga the average price of wheat and salt was much the same as in the previous year; that of grain was higher, while that of common rice was somewhat lower. In Palamau the average price of all the staples ruled higher in the last fortnight of the past year than in the corresponding period of 1893-94. The following table compares the average prices of wheat, common rice, gram, and salt in the several districts during the last fortnight of March of the past three years:—

District.	1892-93.				1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.	Wheat.	Common rice.	Gram.	Salt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.	S. CH.
Hazaribagh	9 13⅓	13 0	13 10¾	10 0	13 0	15 0	17 5	9 8	12 5¼	16 10¾	16 5¼	9 9½
Lohardaga	11 0	13 0	9 0	9 4	11 0	17 0	14 0 to 15 0	9 0	11 0	18 8	12 0 to 13 0	9 0
Palamau ...	15 12	16 15	19 2	8 0	16 14	15 12	21 15	8 6½	15 3	15 3	18 9	8 7
Manbhum	12 0	12 8	14 0	10 8	13 0	15 5½	15 0	10 5½	12 5⅓	21 5½	14 13½	10 0
Singhbhum	12 0	14 0	12 0	9 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	9 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	8 0
Divisional average ..	12 1[illegible]	13 14¼	13 8[illegible]	9 5[illegible]	13 2[illegible]	15 3[illegible]	16 10[illegible]	9 3[illegible]	12 9[illegible]	17 2¼	14 15[illegible]	9 0[illegible]

In Hazaribagh wheat was sold in the latter half of March 1895 in the Hazaribagh and Chatra markets at 11 and 12 seers per rupee against 12 and 13 seers respectively in the corresponding period of 1894. In the Giridih mart the prices of wheat and gram remained stationary; common rice sold at 17 and 18 seers in the Giridih and Hazaribagh marts against 15 seers at both marts in the previous year. There was no rise in the price of salt in Hazaribagh and Giridih; in Chatra it fell from 9½ seers to 9¾ seers per rupee.

In Lohardaga wheat sold at 11 seers and gram at 12 to 13 seers per rupee against 11 and 14 to 15 seers, respectively, in the previous year. Very little wheat and gram is grown in the district, the demand being mostly met by importation from other districts; the prices therefore vary according to the quantities imported each year. Common rice sold at 8½ seers against 17 seers in the previous year. In Palamau the price of wheat shows a rise of nearly 10 per cent., and this in the face of the fine crop of the year can be accounted for only by the fact of there having been increased exportation from the district. In Manbhum the fall in prices is no doubt due to the abundance of the rice

harvest and also to the fact that there was not much grain exported from the district. In Singhbhum at the beginning of the year prices of all sorts of food-grains ruled much higher than those of the previous year in consequence of the demand for export to Keonjhar, where famine prevailed. There was no change in wages of labour, skilled or unskilled, in Singhbhum, while in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga wages remained almost the same as in the previous year, except that in Giridih common masons could not be had for less than six annas per diem against five annas in 1893-94, while at Chatra the wages of a gharami came down to two annas per diem from three annas in the preceding year. In Palamau there was a noticeable rise in the wages of all kinds of labour, especially in the town of Daltonganj, where good masons and blacksmiths could not be had for less than ten annas and twelve annas per diem, respectively, against six and eight annas in the proceding year. The fact is, labour of all kinds is at a premium at Daltonganj, where the number of amla, pleaders, mukhtears, and others is always increasing with the demand for labour of all kinds, while the bazar proper with its shop-keepers, mechanics, &c., has remained almost stationary. In Manbhum the wages of common mason increased from five to six annas per diem, and those of coolies and gharamis by three pies each. This increase is due to the increased demand in the town of Purulia. Superior masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths are seldom employed on daily labour, especially as there are very few of them to be locally had. In the Gobindpur subdivision wages of all kinds of labour have slightly increased and would have further increased on account of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway and the new collieries opened in the subdivision, were it not for the importation of labour from Bihar and the North-Western Provinces.

52. The following table shows the average wages of labour as they prevailed in the several districts during the last fortnight of March in the last three years:—

Class of labourers.	Hazaribagh.			Lohardaga.			Palamau.			Manbhum.			Singhbhum.		
	Daily wages in—			Daily wages in—			Daily wages in—			Daily wages in—			Daily wages in—		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Superior mason	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 8	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0
Common do. ...	0 3 8	0 3 8	0 4 2	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0
Superior carpenter.	0 7 0	0 7 4	0 7 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0
Common carpenter.	0 3 4	0 3 6	0 3 2	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0
Cooly	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 2 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 2 6 to 0 3 0	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 9	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0	0 2 0 to 0 3 0
Woman	0 1 4	0 1 4	0 1 2	0 1 3 to 0 1 6	0 1 3 to 0 1 6	0 1 3 to 0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 1 0 to 0 2 0	0 1 6 to 0 2 0
Boy	0 1 2	0 1 2	0 1 1	0 0 9 to 0 1 0	0 0 9 to 0 1 0	0 0 9 to 0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 6	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 1 0 to 0 1 6	0 1 0 to 0 1 6
Gharami... ...	0 3 2	0 3 2	0 2 6	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 2 0 to 0 2 3	0 3 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 4 0 to 0 5 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 3	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0
Superior blacksmith.	0 6 8	0 6 8	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0	0 10 0 to 0 12 0
Common blacksmith.	0 4 8	0 4 8	0 4 4	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 3 0 to 0 4 0	0 4 0	0 6 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	0 6 0 to 0 8 0

VIII.—MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

53. The manufactures are few and unimportant. Lac is grown in all parts, but factories for the manufacture of shell-lac exist only in Lohardaga and Manbhum. In Lohardaga the lac industry is said to be steadily increasing, and the quantity of shell-lac manufactured during the past year was 6,000 maunds against 4,000 maunds in the preceding year. The quantity reported as manufactured in 1893-94 in that year's report was wrongly shown by the Deputy Commissioner

(a) Manufactures.

to be 33,018 maunds. The value of the manufactured article in the past year amounted to Rs. 1,32,000 against Rs. 88,000 in 1893-94. In Manbhum altogether 47 factories were at work during the past two years for the manufacture of shell-lac. They are situated at Illu, Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Chass, and Gobindpur, where button and shell-lac were manufactured. Owing to the heavy rains of the past year the cultivation and outturn of the raw produce were not nearly as good as in the preceding year, but this was more than compensated for by the high rise in the value of the manufactured article. The quantity of shell-lac manufactured fell far short of the quantity in the previous year, the figures being 6,926 maunds against 9,500 maunds, yet the value of the quantity manufactured in 1894-95 was Rs. 73,230 higher than that of the previous year. Indigo was manufactured only in Manbhum, but out of nine factories existing in the district the work of the four factories in Patkum was suspended during the year, owing probably to the bad financial condition of the Patkum Indigo and Trading Company. The five indigo factories of Burrabhum worked as usual, and owing to the timely and copious rainfall there was an increase both in the quantity and value of the indigo manufactured. The outturn during the year was 103 maunds and the value Rs. 20,570 against 66 maunds and Rs. 17,522, respectively, in the previous year. Tea plantations exist in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga In the former four out of six gardens were worked during the year, with the result that 76,795 pounds of tea were manufactured against 92,658 pounds in 1893-94. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 128 pounds against 138 pounds in the previous year. In Lohardaga the total area under tea in 17 gardens which have furnished returns was 1,913·5 acres against 2,320 in 23 gardens in the preceding year, and the total quantity of tea manufactured was 222,047 pounds against 357,678 in 1893-94. The average yield per acre of mature plants was 116 pounds against 154 pounds in the preceding year. The year was not favourable for the growth of tea owing to the excessive heat and absence of rain in the early part of it. Owing to the dryness of the climate, and the soil being not sufficiently deep or rich, the prospects of the tea industry in Chota Nagpur are gloomy. Another disadvantage which is coming upon the Chota Nagpur gardens with slow but certain strides is the increased value and dearth of labour owing to the efflux of coolies to the labour districts. Chota Nagpur tea can never compete with the Assam, Duars, and Darjeeling tea. Tusser cloth is manufactured at Raghunathpur in Manbhum, and the value of the manufactured article in the past year is estimated at Rs. 24,320 against Rs. 23,600 and Rs. 22,500 in the two preceding years. Tusser cocoons, catechu, and sabai grass are abundant in the jungles, and large quantities of them are annually exported to other districts. Large quantities of the cocoons grown in the Division find their way to the silk factories of Murshidabad. Hides are also collected from all parts of the Division and exported to other parts of the country, especially Calcutta. The blacksmith at Katras who, it was reported last year, turned out good guns, took out a license during the year, and carried on his work almost in the same way as before. The Jhalda blacksmiths manufactured swords and sword-sticks as usual and exported them to several places in and outside the district. In Singhbhum in pargana Dhalbhum there are a number of soap-stone quarries, the property of the Dhalbhum encumbered estate, leased to individuals. Soap-stone bowls and plates are manufactured in them, and some of the quarries are said to have been worked underground as far deep as 298 feet. Work is carried on in them in the crude native fashion.

(b) Mines—
(1) Coal mines.

54. The principal mines in the Division are situated in the Giridih and Gobindpur subdivisions. In the latter the opening of the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway has given a powerful impetus to the coal mining industry, and people from all parts of the country have now flocked to the subdivision for the purpose of securing mining concessions from the zamindars. Several new collieries are reported to have already sprung up, and they are said to have worked tolerably well during the past year. The Katras coal-fields were worked on a small scale, and in Jharia although some coal-bearing villages were settled during the year, there is stil a very great rush. Some of the companies and individuals who hav

obtained concessions have already commenced work, though on a small scale. In Hazaribagh the coal-pits in the Sadar subdivision, especially those at Ramgarh on the Damuda valley and along the banks of the Bokaro river, are worked superficially, and the coal dug out of them is issued locally for brick-burning and other purposes. Some of this coal also finds its way to parts of the Lohardaga district. The following table gives the output in tons and the average number of work-people employed in the coal mines of Giridih and Gobindpur during the past three years:—

	Output in—			Average number of work-people employed in—		
	1892.	1893.	1894.	1892.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Giridih ...	563,976	562,037	571,363	7,563	7,613	8,263
Gobindpur ...	73,576	65,226	128,686	2,112	2,207	4,822

(2) Mica mines.

55. The mica mines worked in the Division are all situated in the Giridih subdivision of the Hazaribagh district in the northern portion of pargana Kharakdiha. The greater number are in the Koderma Government estate both inside and outside the reserved forests, and the rest are scattered over portions of Gadis-Gawan, Domchanch, Khosmi, Musnudi, Byria, Dorunda, and Satgawan. The mica mines in the Government estate have all been leased out in accordance with the instructions contained in the Government resolution of the 5th December 1888. The greater number of the mines situated in the private Gadis are worked by Messrs. Christian and Company. During the past year 19 new mines belonging to the Government were leased out at an annual rental of Rs. 1,560-5-6. The current demand of rent due to the Government amounted to Rs. 10,731-0-9, the whole of which, with the exception of Rs. 50, together with the outstanding balance of Rs. 137-8 of the previous year and an advance collection of Rs. 38-9-11 for the current year, or an aggregate sum of Rs. 10,857-2-8, was realised during the year. The total output of all mica mines worked in the district was 4,849 maunds against 3,086 maunds and 25 seers in the previous year. The average number of work-people employed in mica mines was 3,718 against 1,962 and 1,209 in the two preceding years.

(3) Copper mines.

56. The work in the Baragonda copper mines has been practically stopped since the past three years, and the Sub-divisional Officer of Giridih reports that there is no immediate prospect of the operations being renewed. In the Rajdoha mine in Singhbhum, where mining was commenced in some old workings, operations are at present at a standstill for want of funds.

(4) Gold mines.

57. Two syndicates are now carrying on prospecting operations at Rugudih and Thurumba in Sonapet in Lohardaga. Each has received a square mile of land for the purpose of mining from the Sonapet Proprietory Gold Mining Company. No gold or indication of gold has yet been found. In Manbhum the Western Patkum Gold Prospecting Syndicate still continues its operations, but the capital is coming to an end. In Singhbhum the Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company were at work at Somij and continued to sink trial shafts. Though gold is said to exist here, paying ore has not yet been found. The Company, however, issues a hopeful annual report.

(5) Tin mines.

58. The work in the tin mine at Narango has been stopped.

IX.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

59. There has been a remarkable change in the trade routes of the Division since the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, while further changes are expected on the completion of the Jharia extension of the East

Indian Railway and its branches. The former intersects the Manbhum and Singhbhum districts from the north-east to the south-west, and the people on both sides of it have now become fully alive to its importance and advantages, and have given up the slow methods of conveying their goods by means of pack-bullocks and bullock carts. The Jharia extension has already given a stimulus to the trade of the Gobindpur subdivision, and is expected in the near future to attract a large portion of the trade of the north-eastern part of the Hazaribagh district. The Ranchi-Purulia road, which passes through the important mart of Jhalda, has increased in importance as a feeder road of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, owing to the trade of Lohardaga and the south-eastern portion of Hazaribagh being now diverted to it. The portion of the Grand Trunk road which lies within the Gobindpur subdivision and has hitherto served as a feeder road to the railway station at Burrakur is likely to be less frequented as a trade route when the Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway with its branch lines is completed. The Purulia-Burrakur road and the Chaibassa-Purulia road *viâ* Chandil and Balrampore, which, previous to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, were important trade communications, have now almost ceased to be used, and little local traffic is now carried on through them. The Manbazar-Purulia, the Chass-Purulia, and the Burrabazar-Balrampore roads are also rising in importance as feeder roads to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. The portion of the Chass-Raghunathpur road between Chass and Dubra and the first section of the Gobindpur-Jhapra road are also much used as feeder roads to the Anara station. The Kashipur-Adra road has also for the same reason become important. In Palamau and South Lohardaga the trade is much hampered by the difficulty of communications, especially during the rains. In the former the completion of the Sirguja-Gurwah and the Daltonganj-Hosseinabad roads will, it is expected, remove much of the inconvenience now felt by the people. Gurwah is the chief trade mart in Palamau, where the surplus produce of the whole district as well as of the Sirguja Tributary State is brought for sale. It has also a large export trade of ghi to Benares and Gaya. Lac, resin, cocoons, hides, catechu, oilseeds, and cotton are also exported from Gurwah to Calcutta, Benares, Mirzapur, and Gaya, while rice and other food-grains, tobacco, blankets, piece-goods, and salt are brought to Palamau for local consumption. In Hazaribagh the principal trade centres are Hazaribagh, Chatra, and Giridih, while in Lohardaga the chief trade marts are Lohardaga and Ranchi. The road connecting the two last-named places has now been bridged nearly the whole way, but as it is only gravelled and not metalled the heavy cart traffic which is carried on over it renders it very heavy during the rains. In the absence of any regular agency for the collection of trade statistics it is impossible to state even approximately the quantities of the different articles of trade imported into, or exported from, the Division. The Bengal-Nagpur and the East Indian Railway authorities have furnished the Deputy Commissioners of Singhbhum, Manbhum, and Hazaribagh with statistics of the rail-borne trade of those districts. These, however, show that the exports through the railways were by no means large; on the other hand they indicate that the quantities of articles imported were comparatively much larger than the exports. It was at one time thought that Chota Nagpur being mostly a rice-growing country, rice must always form one of the chief articles of export, but the statistics furnished by the Railway authorities do not support this, for two out of the three districts for which statistics have been furnished, viz. Hazaribagh and Singhbhum, have imported large quantities of it, while the quantities exported were comparatively very small. In Hazaribagh the quantity of rice imported through the two railway stations of Giridih and Moheshmunda was 1,04,242 maunds against 3,063 maunds exported, while in Singhbhum the quantity imported was 76,976 maunds against 5,562 maunds exported. In Manbhum alone did the exportation of rice through the railway exceed its importation, the figures given being respectively 1,27,218 and 54,810 maunds. Salt, wheat, gram, cotton twists, tobacco, European and country piece-goods, and sugar are always supposed to be largely imported into the Division, and this is borne out by the statistics furnished by the railways. The only articles of which the exports appear to be large are oil and mustard seeds. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum says that

there was a large falling off in the exports of rice from that district in consequence of the very good yield of the rice crop elsewhere during the past year. The statements furnished by the railways do not include lac, timber, hides, horns, and sabai grass, large quantities of which are always exported from the Division. The quantity of lac exported from Manbhum is said to have largely decreased during the year in consequence of deficient production on account of heavy rains, but the deficiency in production has been very nearly compensated for by the high prices realized both from the raw and the manufactured article. The quantity of stick-lac exported from the district was only 32,000 maunds against 50,500 maunds in the previous year, yet the value of the quantity exported in 1894-95 was Rs. 7,20,000 against Rs. 8,90,000 in 1893-94. Again, though the quantity of shell-lac exported during the past year was 6,926 maunds against 9,500 maunds in 1893-94, the price obtained in the past year was Rs. 6,83,375 against Rs. 6,10,195 in 1893-94. In Palamau the trade in lac was extraordinarily brisk, and in view of its increasing importance the European Managers of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner and Company's shell-lac factory at Imamganj made a tour through the district to enquire into its capabilities. In Singhbhum the opening of the railway has given a great impetus to the timber trade; but the forests along the line are getting worked out, and timber contractors are going further and further into the Political States. The trade in sabai grass is increasing, and will no doubt continue to do so as the demand is practically unlimited. The following statement gives the statistics of the rail-borne trade of the three districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. It shows that the imports are mostly larger than the exports:—

List of Articles.	Hazaribagh.				Manbhum.				Singhbhum.			
	Imports—		Exports—		Imports—		Exports—		Imports—		Exports—	
	From up-country.	From down.	To up-country.	To down.	From up-country.	From down.	To up-country.	To down.	From up-country.	From down.	To up-country.	To down.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1. Rice	3,071	1,01,171	2,799	264	20,279	34,531	35,326	91,892	65,892	11,084	2,619	2
2. Paddy	...	126	12	3	74	33		..				
3. Wheat	7,619	787	25	312	12,790	9,594	1,360	482	3,403	258	104	..
4. Gram and pulse	46,9.0	683	5,235	29,925	48,852	72,774	15,441	9,267	5,009	9,455	469	
5. Other food grains .	1,249	3	...	88	486	205	756	455	28	351	7	
6. Jute, raw	96	19	...	13	64	221	27	297	..	..	..	
7. Gunny-bags	349	1,338	1,006	392	466	6,640	941	3,312	178	1,308	794	
8. Linseed	..	...	15	8,283	105	...	..	1,397	..	...	5	5
9. Mustard seed ..	518	1,107	40	12,577	3,200	1,951	313	6,568	48	12	3	1[illegible]
10. Tea, Indian	..	7	...	1,124	...	89	...	9,453	...	43	1	
11. Cotton, raw	62	26	2	64	47	28	5	2	...	...	..	.
12. Silk, raw	35	84	872	617	526	7	22	2[illegible]4	140	43	409	4
13. Sugar, refined .. .	97	294		5	76	8,205	556	21	28	2,213	40	
14. Do., unrefined	2,232	187	376	26,124	10,724	13,126	1,310	[illegible]30	231	5,161	137	
15. Tobacco, manufactured .	40	190	...	19	200	840	460	26	5	260	95	
16. Do., unmanufactured ..	4,917	44	...	174	4,306	20,113	1,036	340	35	7,098	204	
17. Cotton piece-goods, European — in bales	50	12,063	9	19	71	20,771	805	68	2	2,941	41	
— in boxes	4	320	...	...	...	74	...	...	...	..	...	..
18. Cotton piece-goods, Indian — in bales ..	421	18	6	27	422	1,501	234	83	20	260	16	
— in boxes ...	...	43	...	...	..	5	...	..	...	...	...	.
19. Cotton twist, European ..	.	41	...		.	1,484	...	.	..	279	...	.
20. Ditto, Indian ...		6,569		..	6,771	20,487	770	217	2,812	5,890	78	
21. Salt	493	67,483	..	518	2,371	2,75,587	26,183	1,518	38	67,978	5,270	1
22. Kerosine oil	...	11,484	418	50	3	27,245	1,961	33	5	3,740	119	

X.—ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

60. The principal administrative changes during the year were (1) the amalgamation of the civil, criminal, and revenue process-serving establishments; (2) the opening of two new sub-registry offices at Barhi in Hazaribagh and at Hosseinabad in Palamau; (3) the introduction of the system of taking thumb impressions of executants for identification in registration offices; (4) the appointment of an Honorary Magistrate at Ranchi with third class powers empowered to sit singly; (5) the abolition of the Gurwah Bench in Palamau; (6) the re-investment of the Munsif at Daltonganj with extended powers; (7) the return of Kaithi as court character in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau; (8) the abolition of five outposts and one thana in Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum; (9) the conversion of seven outposts into thanas in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga; (10) the transfer of portions of thanas Jageshur, Tandua,

and Kharakdiha to the jurisdiction of the police-stations of Goomia, Mandu, Burkagaon, and Dhanwar in Hazaribagh; and (11) the extension of the civil jurisdiction of the Special Sub-Judge of Manbhum to Singhbhum.

61. All the Deputy Commissioners, with the exception of the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, are unanimous in stating that the amalgamation scheme of process-serving establishments has so far been working smoothly and efficiently since its adoption. Colonel Gordon writes:—"The scheme has not as yet been attended with satisfactory results. The experience of the half-year (ending 31st December 1894) has shown beyond doubt that under the amalgamated system there has been a marked falling off in the punctuality of process-serving." I have already pointed out to him that he himself should personally look into the matter and insist on greater punctuality by keeping a list of the process-serving peons who are habitually unpunctual and taking serious notice of their shortcomings. With proper support and control there is no reason why the scheme should not have the same success here as elsewhere.

The opening of the new registration offices at Barhi and Hosseinabad has been a great boon to the people living in the neighbourhood of those places. The Gurwah Bench latterly consisted of Magistrates, who neither by character, social position, nor education were fitted for their appointments. It had accordingly ceased to enjoy the confidence of the public. Its abolition has been a decided gain to the administration. The curtailment of the powers of the Munsif of Daltonganj had caused great inconvenience to the people of Palamau. The vesting him with Small Cause Court powers up to Rs. 100 has served not only to save the people from the trouble of a journey to Ranchi for the prosecution of petty small cause court suits, but has increased the number of institutions of such suits. The restoration of Kaithi as court language has undoubtedly been a reform in the right direction, for the Nagri character impeded work and benefited no one. Kaithi is much more familiar to the amla and the people at large, and the return to it was a distinct advantage. The investment of the Special Sub-Judge of Manbhum with powers to try cases arising in Singhbhum has really been a source of great relief to the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum, and will lead to the disposal of outstanding civil suits which it was impossible for the Deputy Commissioner to deal with without neglecting his other work.

XI.—STATISTICAL AND OTHER ENQUIRIES.

62. Vital statistics are collected through the agency of the police, though the results are sometimes open to question, being contrary to general experience. An example of this is the Hazaribagh return, which shows a preponderance of males in respect both of births and deaths. On the whole, however, there has been some improvement in reporting these statistics. In the beginning of the year Dr. King, the Director of Geological Survey of India, made a traverse inspection of the belt of metalliferous rocks in the vicinity of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway between Chandil and Monaharpur, which satisfied him that there was ample evidence of the existence of reefs or veins of quartz occasionally auriferous enough to warrant development. The rocks belong to the transition series, probably to the Dharwar subdivision, which in Mysore is seamed with auriferous reefs. This inspection was followed by the deputation last cold season of Mr. Anderson, a mining geologist, to examine certain portions of Chota Nagpur and to report upon them in such a way so as to make it clear to the public whether or not prospecting might be usefully undertaken. To quote Dr. King, "the geologist will of course not necessarily be able to indicate payable auriferous reefs, but he should be able, after a fair survey of the country, to show whether there are any favourable tracts or zones in which specially metalliferous reefs occur." The report of Mr. Anderson has not yet been received, so I am unable to say whether he has been able to do all that was expected of him; but when I found him at work in the southern part of the country in January last, he seemed to me, from the limited resources and appliances placed at his disposal for carrying on the important investigations entrusted to him, to be engaged in task of making bricks without straw, and I am glad to learn that more extended means have since been made available to him.

XII.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

63. On an average 7¾ Judges, Subordinate and Small Court Judges (not including Munsifs) were employed in the Division against 7¼ in the preceding year. They disposed of 210 ordinary and 392 Small Cause Court cases against 317 ordinary and 967 Small Cause Court cases in the previous year. With the exception of the Deputy Commissioners of Hazaribagh, Palamau, and Singhbhum, by whom 23, 1, and 8 ordinary civil suits were respectively disposed of during the year, none of the Deputy Commissioners tried any regular or Small Cause Court cases. The majority of the ordinary civil suits and all the Small Cause Court cases were thus disposed of by the two Special Subordinate Judges. Of the cases disposed of, 243 were contested and 359 otherwise disposed of. The number of title suits was only 125 and suits for money and moveables 477 against 206 and 1,078, respectively, in the previous year. No reason has been assigned for the decrease which is very marked. The number of miscellaneous cases of a judicial nature and execution cases disposed of was 295 and 568, respectively. The number of witnesses examined was 2,557, out of whom 203 or 7·9 per cent. were detained for more than two days. The number of witnesses examined in the previous year was 3,478, of whom 314 or about 9·02 were detained for more than two days. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 277, or about 46·01 per cent. of the number disposed of. The Judicial Commissioner tried only 35 miscellaneous and 2 execution cases. The miscellaneous and execution cases disposed of by the several Deputy Commissioners are given below:—

District.	Miscellaneous (judicial) cases	Execution cases.	Total.
1	2	3	4
Hazaribagh ...	38	49	87
Lohardaga ...	23	1	24
Palamau ...	19	4	23
Manbhum ...	62	28	90
Singhbhum ...	19	12	31

The amount of original civil work done by the district officers, especially the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga, was small.

64. Altogether 9¾ Munsifs were employed in the Division against 10½ in the previous year, and they tried 2,915 ordinary and 3,079 Small Cause Court suits against 4,140 ordinary and 1,122 Small Cause Court cases in the previous year. There was thus a large increase in the total number of cases disposed of by the Munsif, the average number disposed of by each being nearly 615 against 406 in the preceding year. Of these cases disposed of, 1,617 were contested and 4,377 were otherwise disposed of; 4,721 were suits for money and moveables, and 1,273 were title suits against 1,391, 3,871, 4,107, and 1,092, respectively, in the previous year. The number of miscellaneous and execution cases tried by the Munsifs was 830 and 4,622, respectively. The total number of witnesses examined was 9,828, of whom 1,314 or about 13·3 per cent. were detained more than two days. The total number of witnesses examined and the average percentage of detention over two days in 1893-94 were 8,996 and 11·6, respectively. As regards the detention of witnesses the worst results are

shown against Babu Durga Charan Sen, Munsif of Raghunathpur, about 32·2 per cent. of the witnesses examined by whom were detained over two days, and after him come Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, of Lohardaga, with a percentage of 20·0, and Babu Sasi Bhusan Chatterji, of Purulia, with a percentage of 16·8. The last-named officer has very heavy work to do, as he is also Munsif of Chaibassa.

65. Rent suits in Chota Nagpur are disposed of both by Munsifs and Deputy Collectors, and the total number of officers of both classes employed during the past year was 19½ against 23¾ in the preceding year. The number of rent suits disposed of was 4,792 against 5,002 in 1893-94, while the average number disposed of by each officer was 245·7 against 208·4 in 1893-94. About 50 per cent. of the rent cases were disposed of in Manbhum, the officers of which district on an average tried 480 cases each against 353 in the previous year. The number of witnesses examined was 8,793, of whom 403 or about 4·6 per cent. were detained over two days against 8 per cent. in the previous year. As in the case of civil suits in the matter of detention of witnesses the Munsif of Raghunathpur heads the list with a percentage of 19·2.

65A. Altogether 533 appeal cases were disposed of during the year, 84 of which related to money or moveables and 220 to titles. The number of appeals in rent suits was 229. The decisions of the lower courts were confirmed in 253, modified in 129, and reversed in 85. The rent appeals were decided entirely by the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of confirmation was 47·4.

66. The appointment of a Special Sub-Judge for the trial of civil suits appertaining to the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau has served to remove the general complaint which existed of the delay in the decision of such suits and appeals. The appointment of a Munsif for Manbhum and Singhbhum has so far worked smoothly, though some inconvenience is said to be felt by the subordinate staff. In Singhbhum the civil jurisdiction over Porahat and Kolhan was transferred from the Commissioner to the Judicial Commissioner.

XIII.—CRIME.

67. The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported during the past calendar year was 8,266 and 3,425, respectively, against 8,544 and 4,088 in the previous year. There was thus a decrease under both heads, which was shared by all the districts except Lohardaga and Palamau, where there was an increase in cognizable cases. The incidence of crime in the Division was one case to every 396 persons against one case to every 371 persons in the previous year. The incidence of cognizable crime in 1894 was one case to every 807 persons against one in 790 in 1893. The contrast between Singhbhum, where the incidence was as high as one in 547, and the other districts of the Division, in none of which it was higher than one in 823, is striking. This is attributed to the scarcity which prevailed in parts of the Kolhan adjoining Keonjhar in the early parts of the year. The same cause existed in 1893 and led to an epidemic of crime. The state of things in 1892 was different, and but for the exceptional circumstances in Singhbhum in 1893-94, Chota Nagpur would have maintained the high position it formerly occupied as being the least criminal of all the Divisions in Bengal.

68. Out of the 8,266 cognizable cases reported during the past year, 383 were declared false against 361 in 1893. The incidence of true cognizable crime was one true case to every 587 persons against one in every 565 in 1893. The incidence varied from one true case to every 432 persons in Singhbhum to one true case to every 701 persons in Palamau. Out of 7,833 true cases reported during 1894, conviction was obtained in 3,520, or about 44 per cent., against 43·1 per cent. in 1893. The percentage of the number of cases in which conviction was obtained to the total number investigated by the police was 53·5 in 1894 against 52·8 in the previous year. The number of persons sent up for trial was 8,072 in 1894 against 7,952 in 1893, and the number convicted was 4,691, or 58·1 per cent. of the number sent up, against 58·4 per cent. in 1893. The following table compares the number of cognizable cases reported

from the several districts during 1893 and 1894, exclusive of sanitary offences:—

District.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	1,697	1,564
Lohardaga	1,457	1,744
Palamau	745	822
Manbhum	1,939	1,512
Singhbhum	1,135	1,057
Total ..	6,973	6,699

The number of cognizable cases brought to trial in each district and the proportion in which conviction was obtained during the past two years is shown below:—

District.	Cases decided in—		Cases convicted in—		Percentage in—	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	1,186	1,046	869	723	73·2	69·1
Lohardaga ...	1,135	1,443	709	925	62·4	64·1
Palamau ...	442	441	337	318	76·2	72·1
Manbhum ...	1,426	1,443	971	1,028	68·0	71·2
Singhbum ...	760	647	644	526	84·7	81·2
Total ...	4,949	5,019	3,530	3,520	71·3	70·1

The following table shows district by district the number of persons brought to trial and the number convicted during 1893 and 1894:—

District.	Persons brought to trial in—		Persons convicted in—		Percentage in—	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Hazaribagh ...	1,786	1,581	1,155	943	64·6	59·6
Lohardaga ...	2,347	2,619	996	1,268	42·4	48·4
Palamau ...	706	715	474	431	67·1	60·2
Manbhum ...	2,045	2,030	1,234	1,241	60·3	61·1
Singhbhum ..	1,068	1,127	791	808	74·06	71·6
Total ...	7,952	8,072	4,650	4,691	58·4	58·1

The following are some of the most noticeable features in connection with the criminal history of the several districts during 1894:—Under class I there were marked decreases in the number of cases in Hazaribagh and Manbhum and an appreciable increase in Palamau. In Hazaribagh there was decrease of 14 true cases, chiefly under "Other offences against public justice" for which no special reason can be assigned. In Palamau there was an increase of 14 cases, chiefly under the head of Rioting. There were 14 cases under section 107 of the Criminal Procedure Code, so the increase in rioting cases cannot be said to be due to want of vigilance on the part of either the Magistracy or the Police. One of the rioting cases here was rather serious. In this about 400 armed Hindus collected at Mohuadand and threatened to assault the Muhammadans as it was rumoured that the latter intended to sacrifice kine. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright, took very prompt action in the matter and sent up 18 persons for trial, 17 of whom were ultimately convicted and one died. Another case occurred at Hutar, 16 miles from Daltonganj, which a Police Sub-Inspector magnified into a "revolt." As a matter of fact, the villagers

forcibly opposed his entrance into the village under the impression that his alleged object of enquiry into a dacoity was only a pretext for gaining a footing in the village for the zamindar's amla with whom they were fighting. The Sub-Inspector's report was found to be grossly exaggerated, and all the persons sent up were acquitted by Mr. Bright. In Manbhum there was a decrease of 13 cases, mostly under the head of Rioting, due to prompt preventive action taken by the local officers. Under class II there was an increase of 23 true cases in Hazaribagh, chiefly under cases of attempt at suicide and criminal force to public servants, for which no reason has been assigned. There was a satisfactory decrease in Lohardaga and Manbhum and only a slight increase in Palamau and Singhbhum. In Lohardaga there were ten cases of true murder against only five in the preceding year. In Palamau there were nine cases of murder and culpable homicide against four only in 1893, while in Manbhum there were only five cases of murder against ten in the previous year. Taking the Division as a whole, there were altogether 281 true cases under this class against 285 in the previous year. Under classes III and V, serious and minor offences against property, there was a very marked decrease, as the total number of true cases reported was 2,074 and 3,075, respectively, against 2,231 and 3,307 in the previous year. This decrease is contributed chiefly by the three districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. In Lohardaga and Palamau there was an appreciable increase in burglaries, which show 412 and 191 true cases, respectively, against 352 and 137 in the previous year. The increase is attributed to better reporting of crime, and in Palamau also to the prevalence of the cholera epidemic, owing to which a large number of people are said to have left their homes, leaving nobody in charge of their property. In Manbhum there was a remarkable decrease in burglaries and thefts, a result attributed to good harvests, but there were nine true cases of dacoity against ten in the previous year. It is believed that these dacoities were committed by colliery coolies and other bad characters belonging to an organised gang. Judicial results in these cases were very poor, as out of 47 persons sent up in six cases 40 were acquitted and 7 only were convicted, and of these latter, 6 were acquitted on appeal, so that eventually there was only one person brought to justice. In Singhbhum there were 318 true cases of house-breaking against 268 in 1893 and 150 in 1892. The number of cattle thefts increased from 45 in 1892 and 70 in 1893 to 107 in the past year, while the number of ordinary thefts increased from 256 in 1892 to 445 and 385 in 1893 and 1894, respectively. As already noticed, the remarkable increase in cases against property in this district during the past two years was due to the prevalence of scarcity in certain parts of the Kolhan in the beginning of the year.

69. The statistics of non-cognizable crime are given below:—

DISTRICT.	Number of cases instituted in—		Number of cases actually tried in—		Persons tried in—	Persons convicted in—	Percentage of convictions.	Persons tried in—	Persons convicted in—	Percentage of convictions.
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.			1894.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh ...	1,008	864	790	703	816	362	44·3	607	234	38·5
Lohardaga ...	960	852	610	631	950	368	38·7	1,101	401	36·4
Palamau ...	492	418	266	270	417	156	37·4	467	119	29·2
Manbhum ...	1,090	872	861	752	1,288	516	40·06	1.158	491	42·4
Singhbhum ...	538	419	387	240	496	224	45·1	366	157	42·9
Total ...	4,088	3,425	2,920	2,605	3,967	1,626	40·09	3,639	1,402	38·5

There was a decrease everywhere in the institutions. Colonel Garbett and Mr. Bright attribute the decrease in Hazaribagh and Palamau to the prevalence of cholera. The former writes:—"With the pestilence raging and deaths occurring all round them, and the terror of themselves or some members of their own families being the next victims always before them, it was not likely that people would leave their homes, temporarily desert their families and expose themselves to the chance of being attacked with cholera in going to and fro for the purpose of airing petty grievances in the courts." Mr. Bright reports

that owing to the prevalence of cholera at head-quarters in July and August, people shunned the town and courts like the plague, while "for days and days together the court compound presented a most deserted appearance, and it was not until the cholera had ceased in September that people began to frequent the courts again." No special reason has been assigned to account for the decrease in Lohardaga and Singhbhum. In Manbhum the Deputy Commissioner thinks the decrease is possibly attributable to more careful examination of complainants before issue of process. This explanation does not seem to be correct, as the proportion of cases tried to cases instituted was actually higher than in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions was even worse than it was in 1893. The District Superintendent of Police attributes the decrease to better harvests.

XIV.—POLICE.

70. The recommendations of the Committee appointed for the revision of police establishment were partially given effect to, with the result that there was a net increase of 75 in the strength of the force employed in the Division. There was a decrease of two and four head-constables respectively in Manbhum and Singhbhum and of 29 constables in Hazaribagh. On the other hand, there was an increase of five Sub-Inspectors, five head-constables, and 23 constables in Lohardaga, two Sub-Inspectors, four head-constables, and 45 constables in Palamau, 13 constables in Manbhum, and five Sub-Inspectors and eight constables in Singhbhum. The general conduct of the force was on the whole good. In Hazaribagh ten Sub-Inspectors and 69 head-constables were punished during the year against three Sub-Inspectors and 61 head-constables punished in 1893. Most of the punishments were, however, awarded departmentally. In Lohardaga one head-constable and two constables were dismissed, one Sub-Inspector and six head-constables were reduced, two head-constables were suspended, and eight Sub-Inspectors, 14 head-constables, and 26 constables were punished departmentally with fines. The number of superior officers punished in this district was thus 9 against 18, and of head-constables and constables punished 51 against 94 in the previous year. Colonel Gordon says that there was a deplorable tendency towards extreme severity in dealing with departmental offences and also a tendency towards assuming that police officers are always guilty unless they can prove themselves innocent and unnecessary harshness in dealing with or considering such explanations as were offered by them regarding charges preferred against them. Undue severity and absence of sympathy in punishing trifling offences or of magnifying them into offences of a more serious character has a bad effect on the discipline of the force, for both officers and men lose confidence in their work when they are in a chronic condition of dread. Discipline is necessary, but to be effective it must be tempered with kindness and sympathy.

In Palamau two head-constables and three constables were dismissed, 13 Sub-Inspectors, 15 head-constables, and 37 constables were punished departmentally, and five constables were punished judicially against five constables dismissed, two head-constables degraded, two constables suspended, and three Sub-Inspectors, 14 head-constables, and 28 constables fined in 1893. In Manbhum two constables were dismissed, one head-constable and one constable were reduced, one head-constable and one constable were suspended, three Sub-Inspectors, four head-constables and 31 constables were punished with fines against, five constables dismissed, two head-constables and one constable degraded, and five Sub-Inspectors, seven head-constables and 43 constables fined in the previous year. In Singhbhum one head-constable and three constables were fined judicially, while five head-constables and 29 constables were punished departmentally against three constables fined judicially and two Sub-Inspectors, 11 head-constables and 14 constables punished departmentally in 1893.

71. I have commented so freely in previous reports on the want of special detective ability which prevails in the Chota Nagpur Police, chiefly in connection with burglaries and dacoities, that very little remains to be said on this subject. The materials of which the police is composed and the conditions under which they have to work—unsympathethic foreigners among an alien and aboriginal people—remain much the same as before, and nothing has occurred to justify any sort of conclusion that there has been any satisfactory advance

made of conducting enquiries or in the attendant results. I may, however, observe that while in this respect there has possibly been no deterioration, in matters of discipline a marked improvement is noticeable. The punishments are fewer, and no flagrant instance of a breach of good conduct has occurred. This state of things is, in my opinion, attributable in some measure to more stringent rules of discipline and drill which have been introduced under the orders of the Inspector-General of Police. If the superior officer is careless in these respects the rank and file soon take their cue and become equally lax and inefficient. A smart District Superintendent who will wear the uniform of his corps when on duty and is ready to give the right word of command will be more likely to instil a habit of prompt obedience into his men than one who is indifferent to such matters. The improvement in the appearance and physique was very noticeable at Daltonganj, where I had the good fortune to be present on the parade ground at the time of Mr. Giles' inspection of the police force. The men had lately undergone some training at the hands of an officer who knew his drill, and their attitude and movements were in marked contrast to their form and bearing in previous years.

72. Colonel Gordon has recorded the following remarks on the conduct of the police in his district:—

"After carefully watching the work of the local police, I have invariably found them to be deficient in detective acumen and energy, as is evidenced by their failure in detection of many serious crimes and of a great majority of theft and burglary cases, and generally by the low percentage of convictions obtained in police cases on comparison with results shown by their brother officers in the regulation districts. I am nevertheless of opinion that the working of the police during the year under review shows, on the whole, an improvement on the previous year; and when the scheme of reorganisation which has been partly carried out shall have been completed, I feel no doubt that the results of the police work will still further improve. In noticing the work of the local police, I cannot of course speak in terms of praise, but I must say that there were several instances of good services which I have considered it my duty to mention in the departmental report for the past year."

73. As regards the work of the Palamau Police, Mr. Streatfeild quotes the following remarks recorded by the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright:—"Generally speaking, I think there has been an improvement. Inspections have been made with proper regularity, and now that there are two Inspectors, supervision can be more strict. At the same time there is much room for improvement."

74. Mr. Morshead quotes the following remarks of Mr. Windsor as regards the conduct of the Manbhum police:—"The general conduct of the force was fairly good during the year 1894. The District Superintendent of Police has not been able to mention any specially meritorious work by any officer. Speaking generally, the police of the district are on a dead level of mediocrity. There has been no specially good work done, but, on the other hand, there have been no instances of seriously bad conduct." It must be remembered, however, that they had the disadvantage of being under the supervision of an officer who was for a long time in bad health, and this must have impaired the efficiency of the force.

Rural police.

75. Act V (B.C.) of 1887 is in force in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, in the greater portion of Manbhum and in pargana Dhalbhum in Singhbhum. In Hazaribagh there were 1,323 chaukidars employed under the Act against 1,220 in the previous year. During the past year the Act was introduced in 219 new villages for which 125 new chaukidars were appointed. Some difficulty was found in introducing the Act on account of the number of small and scattered villages, too small to provide statutory chaukidars of their own and too much isolated to be formed into unions for the purpose. The assessments were collected regularly and the chaukidars were paid their salaries most punctually. The number of chaukidars employed under Regulation XX of 1817 was 1,357 against 1,482 of the previous year. Under existing circumstances nothing can be done to improve their condition. The chaukidars as a body behaved well and proved very useful during the year. In Lohardaga there were altogether 2,104 chaukidars employed against

2,098 in the preceding year. Of those employed in 1894, 1,732 were enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 and 372 under Regulation XX of 1817. During the past year a proposal was made by the Deputy Commissioner for increasing the pay of the chaukidars employed under Act V (B.C.) of 1887, in which he recommended a graduated scale of pay, but this could not be given effect to for want of funds, and I have accordingly pointed out to the Deputy Commissioner the necessity for a general revision of assessments. This is now being done, and as soon as the revision is made the proposed increase will be given effect to. As regards the quality of the work done by the village chaukidars in Lohardaga, Colonel Gordon writes that, considering the inadequate salaries now received by them, no better service could be expected of them. In Palamau the number of chaukidars enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 was 1,094 against 1,100 in 1893, and the number enrolled under Regulation XX of 1817 was 211. The further extension of the Rural Police Act is probably impracticable owing to the wild nature of the country and the intense dislike of the people to cash payments. Mr. Bright very properly attached very great importance to the regular payment of all chaukidars, and I was glad to find that there was a marked improvement in this respect. In Manbhum the work of making assessments under Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in thanas Raghunathpur, Chas, Jhalda, Para, and Gourangdi in the Sadar subdivision and in thana Nirsha in the Gobindpur subdivision was concluded within the past year, and the Act has been brought into operation in these jurisdictions with effect from 1st January 1895. The only portion out of the area covered by the Notification No. 3863J. of the 15th August 1893, to which it now remains to be introduced, is thana Topechanchi, where, except a certain area around Katras, the circumstances of the people are said to be such as to make it undesirable to introduce it. The chaukidars in this district are almost invariably low caste men, and their position is considered rather as a degrading than an honourable one. The chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 are paid irregularly, but complaints to this effect are seldom made by them. In Singhbhum there was no change in the number of chaukidars enrolled under Act V (B.C.) of 1887, which remained unaltered at 455, but the chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817 decreased from 165 to 161. In the Monoharpur and Chakradharpur thanas the chaukidars are still under the old regulation. Their pay is small and their work in keeping with their pay. The opening of the railway and the consequent development of trade of all kinds throughout the district demand an improved rural police machinery in those thanas. The question of introducing Act V (B.C.) of 1887 will be taken into consideration. Two chaukidari tahsildars in Singhbhum were prosecuted and convicted for embezzlement during the year.

Road patrols.

76. There was no change in the ghatwali police force of Hazaribagh, which consisted of 113 sirdars and 345 digwars. They were stationed at 113 road posts along main roads and in jungly tracts for the prevention of crime and protection of travellers. The force is a most useful one and a valuable adjunct to the regular police force of the district. The men patrol along the main roads and guard most of the wild passes, and it is very probable that but for them violent crimes on travellers would be of much more frequent occurrence than they are. The conduct of the force was fairly good during the year under review. In Lohardaga there are 114 ghatwals employed on patrol duty who receive Rs. 3 per month, but the men are inclined to be remiss in the performance of their duties and do not attend with alacrity to the wants of travellers who may require their aid. The annual assessment under Part III of Act V (B.C.) of 1887 in this district is not sufficient to meet the annual expenditure, and hence a proposal made by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardaga to increase the pay of the ghatwals to Rs. 4 each per month has been negatived, and the Deputy Commissioner has been directed to take steps for the revision of the assessments. In Palamau there were on the 1st January 1894 43 ghats and 73 ghatwals; but as the funds were not sufficient to meet all necessary expenditure, it was decided to reduce the number of ghats to 39 and number of ghatwals to 66. The ghats are all situated in thick jungles in dangerous parts of the roads by which the people are accustomed to travel. In Manbhum the rank and file of the ghatwali police force number 1,772 sardar ghatwals,

village sardars, and tabedars who are remunerated by lands and are located in road posts erected along the main routes and jungle tracts. Their services are, however, not considered by the District Officer to be of much use, as they cannot be entrusted with the simplest investigating duties; some of them are also said to have become refractory and troublesome. A proposal is now before the Government for the commutation of their services. In Singhbhum the ghatwals are employed in six ghatwali posts in pargana Dhalbhum, where they hold service lands. Their conduct during the year was fairly satisfactory. The ghatwali police force of all the districts require to be thoroughly looked after, controlled and inspected by the regular police in order to keep them up to the mark. I have myself seen them when marching through the districts absent from their posts, but I would not on that account condemn the system. There can be no doubt that if properly looked after and controlled they can be of much use in the difficult jungly tracts through which the desolate roads pass in this Division. Constant and regular supervision is necessary to keep them up to the mark, and where this has been the case, they have given little trouble to the District Officer. The unsatisfactory state of things in Manbhum may, to a certain extent, be attributed to the compromise of 1883-84, which, while it rendered the sardar ghatwals liable to pay to the zamindar the entire rent assessed on all excess mal lands, has given them no power to enforce payment from the subordinate ghatwals and tabedars.

XVI.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

77. The working of the criminal courts is shown below:—

District.	Class of officers.	Number of officers.	Cases disposed of.	Persons disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of persons convicted to persons disposed of.	Number of witnesses examined.	Ratio per cent. of witnesses detained over two days to total number examined.	Ratio per cent. of decisions confirmed in appeal to total appeals.	Number of cases A disposed of.	Number remanded more than six times.	Average cases disposed of per officer.	Average of witnesses examined per case disposed of.	Ratio per cent. of column 11 to column 10.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hazaribagh ...	Stipendiary	7	1,366	1,843	58·9	5,665	3·2	72·9	701	8	195·1	4·1	1·1	
	Honorary	2	246	270	50·7	662	0·9	62·5	8	...	123·0	2·7	...	
Lohardaga ...	Stipendiary	7½	1,734	2,835	50·4	5,317	7·3	77·3	471	62	239·1	3·06	13·1	
	Honorary	1½	365	547	44·4	808	1·4	70·0	44	11	243·3	2·9	25·0	
Palamau ...	Stipendiary	4	656	1,009	51·2	2,224	2·1	69·8	305	3	164·0	3·3	0·9	
	Honorary	1½	63	86	61·6	89	7·8	...	...	...	42·0	1·4	...	
Manbhum ...	Stipendiary	9½	1,797	2,651	54·01	7,291	3·07	69·9	384	9	194·2	4·05	2·3	
	Honorary	7	573	711	62·3	669	8·2	47·05	...	...	81·8	1·1	...	
Singhbhum ...	Stipendiary	4	810	1,324	59·7	3,238	7·2	80·6	442	16	202·5	3·9	3·6	
	Honorary	1	211	220	92·7	115	...	...	...	...	211·0	0·5	...	
Total ...	Stipendiary	31½	6,363	9,062	54·4	23,735	4·5	74·4	2,303	98	202·0	3·7	4·2	
	Honorary	13	1,458	1,834	58·9	2,343	13·4	60·0	52	11	113·1	1·6	21·1	

The average number of Stipendiary Magistrates employed was 31·5 against 32·25, and the number of criminal cases disposed of by them 6,363 against 6,533 in the previous year, the average for each officer being 202 in both years. The number of cases disposed of by each officer is not large, but it must be recollected that many of the officers had also to try civil and rent suits. The largest average number of criminal cases 239) was disposed of by the Stipendiary Magistrates of Lohardaga and the smallest (164) by those of Palamau. The number of witnesses examined by Stipendiary Magistrates was 23,735, which gives an average of 753 to each officer and nearly 4 to each case. The average number of Honorary Magistrates and Benches employed was 13 against 16 and of cases tried 1,458 against 1,478, the average number tried by each court being 113 against 92 in 1893. The number of witnesses examined by Honorary Magistrates and Benches was 2,343 against 3,345 in the previous year, or on an average 180 for each court and 1·6 witnesses per case. Among Stipendiary Magistrates the largest number (408) of disposals fell to the share of Mr. Rattray

Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, and after him to Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee at Purulia (399 cases), Mr. C. F. Manson (396 cases), and Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee (382 cases) at Ranchi. The largest number of witnesses (1,512) was examined by the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih, and after him come Babus Upendra Chandra Mukerjee and Nobin Krishna Banerjee with 1,494 and 1,322 respectively. The proportion of witnesses detained over two days was highest in the case of the late Babu Niranjan Bhattacharjee (28·3) and Mr. C. Cuthbertson (26·3). Out of 673 cases in which appeals were preferred, in 501, or about 74·4 per cent., the decisions were confirmed against 69·6 per cent. in the previous year. Taking the districts separately Singhbhum comes out best with a percentage of 80·6, and after it Lohardaga and Hazaribagh with percentages of 77·3 and 72·9 respectively. In Hazaribagh the percentage of decisions confirmed was over 75 in the cases of all Stipendiary Magistrates, except Babu Kedar Nath Mukherjee, Deputy Magistrate at head-quarters (66·6), Mr. Rattray, Sub-divisional Officer of Giridih (62·6), and the two Sub-Deputy Collectors, Mr. R. C. Gupta (66·6), and Babu Surendra Lal Mitra (44·4). In the majority of cases the percentages exceeded 80. In Lohardaga the percentage of confirmation exceeded 75 in the cases of all officers except the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Gordon, and Mr. Manson. In the case of the former the percentage has been only 58·3, while in that of the latter it is 70. In this district the best results are shown against Babu Krishna Kali Mukherjee, all the 14 appeals against whose decisions were confirmed. In Palamau the percentage exceeded 75 in the case of the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright. In the case of all other officers it was either 69·04 or 60·0. In Manbhum the best results are shown against Messrs. Bedford and Bompas and Babu Nobin Krishna Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and the Munsif of Raghunathpur, all the appeals against whose orders were confirmed. The percentage against the Subdivisional Officer of Gobindpur, Mr. N. Warde-Jones, is very low, being only 42·1. In Singhbhum the percentages exceeded 75 in the cases of all officers, except Babu Bipin Bihary Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate, and Babu Srish Chandra Mazumdar, Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

Of the 13 independent Honorary Magistrates and Benches employed in the Division the largest number of cases (222) was disposed of by the Bench at Purulia, and after it comes the Chaibassa Bench with 211 cases. Among independent Honorary Magistrates the largest number (117) of cases was tried by Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Sahi Deo of Ranchi, and after him comes Babu Woodhub Chandra Roy with 91 cases. The following Benches and Honorary Magistrates deserve special mention for having discharged all the witnesses who appeared before them without detention for a single day :—

Hazaribagh Bench.
Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Sahi Deo of Ranchi.
Babu Woodhub Chandra Roy of Ranchi.
Rai Bhagbat Dayal Singh Bahadur of Palamau.
Mr. C. H. Maseyk of Purulia.
Rai Raj Chandra Das Bahadur of Chaliama.
The Bench at Jhalda.
Mr. A. Campbell of Pokhuria.
,, H. C. Veasey of Kumardubi.
The Bench at Chaibassa.

The number of appeals from the decisions of the Bench and Honorary Magistrates was very few, being only 45 or about 3·1 per cent. of the number of cases decided. Out of these 45 cases, in 27 or 60 per cent. the decisions were confirmed against the same percentage in the previous year—a result which is on the whole satisfactory and creditable to all the Benches and Honorary Magistrates concerned.

78. Colonel Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner of Hazaribagh, has recorded the following remarks regarding the working of the two Benches in his district :—

"I have again to report favourably regarding the working of both Benches. Most of the Magistrates of both Benches take considerable interest in their work, and having acquired considerable experience render invaluable assistance to the Stipendiary Magistrates. The attendance of the Hazaribagh Bench Magistrates was remarkably regular, and there were only two absences during the whole year. In the Giridih Bench there were 92 absences out of 339 calls, but all the absences appear to have been unavoidable and were occasioned by press of business."

79. In Lohardaga a new Bench was established at the town of Lohardaga with third class powers and commenced its sittings from the 3rd July 1894

Babu Woodhub Chandra Roy was formerly attached to the Ranchi Independent Bench, but since August 1894 he has been authorised to sit singly. Kumar Jagat Mohan Nath Sahi Deo was at the same time vested with first class powers, which he exercised up to the end of October last, after which he unexpectedly absented himself and did not return to work. He left a heavy file of partly-heard cases which caused very great inconvenience both to the parties and to the Courts. The Ranchi Bench is formed for the most part of efficient men whose attendance, though not good, has been fair except in the case of the total absentee, Mr. Binning, whose name has been removed from the list of Honorary Magistrates. In Palamau the Garwah Bench was abolished in July, as the principal members comprising it resigned. In Manbhum the attendance of some of the members of the Purulia Bench was very satisfactory and indicated that considerable sacrifice was made by them for the public good. The attendance of other gentlemen was, however, not good. In the Gobindpur subdivision, with the exception of the Reverend Mr. A. Campbell of Pokhuria and Mr. Veasey of Kumardubi, none of the Honorary Magistrates did any work. In Singhbhum the attendance of Babu Shib Chander Ganguly and Sadhu Manki, who sat on the Chaibassa Bench on Wednesdays, was not good. The former suffered from ill-health and the latter lives 15 miles from Chaibassa. The Reverend Luther Daud Singh, Captain Manki, and Joseph Captain sat on every Saturday, and their attendance was satisfactory. The Bench tried only petty nuisance cases. In future it is proposed to make over to the Bench cases of a more interesting nature.

Out of 2,355 A cases disposed of, 872 or about 37 per cent. were disposed of on the day of first hearing, 557 or about 23·6 per cent. after one remand, 295 or 12·5 per cent. after two remands, 228 or about 9·5 per cent. after three remands, 146 or about 7·2 after four remands, 92 after five remands, while 165 or 7 per cent. were disposed of after six remands. Out of the 109 cases remanded more than six times, 75 appertain to the Lohardaga district, the Deputy Commissioner of which says that the remands in his district were beyond the control of the Magistrates concerned owing to the paucity of officers. My experience, however, is that the frequency with which remands occur in the subordinate courts is a sure indication of laxness of supervision on the part of the District Officer over the proceedings of the subordinate courts. A careful and regular scrutiny of the list of pending cases will generally ensure the prompt disposal of cases.

RESULTS OF SESSIONS TRIAL.

80. The following statement shows that in sessions cases there has been a marked improvement in the percentage of average convictions which in 1894 was 73·07 against 64·1 in 1893 and 67·3 in 1892:—

	District.					Total.
	Hazaribagh	Lohardaga.	Palamau.	Manbhum.	Singhbhum.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number of cases committed, but pending at commencement of year.	4	3	2	7	...	16
Number committed during the year ...	..	16	13	13	5	47
Total number for disposal	4	19	15	20	5	63
Number disposed of	2	15	13	18	4	52
Number in which conviction was obtained ...	1	13	11	11	2	38
Number in which sentence was modified or reversed by High Court.	...	1	1	1	...	3
Number of cases acquitted by Sessions Judge ...	1	2	1	7	2	13
Number of cases otherwise disposed of ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of cases resulting in conviction to cases disposed of.	50 0	86·6	84·6	61·1	50·0	73·07

The following statement shows that the percentage of the total number of persons convicted in each district on the total number committed was comparatively much higher in the past year:—

DISTRICT.	Number of persons committed.		Number of persons convicted.		Number of persons acquitted.		Percentage of convictions.		Percentage of acquittals.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Hazaribagh	40	19	8	9	13	9	20·0	47·3	61·9	50·0
Lohardaga	63	35	23	23	40	12	36·5	65·7	63·5	34·2
Palamau	11	18	4	13	4	2	36·3	72·2	50·0	13·3
Manbhum ...	57	33	8	14	38	18	14·03	42·4	82·6	56·2
Singhbhum ...	7	12	2	8	2	2	28·5	66·6	50·0	20·0
Total ..	178	117	45	67	97	43	25·2	57·2	68·3	39·0

The Judicial Commissioner made special arrangements for the more prompt disposal of cases, and hence this marked improvement in the results. The percentage of acquittals in Manbhum and Hazaribagh is still high. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum attributes this to the length of time which elapses between commitment and trial. In Hazaribagh no new cases were committed for trial during 1894, but two dacoity cases pending from the previous year were disposed of during the year, one of them resulting in the conviction of nine persons. Eight cases triable by the Sessions Court were taken up by the Deputy Commissioner under sections 30 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; in six of these 11 persons were convicted and in two four persons were acquitted or discharged. In Lohardaga the Deputy Commissioner tried nine cases under the special powers referred to above against 15 in the previous year. In Palamau the results of sessions trial were very satisfactory, as 12 out of 13 cases tried ended in conviction by the Sessions Judge, though in one case the conviction was subsequently set aside by the High Court. The Deputy Commissioner of Palamau disposed of six cases under his special powers under sections 30 and 31 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In Manbhum the Deputy Commissioner disposed of seven such cases under his special powers.

XVI.—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

81.

DISTRICT.	Deeds registered in 1893-94.	Deeds registered in 1894-95.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh ...	6,277	6,157
Lohardaga ...	5,524	6,309
Palamau ...	1,392	1,519
Manbhum ...	14,865	13,974
Singhbhum ...	654	597
Total ..	28,712	28,556

There was a decrease of 156 in the total number of deeds registered in this Division. The decrease in Hazaribagh is not of sufficient importance to need special explanation. In Lohardaga the increase of 785 or 12·44 per cent. is said to be due (1) to the normal development of the registration system, (2) to the indebtedness of the people of the district, and (3) to the reduction of the minimum *ad valorem* fee from 12 annas to 8 annas. In Palamau the increase of 127 is specially due to the opening of the sub-registry office at Hosanabad. Mr. Streatfeild writes that the establishment of this office as a permanent institution in the district has conferred a real boon on the people of that part of the district. The total receipts were Rs. 3,041 against Rs. 3,256 in 1893-94. The falling off is said to be partly due to the registration of a large number of security bonds without fees. In Manbhum the large decrease of 891 in the number of deeds is said to be due to the fact that owing

to the good outturn of the crops the poorer classes had little occasion to procure money by selling their petty holdings. In Singhbhum registration has developed from year to year since 1888-89 up to the past year, but is still insignificant, and will no doubt continue to be so for a long time. The fluctuations in the district are therefore seldom very large. The registration offices were generally in fair order, and the work more or less up to date at the time of my inspection. I may again single out Babu Aghore Nath Chatterjee, the Special Sub-Registrar of Purulia, as deserving of very favourable mention in this respect.

XVII.—CONDITION OF THE DIVISION AS REGARDS LAND AND LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

Land Revenue.

82. The following table compares the demand and collections of land revenue during the past two years:—

ISTRICT.	NUMBER OF ESTATES.		DEMANDS.						COLLECTIONS.					
			1893-94.			1894-95.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
gh	364	368	1,25,043	80	1,25,123	1,26,173	113	1,26,286	1,24,932	79	1,25,011	1,26,060	107	1,26,167
a*	7	7	45,772	1,766	47,538	45,801	4,494	50,295	41,586	1,458	43,044	42,404	3,165	45,569
... ...	53	53	62,271	4,224	66,495	63,292	3,328	66,620	58,943	4,147	63,090	58,756	3,241	61,997
n	26	29	82,417	...	82,417	82,463	...	82,463	82,417	...	82,417	82,463	...	82,463
m	4	4	68,493	833	69,326	68,493	812	69,305	67,082	24	67,706	67,098	3	67,101
Total ...	454	461	3,83,996	6,903	3,90,899	3,86,222	8,747	3,94,969	3,75,560	5,708	3,81,268	3,76,781	6,516	3,83,297

* Includes demands and collections on account of Tributary States.

There has been an increase of seven in the number of estates. Four of these are owing to the resumption of four villages in the Koderma Government estate in Hazaribagh on the death, without male issue, of a maintenance-holder, and three to the permanent settlement of three small plots of land out of the area acquired by Government for the cutcherry compound in the town of Purulia in Manbhum.

83. The increase in the current demand as compared with the preceding year amounts to Rs. 2,226, out of which Rs. 1,130 are contributed by Hazaribagh, Rs. 29 by Lohardaga, Rs. 1,021 by Palamau, and Rs. 46 by Manbhum. In Singhbhum the demand remained unaltered. The increase in Hazaribagh is owing mainly to the resumption of four villages already mentioned and to the second instalment of increase in the rasadi jama in the Kharakdiha estate falling due in the year of report. In Lohardaga the increase of Rs. 29 is owing to the settlement for building purposes of some plots of upland of the Barkagurh estate in the town of Ranchi. The increase in Palamau is due to 16 villages of the Palamau Government estate coming under khas management, and in Manbhum to the permanent settlement of the three plots of land in the town of Purulia already mentioned.

84. The percentage of collections in Hazaribagh is 99, the same as in the preceding year. In Lohardaga the percentage has slightly increased from 90·4 in 1893-94 to 90·6 in 1894-95. In Palamau it has decreased from 94·8 to 93·06. In Manbhum the entire demand was collected against 97·6 per cent. the year before. In Singhbhum the collections amounted to 96·8 per cent. against 100 per cent. in 1893-94. Errors were discovered in the jamabandis of certain villages of the Burkagurh Government estate in Lohardaga, and as the demand of rent payable by each raiyat was not ascertained till as late in the year as the 10th March, the collections fell short. In Palamau the deficiency is thus explained. In the previous year the thikadars paid up unusually well in prospect of the expiry of their leases and in hopes of their renewal, but in the year of report they generally believed that their villages would be taken under khas management. Moreover, the 28th March, the last kist day, was a gazetted holiday, and the last day of the year a Sunday, and hence a large amount of

rents payable by jagirdars and thikadars was credited into the treasury on the 1st and 2nd April. In Singhbhum the greater portion of the unrealised balance was nominal, being the rental of lands taken up for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Rupees 809 on this account were remitted during the year of report and Rs. 844 have been remitted since its close.

Operation of the Sale Law.

85. There were eleven estates in default in Hazaribagh, including four remaining over from the preceding year. In three the sale day had not arrived when the year closed, and the remaining eight all were exempted, except one which was sold as there had been as many as nine instances of default. In none of the other districts was there any sale of estate under Act XI of 1859.

Roads and Public Works Cesses.

86. The following table shows statistics of the Road and Public Works cesses:—

District.		Demand.			Collection.				Balance.					
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current including, previously paid in advance.	Arrear.	Advance for future years.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Deduct remission.	Net arrear.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazaribagh ...	Road cess ...	51,180	1,964	53,144	49,917	1,964	1,775	53,656	1,263	...	1,263	...	1,263	...
	Public Works cess ...	51,181	1,964	53,145	49,918	1,964	1,775	53,657	1,263	...	1,263	...	1,263	...
	Total ...	1,02,361	3,928	1,06,289	99,835	3,928	3,550	1,07,313	2,526	...	2,526	...	2,526	2·3
Lohardaga ...	Road cess ...	47,284	8,329	55,613	39,975	8,329	2	48,306	7,309	...	7,309	...	7,309	...
	Public Works cess ...	47,284	8,330	55,614	39,974	8,330	2	48,306	7,310	...	7,310	...	7,310	...
	Total ...	94,568	16,659	1,11,227	79,949	16,659	4	96,612	14,619	...	14,619	..	14,619	13·1
Palamau ...	Road cess ...	18,870	1,383	20,253	16,763	1,383	879	19,025	2,107	...	2,107	...	2,107	...
	Public Works cess ...	18,871	1,383	20,254	16,764	1,383	879	19,026	2,107	...	2,107	...	2,107	...
	Total ..	37,741	2,766	40,507	33,527	2,766	1,758	38,051	4,214	...	4,214	...	4,214	10·4
Manbhum	Road cess ...	47,282	3,412	50,694	32,194	3,365	5	35,564	15,088	47	15,135	382	14,753	...
	Public Works cess ..	47,282	3,412	50,694	32,194	3,364	6	35,564	15,088	48	15,136	382	14,753	...
	Total ...	94,564	6,824	1,01,388	64,388	6,729	11	71,128	30,176	95	30,271	765	29,506	29·1
Singhbhum ...	Road cess ...	4,738	88	4,826	4,697	10	...	4,707	41	78	119	69	50	...
	Public Works cess ...	4,737	89	4,826	4,697	11	..	4,708	40	78	118	68	50	...
	Total ...	9,475	177	9,652	9,394	21	...	9,415	81	156	237	137	100	1·0
	GRAND TOTAL ...	3,38,709	30,354	3,69,063	2,87,093	30,103	5,323	3,22,519	51,616	251	51,867	902	50,965	13·8

There are differences of Rs. 6 and Rs. 321 between the figures in column 3 of the above statement representing the total arrear demand of the Road and Public Works cesses in the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhum and the figures shown in column 13 of the statement given in the previous report. The difference of Rs. 6 in Hazaribagh is owing to the correction of a mistake in the assessment of an estate, while that of Rs. 321 in Manbhum is owing to the demand on account of jungles in pargana Barabhum held by Messrs. Robert Watson and Company for the years 1891-92, 1892-93, and 1893-94 having been added under the orders of the Commissioner.

87. The total current demand of cesses in the Division rose from Rs. 3,28,467 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,38,709 in 1894-95, giving an increase of Rs. 10,242. In Lohardaga the demand remained unaltered; in Palamau and Singhbhum the fluctuations are small. The chief increases in the total demand come from Hazaribagh and Manbhum. In Hazaribagh the increase of Rs. 998 is the result of a decrease of Rs. 317 and an increase of Rs. 1,315. The decrease of Rs. 317 is in respect of cesses on lands and represents the reduction allowed under the orders of the Board of Revenue in the assessment of Gadi Nowdiha, while the increase of Rs. 1,315 was obtained from the year's valuation of mines under Chapter V of the Cess Act. In Manbhum out of the increase of Rs. 9,306, Rs. 4,196 represent the increase from the revaluation of eight revenue-paying estates, Rs. 5,011, the assessment of certain coal mines and quarries newly opened during the year, and Rs. 99, the increase in the assessment on jungles.

88. The collections of the arrears amounted to Rs. 30,103, or 99 per cent., and of the current demand to Rs. 2,87,093, or 85 per cent. The percentage of collections during the preceding year was 90·8 in the case of current and 90·9 in the case of arrear demand. The falling off in the collections of the current demand was due mainly to the inability of the Rajah of Pachete to pay up his dues to the extent of Rs. 21,867.

89. Of the arrears outstanding, the greater portion is due on account of the March kist, regarding which no coercive measures could be adopted within the year. Rupees 14,490 out of the arrears outstanding in Lohardaga were realised up to the date of submission of the district report. In Singhbhum the net arrear, after exclusion of the amount remitted, amounts to Rs. 100 only.

90. No revaluation was undertaken during the year.

Land acquisition.

91. In Hazaribagh there was no fresh case of land acquisition: the Burrakar wire tramway case still remains pending. In Lohardaga the two pending cases were disposed of during the year, but two fresh institutions are pending. In Palamau all the preliminary stages, including the preparation of land plans, were finished in respect of the area required for extending the Japla road. In Manbhum the proceedings for the acquisition of land for the enlargement of the Madhab bandh have been concluded. The appeal against the award of the Civil Court in the Subarnarekha bridge case is still pending before the Judicial Commissioner. The award of compensation in the case relative to the land for the quarters of the Assistant Engineer, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, was made on the 15th March last, but of the three parties interested, two have accepted the award and received payments, while the third, the Rajah of Pachete, has not accepted the tender or filed a petition for reference to the Civil Court. The award in the case for the Public Works Department subordinates' quarters was made in February 1895, but the Rajah of Pachete, who is a party in this case also, has not come forward, and the amount of compensation has been placed to his credit in the treasury. The proceedings in connection with the case of a catch-water tank at Chandil have been stopped under orders of the Consulting Engineer. As to the land required for the rifle range for the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles at Purulia, the general notice under section 9 of the Act has been issued. The two projects in connection with the railway in this district, namely, the Jharia extension and the Chanch branch, were in charge of the Special Deputy Collector, Babu Sasi Bhusan Sen, who works also in Burdwan and Hooghly. The work in connection with the Jharia extension was taken up by the Special Deputy Collector in December 1892. It has now nearly been completed, but additional work in connection with it, namely, the Damuda branch of the extension, ten miles long, and three large sidings, aggregating four miles in length, have recently been received. The total amount of the estimate for the Jharia extension is Rs. 1,12,121 on 33 miles at Rs. 3,397 per mile, and the total amount awarded during the year was Rs. 77,464 for the same mileage, or at the rate of Rs. 2,347 per mile. There are still nine cases for disposal in connection with this project, and the award in these amounts to about Rs. 832. There will thus be a saving of Rs. 33,825 out of the amount estimated. Of the sum of Rs. 77,464 awarded in this project, Rs. 63,201 have been paid. The remainder could not be paid on account of difficulties regarding the apportionment of compensation. All the cases in connection with the Chanch branch have been disposed of. The acquisition of land in connection with this project was commenced in November 1893. The cost of acquisition was estimated at Rs. 2,366. The awards made have amounted to Rs. 1,184. The saving effected is therefore Rs. 1,182. The cost of land for the railway projects was estimated at Rs. 50 per bigha (standard) of paddy land, Rs. 20 per bigha of cultivated high land, and Rs. 10 per bigha of waste land or 20 years' purchase of Rs. 2-8, Re. 1, and As. 8, respectively, less cost of collection at 10 per cent. and Government revenue of the land. Compensation has been awarded at Rs. 40 per bigha of paddy land, Rs. 10 per bigha of upland, and Rs. 5 per bigha of waste land or 20 years' purchase of Rs. 2, As. 8 and As. 4, respectively, less cost of collection at 10 per cent. and Government revenue of the land, and there has been no reference to the Civil Court. The average actual cost of land per bigha, including houses, tanks, and trees, is

Rs. 21-1 or Rs. 63-12 per acre. Of the compensation awarded per bigha as stated above, Rs. 7 and Re. 1 have been allowed to the raiyats per bigha of paddy land and upland, respectively. The remainder has been awarded for the proprietory interest. The Special Deputy Collector reports that it is always exceedingly difficult to secure to the raiyats a share of the compensation, and he found it impossible to secure them a larger share than the aforesaid amounts. The zamindars invariably oppose the allowing of any portion of the compensation to the raiyats, specially as the compensation is awarded on the basis of rent and not the rack-rent of land under the law, the land is treated as one claim, and all the interests are valued together in a lump. If an attempt is made to make separate valuations of the proprietory interest and the occupancy right and to award the total as the value of the land, the zamindars would agree to the total only as the value of the land and oppose the apportionment. If a reference is made to the Court on this ground, the raiyats do not appear, and the whole amount goes to the zamindar. The reason why the zamindar appears in Court and the raiyats do not is that the zamindar is interested in all the land in a village, and the raiyat only in his own holding. Under the circumstances the best course which the Land Acquisition Officer could adopt in the interests of the raiyats was to induce the zamindars to consent to a portion of the compensation being given to the raiyats, by representing to them that it was not only just that they should get a share, but that the zamindars would probably lose as much, if not more, if they went to court and even if the raiyats did not oppose them. In some instances the raiyats, at the instance of their zamindars, came ready with petitions asking that the whole of the compensation might be given to the zamindars, but the Special Land Acquisition Deputy Collector deprecated such measures and secured to the raiyat a share of the compensation, however small, in every case. The work remaining to be done in connection with the Railway projects in Manbhum is expected in give the Special Deputy Collector sufficient work during the current official year.

92. In Singhbhum the work of acquiring land for the Ranchi-Chaibassa road and the inspection bungalows was completed. Some additional land was acquired at Chakradharpur for the rifle range of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps. In this district, as also in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, the work in connection with the land acquisition cases was done by the ordinary district staff. In Manbhum also all works except the railway projects were done by the district staff.

Survey.

93. The survey of the Government khalsa villages in the Palamau estate continued during the year. Up to the 31st March 1895 174 villages with an area of 181·4 square miles were traverse-surveyed and demarcated, while 359 villages with an area of 245·4 square miles were cadastrally surveyed. The work has progressed satisfactorily, and is likely to be completed by the 15th of October next, unless it be decided to demarcate the boundaries between the khalsa and jagirdari villages. The total cost on the survey operation up to the 31st March 1895 amounted to Rs. 35,706.

94. The survey of the Kolhan was begun on the 1st November 1894. The original programme was that 804 villages covering an area of 1,423 square miles were to be surveyed in season 1894-95, but this was not found practicable as there was much sickness amongst the sub-surveyors and line-cutters. Up to the end of March 1895 622 villages with an area of 938 square miles were traverse-surveyed, and the plots of 156 villages comprising an approximate area of 160 square miles were supplied to the Settlement Department.

Settlement.

95. In Palamau the records of 271 villages were received from the Survey Office, 91 with terij, milan-khasra, &c., and 180 were without them, leaving 128 village records still due. The records of 225 villages covering an area of 147·7 square miles with 7,280 tenants and 87,264 plots have been attested. Besides this, the khatians of 151 records were checked, and status figures tabulated for 4,715 holdings in 162 villages and 37 boundary disputes were disposed of. Of the holdings above mentioned, 2,746 or 58 per cent. were found to be held by settled and occupancy raiyats, and 1,863 or 39 per cent. by non-occupancy raiyats. The total cost of settlement up to the end of the year amounted

to Rs. 8,779. Mr. Sunder joined his appointment as Settlement Officer of the Palamau estate on the 17th November 1894, and took up the settlement work proper with Babu Rameshwar Proshad as his assistant. At first the terij, the milan khasra, and other papers were prepared by the Survey Office establishment; but as it was found that this work greatly interfered with the field inspection of the Assistant Superintendent of Survey, it was transferred in January last to the Settlement Officer. By that time, however, a great portion of the work had been done, terij having been prepared for 70 out of 210 villages, milan khasra written for all but 47 and crop statements filled up for all but 48 villages. At first the progress in the attestation work was not satisfactory. Since March last there has been considerable improvement, and it is expected that if the Settlement Officer works up to his present programme the settlement will be completed by the 31st March next.

96. In Singhbhum Mr. J. A. Craven assumed charge of the settlement of the Kolhan estate on the 6th February 1895 and commenced field operations with effect from the 13th idem with 70 trained amins. The training of local men as amins was proceeded with at the same time, and at the end of March last 113 amins were at work in 116 villages. The total area measured up to March was 25,512 acres comprised in 66,134 plots. The daily outturn of work per amin was about 20 bighas, equivalent to 6·6 acres, which is very poor. This is partly due to the men being naturally slow workers and most of them being quite new to the work, partly to sickness, and partly to the difficulty of finding men in the villages willing to chain. There were 114 boundary disputes reported up to the close of the year. These were all made over to the village headmen for decision. The number of cases disposed of by them within the year was 58. There was no opposition against the operations and no excitement anywhere, and it seemed that the people were quite prepared for resettlement of their holdings.

XVIII.—WARDS AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

97. The number of private estates under Government management is shown below:—

District.			Number of wards' estates.	Number of encumbered estates.
Hazaribagh	...	...	1	12
Lohardaga	...	...	1	26
Palamau	...	...	2	6
Manbhum	...	...	3	6
Singhbhum	...	...	...	3
	Total	...	7	53

Six new estates* were taken under management during the past year.

* Hazaribagh—
Dhurguli and Nawadih.
Lohardaga—
Sahijona and Bonnaidoga.
Palamau—
Namudar (six annas) and Majhiwan.

98. In Lohardaga, Barenda, Bakronda, Hatikursi, and Hurhuri, and in Manbhum Pandra ½ all encumbered estates were released from management. The Hensla encumbered estate in Manbhum was cleared of all debts during the year, but has been brought under the Court of Wards during the minority of the proprietor. Except in the case of the Pandra ½ estate and the new estate of Nawadiha, the demands on account of Government revenue and cesses, aggregating Rs. 65,460, were paid in full during the year. The Pandra ½ estate was released on the 20th February 1895, and Rs. 7,074 on account of the instalment of the Government revenue and cesses which fell due in March last has been shown against it as a balance. The Nowadiha estate was brought under management towards the close of the year, and the balance on account of cesses remained unpaid for want of funds. Out of Rs. 68,078 due to superior landlords on account of rents and cesses, Rs. 59,143 were paid. The balance remained unpaid, partly because the parties to whom the amount was payable did not come forward to take payment, partly because the superior landlords refused to take payment, and partly because there were not sufficient funds available.

99. The demands, collections, and balances of rents and cesses due to the estates are shown below:—

District.	Demands.			Collections.			Balance.	Percentage.			Remissions.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current, including advance for future years.	Total.		Current collection on current demand.	Total collection on total demand.	Of gross collections on current demand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
Hazaribagh	43,835	1,55,432	1,99,267	19,700	1,41,198	1,60,898	38,095	85·0	80·7	103·5	9,453
Lohardaga ...	79,317	1,22,596	2,01,913	37,949	84,525	1,22,474	77,421	69·9	60·6	99·9	2,106
Palamau ...	4,811	22,029	26,840	3,069	16,771	19,840	6,712	76·1	73·9	90·06	288
Manbhum ...	52,825	1,34,725	1,87,550	32,217	97,709	1,29,926	53,188	72·5	69·2	96·4	4,404
Singhbhum	1,82,216	87,301	2,69,517	44,740	37,727	82,467	1,83,587	43·2	30·5	94·4	3,512
Total	3,63,004	5,22,083	8,85,087	1,37,675	3,77,930	5,15,605	3,59,203	70·4	58·2	98·7	19,763
Total for 1893-94 ...	3,69,717	5,35,431	9,05,148	1,40,700	3,65,414	5,05,114	3,75,141	68·5	55·8	94·3	23,206

The collections were satisfactory in Hazaribagh and Lohardaga, being either over or nearly 100 per cent. of the current demands. In Manbhum and Singhbhum they were fair, being either above or nearly 95 per cent. of the current demands. In Palamau the collections were bad, and the reason alleged is that the establishment was chiefly occupied during the collection season in getting the affairs of the new estate Majhiwan into order. About three-fourths of the annual demand of this estate are payable in kind. In Manbhum the collections would have been better had not much of the time of the manager been taken up by the Begunkudar succession case. In Singhbhum the collections were about 94·4 per cent. on the total current demands against 84·1 per cent. in the previous year, and would have been much better but for the fact that the raiyats of pargana Ambicanagore (Dhalbhum estate) withheld payment in consequence of the negotiations for the sub-lease of the pargana to Rajah Sir Surendra Mohun Tagore, Kt. In Hazaribagh the percentage of total collections on the current demand of the Dhanwar ward's estate was 102·3 against 98·7, and of the encumbered estates 104·1 against 102·4 in the preceding year.

100. The following statement shows the extent to which the debts due by the estates have been paid:—

District.	Debts due at the commencement of the year.	Debts ascertained and accrued during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Amounts provided in the scheme for payment.	Reductions by compromise or otherwise	Balance due at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	4,21,681	1,27,763	5,49,444	44,056 670(a)	46,041	...	5,05,889
Lohardaga ...	2,26,764	1,20,374	3,47,138	49,110	46,219	28,192	2,69,836
Palamau ...	1,13,411	2,617	1,16,028	6,733	11,717	...	1,09295
Manbhum ...	2,57,416	13,687	2,71,103	54,954	28,398	2,900	2,13,249
Singhbhum ...	1,62,740	5,146	1,67,886	32,284	30,866	...	1,35,602
Total ...	11,82,012	2,69,587	14,51,599	1,87,136 670(a)	1,63,241	31,092	12,33,371

(a) Antique figures indicate payment of debts by rents assigned.

In Hazaribagh no debts are due by the Dhanwar ward's estate. In the encumbered estates there was a slight deficiency of Rs. 1,886 in the amount of debts paid. In five estates the aggregate payments since the dates of assumption of charges have exceeded the provisions in the schemes by Rs. 13,338, while in five others they have fallen short by Rs. 18,606 in consequence of the non-realisation of anticipated increments in their assets by

resettlements and unforeseen expenditure incurred in litigation. In Lohardaga the payments exceeded the estimate by Rs. 2,891, while in ten estates the aggregate payments since the dates of assumption of charge were in excess of the provisions of the scheme by Rs. 19,602, in two they were in accordance with the schemes, and in twelve they fell short by Rs. 43,629, chiefly because the contemplated sale of portions of some of them in order to liquidate debts has not yet been accomplished.

In Palamau the deficiency of Rs. 4,894 is due to the failure of the Raja of Ramgurh to pay in time his promised contribution to the Gurwah estate. In Manbhum the payments exceeded the estimate by Rs. 26,556, and the aggregate payments in four estates from the dates of assumption of charge exceeded the provisions in the scheme by Rs. 43,686, while on the other hand in three others they fell short by Rs. 10,135. The excess payment of Rs. 43,686 includes Rs. 32,818 paid in advance on account of the Jhalda ward's estate, while the deficiency of Rs. 10,135 includes a sum of Rs. 4,999 by which the payments have fallen short in the Nagarkiari ward's estate. In Singhbhum the payments exceeded the estimates by Rs. 1,418, and the aggregate payments in two estates are in advance of the schemes by Rs. 3,130. In the Dhalbhum estate there was a deficiency of Rs. 12,684 in the total payments, but this was due entirely to the inability of the agents or assignees of certain creditors to whom payments were due to produce the necessary powers-of-attorney or proofs of the transfers of the debts. The estate had an actual cash balance of nearly Rs. 18,000 at the close of the year.

101. The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in the several districts from the funds of ward's and attached estates on schools, dispensaries, maintenance of buildings, and on works of improvement:—

District.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other improvement of property.	Improvement of land and property.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,111	265	681	8,105
Lohardaga	570	27	540	161
Palamau	.	...	31	200
Manbhum	1,166	286	1,084	1,570
Singhbhum	761	191	1,950	100
Total ...	3,608	769	4,286	10,136

In Hazaribagh the Dhanwar ward's estate spent Rs. 1,094 as subscriptions to schools. It contributed towards the maintenance of a high school at Giridih and a middle vernacular school at Kharakdiha, and utilised the saving effected by the conversion of the middle English school at Dhanwar into an upper primary school, in the establishment of a number of lower primary schools in different parts of the estate. It maintains no dispensary, but subscribes Rs. 20 per mensem to the charitable dispensary at Giridih. The Bursote encumbered estate contributed Rs. 5 each to the Burhi school and dispensary and Dorunda estate Rs. 12 to the Giridih high school. The sum of Rs. 681 was spent in repairing the dwelling-houses of the proprietors of the Asko, Chackmanjo, Dighi, Dorunda, Marafari, Pursowan, and Satgawan encumbered estates. Rupees 8,105 were spent on the construction of, and repairs to, certain bandhs and irrigation reservoirs in the Dhanwar ward's estate and in the construction of sheds for a market at Dhongali. In Lohardaga the Badla and Nagra encumbered estates paid yearly subscriptions of Rs. 6 each to the middle English school at Lohardaga. A contribution of Rs. 10 per month was paid by the Siri encumbered estate for the maintenance of the Basorgarh English

school in which the two sons of the proprietor have been placed for their education. A sum of Rs. 125 was spent from the funds of the Bassia encumbered estate for the construction of a school-house at Raikera. The Jeria ward's estate contributes Rs. 40 per month towards the maintenance of a middle English school newly started at Jeria. The Kairo, Nagra, Bethal, and Badla encumbered estates paid subscriptions amounting to Rs. 27 to the charitable dispensary at Lohardaga. The sum of Rs. 540 was spent in the construction of a dwelling house for the proprietor of the Burhadih encumbered estate and in the repairs to a temple at Hesog belonging to the Siri estate. The sum of Rs. 161 was spent in repairing a bandh at Murma in the Badla encumbered estate. In Palamau none of the estates paid any subscriptions to schools and dispensaries. Rupees 31 were spent in repairing a bhandar house in the Majhiwan ward's estate. Rupees 200 were spent in the Namoodag encumbered estate in the construction of a well for the supply of good drinking water. In Manbhum in 1893-94 there was a very large outlay from the funds of the Jeria ward's estate for the construction of a dwelling-house for the proprietor and for expenditure on works of improvement. The estate was released in December 1893. The expenditure during the past year was chiefly incurred in effecting the annual repairs to the dwelling-houses of the proprietors whose estates are now under management as well as to the school-houses in the estates. Rupees 1,236 were spent by the Begunkudar ward's estate in the construction of a road from Begunkudar to Jhalda and in repairing two bandhs or tanks, and Rs. 224 by the Hesla encumbered estate in the construction of a drain and in repairing a tank. In Singhbhum the Dhalbhum encumbered estate contributed Rs. 761 as subscriptions to schools, Rs. 191 towards the maintenance of the charitable dispensary at Chaibassa, Rs. 1,950 in repairing the manager's quarters, tahsil cutcherries, and the dwelling-house of the proprietor. It spent Rs. 100 in the construction of a well at Bahragora. In Hazaribagh a sum of Rs. 7,905 was spent from the funds of the Dhanwar ward's estate in the construction of new and the repair of old bandhs or irrigation reservoirs; also Rs. 100 were spent in repairing the roads in the town of Dhanwar. No agricultural improvements were undertaken in any of the encumbered estates for want of funds. In Hazaribagh the material condition of the tenantry in the Dhanwar ward's estate as well as in all the encumbered estates was fairly good. The bhadoi crop was damaged by excessive rainfall, but the loss was more than compensated for by the good outturn of the winter rice and poppy crops. In Lohardaga the condition of the agricultural population was good. The rainfall in August and September, though injurious to the bhadoi crop, was very favourable to the winter rice, which yielded a 16-anna crop. The outturn of the rabi crops was not equally good, as it was estimated only at 10 annas of an average crop. The strained relations between the landlords and tenants of most of the estates continued, and no improvement in this respect is expected until the predial services renderable by the tenants are commuted to money rents. In Palamau the year was a fairly prosperous one, and the tenantry had little to complain of.

In Manbhum there was a bumper rice crop in most of the estates, though the Indian-corn and sugarcane suffered to some extent owing to excessive and continued rainfall. The relations between landlords and tenants were generally satisfactory in all the estates under management. In Singhbhum the material condition of the tenants was fairly prosperous and the relations between them and their zamindars fairly satisfactory. The eldest son of the lunatic proprietor of the Dhanwar estate resides at Bankipur and studies under a tutor specially entertained for the purpose. He is by no means brilliant, but on the contrary dull and morose, and is studious only so long as he is kept beyond home influence. The second son attends the Giridih high English school, and his progress during the year was satisfactory. In Lohardaga the Jeria ward and his second brother are being educated in the Ranchi zillah school, and did fairly well in the last annual examination. In Manbhum the Begunkuder ward is said to have made some progress under the tuition of the mistress appointed for her. The succession suit instituted by the junior widow of her late husband was dismissed by the Sub-Judge of Manbhum in May last, and she has now been confirmed in her possession of the estate. An appeal is likely to be preferred by the junior widow to the High Court on behalf of the

spurious child set up by her. The Jhalda minor's age is 18, and was ordered to attend the Manager's office twice a week, but his frequent and continued absence from the station has prevented his making any progress.

102. The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act was passed with the object of making provision for the prevention from ruin of members of the land-holding class belonging to ancient families whose estates owing to the indebtedness of the proprietors were rapidly passing into the hands of money-lenders and traders who were aliens to the country and entirely out of sympathy with the people, their customs and institutions and peculiar system of land tenures. The disappearance of these old families who had held their land from time immemorial carried with it in many cases the extinction of the peasantry, or at any rate the lowering of their status and curtailment of their privileges, and therefore these simple folk infinitely preferred the light yoke of the feudal proprietors to which they were well accustomed to the uncertain and heavy burdens which an unfriendly alien sought to impose upon them. It was considered that the passing away of these ancestral properties into the hands of outsiders might involve grave political consequences, and this led to the passing of Act VI of 1876, which has stood the test of 19 years, and though it has certain inherent defects, may be said to have worked fairly well and to have given general satisfaction. The landlords like it because it affords them a means of escape from their embarrassments without any very great loss of prestige, and an opportunity for incurring fresh debts without any immediate serious consequences; for, notwithstanding their disability under the law to enter into contracts—and to their honour it must be said—one of the first things they do on the restoration of their estates is to renew the engagements they have made during their period of disability. Numerous instances can be given of this, so that the chief object of the law in restoring the fortunes of the ancient proprietors is not always attained, but the property and the tenants are nevertheless indirectly benefited by the substitution of good and orderly management for disorder and confusion, and now and then improvements may be possible, though these occasions are rare, as the first duty of the management is the freedom of the estate from debt. The estates are often so much involved that the management has little opportunity or means of undertaking any improvements likely to be of permanent benefit. In some parts of the Lohardaga district in which there has been great tension between the raiyats and their landlords, the protection afforded by the Act has been much prized by the latter, as it has enabled him to transfer the difficulty of collecting his rents to more effective hands.

XIX.—EXCISE.

103.

District.	Number of shops.		License fees.	Duty.	Distillery fee.	Total revenue of—		Remarks.
	This year.	Preceding year.				This year.	Preceding year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Country spirit ...	593	5›9	8,12,236	10,955	584	8,23,775	7,46,967	
Tari	298	264	7,084	...	...	7,084	6,990	
Pachwai	165	166	14,194	...	...	14,194	12,331	
Rum, imported wine, &c. ...	14	13	1,976	...	...	1,976	1,739	
Charas, majum, chandu, and madak.	19	21	3,820	...	...	3,820	3,055	
Ganja and bhang ...	163	166	37,501	39,376	...	76,877	77,125	
Opium	52	52	16,091	42,514	...	58,605	60,065	
Druggists' licenses ...	3	3	3	...	...	3	4	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	272	225	
Total ...	1,30[illegible]	1,273	8,92,905	92,845	584	9,86,606	9,08,501	

Financially the results were fairly successful, for there has been an increase in the receipts from all sources except ganja and opium. The total demand for the year was Rs. 9,86,606 against Rs. 9,08,501 in the previous year, showing an increase of 8·6 per cent. This increase is partly due to keener competition among the abkars and partly to the good harvest of the year. The bulk of the excise revenue in the Division is derived from country spirits, which contributed Rs. 8,23,775 or 84·5 per cent. of the year's receipt. Ganja contributed 7·7 per cent. and opium 5·9 per cent. The decrease under opium is mainly due to the issue of a smaller quantity of the drug from the Manbhum treasury to the opium vendor of the Gangpur Tributary State. The revenue from ganja shows a net decrease of Rs. 248, due to the consumption of a smaller quantity of the drug in the districts of Lohardaga, Palamau, and Singhbhum. The outstill system prevails throughout the Division except in a small area in the Giridih subdivision, where owing to the existence of a large mining population the distillery system is maintained. The two sanctioned pachwai shops in Hazaribagh remained unsettled during the year. The difficulty of settling them is due not so much to the non-consumption of the liquor in the district as to the practice of home-brewing by the Sonthals. During the year four of them were for the first time prosecuted and convicted for manufacturing pachwai illicitly. The result was that a large body of Sonthals assembled together and loudly protested against these convictions and drew up a petition to Government praying for the privilege of brewing pachwai in their homes which is enjoyed by other aboriginal tribes in the Division. The matter is now under the consideration of Government. I consider that the Sonthals and other aborigines of the district should be allowed the same privileges as regards pachwai as their brethren enjoy in the districts of Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum. So far as can be ascertained from old records and other sources the Sonthals are by no means new in Hazaribagh, but have been resident there a very long period.

104. There were altogether 451 cases detected in the Division during the year for the infringement of the Excise and Opium laws. Out of these, 73 cases were detected in Hazaribagh, 189 in Lohardaga, 76 in Palamau, 35 in Manbhum, and 68 in Singhbhum. The police detected 251 cases and the Excise officers 200. Over 73 per cent. of the cases in Lohardaga were purely pachwai cases, while cases of illicit distillation and sale of country spirits were very few (only 7) in number, and cases of smuggling of illicit opium were altogether absent. It is difficult to understand why it should be easier to detect the unlawful manufacture of pachwai than cases of illicit distillation of country spirit. The licensed vendors of this as well as the district of Hazaribagh cannot complain of severe treatment when there were only six prosecutions in one district and two in the other for breaches of the conditions of their licenses.

XX.—STAMPS.

105.

District.	1893-94.				1894-95.			
	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.	Receipts from stamps of all kinds.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Duty and penalty.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	1,01,381	1,267	614	1,03,208	99,732	1,267	783	1,01,728
Lohardaga	1,24,402	1,730	627	1,26,759	1,17,960	1,530	519	1,20,009
Palamau	29,087	367	242	29,696	30,472	330	531	31,333
Manbhum	1,57,358	2,038	516	1,59,912	1,63,636	2,077	607	1,66,320
Singhbhum	17,822	465	58	18,345	17,365	442	52	17,859
Total ...	4,29,990	5,867	2,057	4,37,914	4,29,165	5,646	2,432	4,37,243

The gross revenue of the Division amounted to Rs. 4,37,243 against Rs. 4,37,914 in the previous year, and the total charges incurred to Rs. 10,659 against Rs. 10,791 in 1893-94, as detailed below:—

		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	...	2,210	2,109
Lohardaga	...	2,650	2,797
Palamau	...	733	711
Manbhum	...	4,343	4,763
Singhbhum	...	855	279
Total	...	10,791	10,659

The net revenue thus amounted to Rs. 4,26,584 against Rs. 4,27,123 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 539, which is mainly attributed to the falling off in the institution of civil and rent suits in the district of Lohardaga.

106. The following table shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act during the past two years:—

District.	Number of cases.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh	84	89
Lohardaga	72	68
Palamau	43	59
Manbhum	57	50
Singhbhum	7	10
Total ...	263	276

There has been a net increase of 13 cases owing to the stricter observance of the Stamp Law in the districts of Hazaribagh and Palamau. There were 31 criminal prosecutions for infringement of the provisions of the Indian Stamp Act against 18 in the preceding year. The number of persons brought to trial was 37 against 13. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 216 against Rs. 92 in the previous year.

XXI.—INCOME-TAX.

107. The administration of the income-tax has been fairly successful. The final demand was Rs. 93,264 assessed on 4,437 persons against Rs. 87,243 on 4,350 persons in the previous year, an increase of Rs. 6,021 and 87 assessees, shared by all the districts, except Singhbhum, where there was a decrease of Rs. 1,016 and 52 assessees, due to the exemption of persons improperly assessed during the previous year. The aggregate demand, including arrears, penalties, and costs, &c., amounted to Rs. 97,630 against Rs. 91,074 in the previous year. The gross collections were Rs. 94,609. Excluding Rs. 425 on account of excess collections and advance payments, Rs. 1,367 on account of arrears, and Rs. 1,172 on account of penalties, costs, &c., the net collections amounted to Rs. 91,645 against Rs. 85,116 in the previous year. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 3,446.

108. The number of persons originally assessed was 4,508, of whom 526 or about 11·7 per cent. filed petitions of objection against 13 per cent. in the preceding year, while the percentage of objections rejected to those preferred was 75·5 against 67·9. The amount remitted on objections was Rs. 2,773, which

represent 2·4 per cent. of the amount (Rs. 96,037) originally assessed against 3·8 per cent. in the preceding year. Of the Rs. 2,773 remitted, Rs. 2,627 represent remission allowed by Collectors and Rs. 146 remission allowed by the Commissioner. Of the 4,508 persons originally assessed, 71 were exempted on revision, and the percentage of exemption was 1·44 against 2·2 in 1893-94. The majority of the assessees who paid tax during the year belonged to class I, their incomes ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750. The highest amount of tax (Rs. 4,308) was paid by an assessee in Manbhum on a bonus derived from the leasing out of sub-soil rights.

109. No serious complaint against the tax or the mode of its assessment reached me from the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, and the people are not likely to complain, as they seem to be on the whole taxed fairly. In Palamau, however, the late Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Bright, during his cold-weather tour, made a considerable number of local enquiries and found some hard cases. This was especially the case with *ahirs*, who are peculiarly liable to lose their income by loss of cattle from disease. The levy of the tax on purely pastoral sources should be made with very great care, and only where the income is well over the minimum assessable income. It is said that some of the Palamau *ahirs* have left the district for Sirguja for fear of tax—a result which, if true, is to be deplored. Much of this bad result in Palamau is undoubtedly due to the inexperience of the new assessor who was perfectly new to the work, and naturally enough made many mistakes in assessment. He is, however, reported to be a hardworking officer who is likely to turn out fully up to the average of assessors. The scheme of employing one assessor in the two districts of Manbhum and Singhbhum has financially proved a success in reducing the percentage of charges, though it will take time to satisfactorily gauge its influence on administraton.

XXII.—MONETARY ARRANGEMENTS.

110. The following table gives the statistics of receipts and disbursements in the district treasuries during the last two years:—

Treasury transactions.

District.	Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	18,16,747	13,52,004	17,02,914	13,99,605
Lohardaga	16,22,689	15,13,702	15,37,817	15,97,120
Palamau	6,02,963	6,38,647	6,31,235	6,35,160
Manbhum	15,97,781	17,95,046	15,71,654	17,81,876
Singhbhum	7,10,277	7,70,721	7,17,777	8,31,949
Total ...	63,50,457	60,70,119	55,29,380	62,45,710

In Hazaribagh the transactions in the district treasury during 1893-94 were abnormal, owing to the sale of a number of villages belonging to the Karharbari encumbered estate. In Lohardaga the fluctuation in the receipts is owing to the transfer of a lakh of rupees from the currency chest into the treasury during 1893-94. It is also partly due to the falling off in the stamp revenue. The increase in the disbursements in this district is owing to the increase in the military expenditure and in the remittances sent out to other treasuries. In Palamau the increase in the receipts is chiefly due to increase in the revenue from Excise, Stamps, Post Offices and the District Road Fund. The figures representing treasury receipts and disbursements in this district for 1893-94 shown in the previous report were incorrect. The table above shows the correct figures. In Manbhum the increase in the transactions is owing mainly to large remittances having been received from different treasuries to meet the demands of the contractors working on the Jharia line and

to payment of supply bills. It is also partly owing to increase in the receipts under heads "Post Office," "Stamps," "Excise," and "Cesses." As Manbhum is centrally situated with reference to the adjoining districts and has railway communications, the Accountant-General keeps there, for the sake of convenience, a reserve stock in silver for remittances elsewhere on occasions arising.

111. The following table compares the transactions in currency notes:—

District.	Receipts.		Issues.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	3,86,755	3,58,470	3,46,990	4,23,020
Lohardaga	3,62,140	4,61,765	3,59,260	4,54,000
Palamau	2,96,388	4,01,745	2,99,180	2,92,550
Manbhum	5,21,645	9,84,325	4,85,945	9,20,585
Singhbhum	2,40,395	2,65,983	2,61,582	2,58,745
Total ...	18,07,323	24,72,288	16,17,957	23,48,900

There has been considerable increase in the transactions in the district of Manbhum. The increase in receipts is due to the briskness of the trade in lac, which brought into the district a large number of currency notes. The increase here in the issues is chiefly due to the increase in remittances made to the reserve treasury by reason of the accumulation of a large number of currency notes. Such remittances amounted to Rs. 4,70,970 in the past against only Rs. 1,65,990 in the preceding year.

Savings Bank.

112. The following table shows the transactions in the Postal Savings Bank:—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount deposited.	Amount withdrawn.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	65,024	39,117	61,088	50,772
Lohardaga	53,241	42,445	59,202	4 6243
Palamau	22,534	9,237	23,976	13,310
Manbhum	76,131	63,951	71,464	64,850
Singhbhum	33,654	23,837	43,494	40,458
Total ...	2,40,584	1,78,588	2,49,224	2,16,633

In Hazaribagh and Manbhum the decrease in the deposits and the increase in the withdrawals are probably due to the reduction in the rate of interest from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. The increase in the transactions in the remaining districts merely indicate that the advantages of the Savings Bank are becoming better known and appreciated.

Money order.

113. The following table exhibits the money-order transactions:—

District.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	6,48,560	5,88,336	6,64,913	6,71,612
Lohardaga	7,78,157	3,84,853	7,61,917	4,23,180
Palamau	2,24,969	1,51,290	2,01,246	1,54,254
Manbhum	6,76,776	3,08,617	7,32,859	2,86,641
Singhbhum	5,14,690	2,18,521	5,59,771	2,45,167
Total ...	28,43,152	16,51,617	29,20,706	17,80,854

There has been a considerable increase in the amount of money-orders paid in the districts of Hazaribagh and Lohardaga. It is owing to large remittances in favour of coolie recruiters and agents working in those districts. The decrease in the amount of money-orders issued in the district of Lohardaga is said to arise from the fact that the people remit currency notes in registered covers. No special reason can be assigned to the fluctuations in other districts.

Banking Association.

114. The Chota Nagpur Banking Association in Hazaribagh with its head-quarters at Hazaribagh and branch offices at Giridih and Chatra continued to work during the year. The nominal capital of the Association, which is registered under Act VI of 1882, is Rs. 50,000, divided into 5,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The paid-up capital at the close of the year was Rs. 38,110 and the amount in the reserve fund Rs. 22,665, making a total of Rs. 60,775. The business of the Association is chiefly confined to money-lending and cashing and issuing bank cheques. The total income of the year amounted to Rs. 26,984 and the expenditure to Rs. 17,924, giving a net profit of Rs. 9,060, out of which Rs. 5,716 were distributed amongst the share-holders as dividends and Rs. 3,344 carried to the reserve fund. The amount of loans granted was Rs. 94,042. The deposits received amounted to Rs. 2,09,360 and the refunds of deposits to Rs. 1,65,449. There is no other Banking Association in the Division.

XXIII.—RAILWAYS AND OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.

115. The Jharia extension of the East Indian Railway was completed during the year, and the the line opened for coaching and goods traffic with effect from the 24th May 1894. The Chanch branch is still under construction, and will probably be opened during the current year. Another branch leaving the Katras line at Jhariajoha and going down to the Damuda river was started a few months ago, and the rails are now down as far as the village of Jharia through which it passes. The object of this new branch is to tap the southern portion of the Jharia coal-fields. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company kept better time than previously. Since the 23rd April last they have added one "up" and one "down" train to run from Asansol to Purulia.

116. Thirty-seven bandhs or irrigation reservoirs were constructed, repaired, or improved in the Government estates in Hazaribagh at a cost of Rs. 1,767. Two pucca wells and two pucca basins for two natural springs were also constructed in them at a cost of Rs. 801 for the supply of good drinking water.

117. In Lohardaga three tanks in the Government estates were improved during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,125, and Rs. 431 spent in purchasing corrugated iron rings for the protection from fouling of certain natural springs and in filling up ditches in Government villages.

118. In the Palamau Government estate Rs. 805 were spent during the year in the construction of wells and village lanes, and Rs. 2,465 in the construction of 17 irrigation reservoirs.

119. In Manbhum Rs. 2,500 were specially sanctioned by the Board of Revenue for expenditure on the project of the Baghmundi Mahta-Balarampur feeder road which passes through the temporarily-settled Government estate of Mahta and includes the construction of some bandhs, four of which lie within the Mahta estate. The entire amount was made over to the Road Committee of the district and was spent by them in the re-excavation of the four bandhs in Mahta referred to above with embankments, culverts, and irrigation outlets. A further sum of Rs. 3,000 was spent in this district in the re-excavation of three other bandhs in the temporarily-settled estates of Mahta and Kailapal. The enlargement of the Madhub bandh in the town of Purulia in this district undertaken by the Municipality was completed during the year of report at a total cost of Rs. 12,760.

120. In Singhbhum Rs. 1,718 were spent in completing the wells in certain Government villages started in previous years and in the partial construction of three new wells in certain others. The sites of these wells were generally selected at places where during the weather the scarcity of water is severely felt both by resident raiyats and travellers. Two new bandhs were also constructed and five old ones repaired in the Government villages in this district during the year at a total cost of Rs. 1,375.

XXIV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

Public Works Department road.

121. The following roads in the Division are in charge of the Public Works Department:—

(i) Giridih-Dumri road.
(ii) Grand Trunk road.
(iii) Bogodar-Hazaribagh road.
(iv) Burhi-Hazaribagh road.
(v) Hazaribagh-Ranchi road.
(vi) Ranchi-Purulia road.
(vii) Ranchi-Chaibassa road.
(viii) Chord line between Aimandih and Churra in Manbhum.

The Giridih-Dumri road in Hazaribagh is in fair condition, but the surface of the stone causeway across the Burrakar river on the 9th mile of the road is very rough and needs repairs, as do the crests of the two ramps leading to to the causeway. The large rock boulders at the head of the Burrakar ferry crossing and in the bed of the river cause much damage to the ferry boats every year. Last year an attempt was made to remove the rock boulders by blasting, and half the work was done. The Grand Trunk road which passes through the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhum has a metalled surface 9 feet wide in the middle of a crest 30 feet wide. The Deputy Commissioner of Manbhum reports that this road is not in as good condition as it was some years ago. It has been cut up in places, and 2 miles of it between Nirsa and Gobindapur are very bad. The Bogodar-Hazaribagh road, 32 miles long, has a crest 23 feet wide, 9 feet of which are gravelled in the centre. The 31st mile of this road near Hazaribagh should be metalled with quartz, as the present gravelled surface cannot resist heavy traffic, and during the rainy season this portion of the road becomes almost impassable. The metalled surface of the Burhi-Hazaribagh road needs renewal in several places. In other respects the road is generally in fair order. The Hazaribagh-Ranchi road has been metalled throughout and is in fair condition. A stone causeway at the place where the road crosses the Damuda river is being constructed, but the benefit which it will confer on the traffic is uncertain; if it be a fact that it will only be serviceable for about three months in the year when the water is low. When completed, it will facilitate traffic between Ranchi and Hazaribagh and Hazaribagh and Gola. The large rock boulders here, too, at the heads of the ferry crossing and in the bed of the river need be blasted and removed as they caused greater damage here to ferry boats than at the Burrakar crossing. The Ranchi-Purulia road, the Ranchi-Chaibassa road and the Aimandih-Churra road were in fairly good order. The third section of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road from Chakradharpur to Bandgaon was opened out for traffic and two culverts on the first section of it were renewed during the year.

District roads. Original works.

122. In Hazaribagh Rs. 2,169 were spent during the year in the construction of five inspection bungalows and one roadside well.

123. In Lohardaga a project for the construction of the Bero-Toto road, 35 miles long, was taken in hand at an estimated cost of Rs. 12,638. Nearly the whole of the earthwork was executed during the year, and the bridges were under construction when the year closed. The expenditure on this project up to the 31st March amounted to Rs. 4,603. The approaches to four unbridged rivers in this district, namely, two on the Ranchi-Palkot road and two on the Lohardaga-Sambalpur road, were rendered easy at a total cost of Rs. 960. An inspection bungalow with kutcha-pucca masonry walls and terraced roof and outhouses was also constructed at Jeria on the 33rd mile of the Ranchi-Palkot road in this district at a cost of Rs. 1,399. The zamindar of Biru, Babu Gajraj Singh, in this district opened out about 80 miles of road within his zamindari, which is very rocky and hilly. This has been a great boon to the people of this part of the district, and the liberality and public spirit of Babu Gajraj Singh in providing the community with roads cannot be too highly commended.

124. In Palamau a 20-feet bridge of masonry abutments and sâl timber roadway over the Okraha nala on the Daltonganj-Moharajganj road was constructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,019. Thirty-five culverts, namely, 17 on the Daltonganj-Moharajganj road, 17 on the Daltonganj-Ranchi road, and one on the Daltonganj-Hariharganj road, were also constructed at a total cost of Rs. 4,418. The first section of the Garwah-Sirguja road, for which a special grant of Rs. 13,000 was made by Government from the Provincial revenue, was constructed up to the 9th mile. The expenditure on this road during the year amounted to Rs. 6,085. The Committee also provided the staging bungalow at Manka with an outhouse at a cost of Rs. 351, and the ferry on the Amanat river on the 16th mile of the Daltonganj-Sherghati road with a boat at a cost of Rs. 141. The construction of the proposed extension of Daltonganj-Hosseinabad road to the banks of the Sone at Dangwar could not be taken in hand owing to the land acquisition proceedings not having been completed. Rupees 1,890 was made over by the Committee to Collector for the acquisition of land for this road.

125. In Manbhum Rs. 1,306 were spent during the year towards the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway feeder road from Balarampur to Bagmundi, the total estimated cost of which is Rs. 17,056. The total amount spent on this road up to the close of the year amounted to Rs. 2,958. Another feeder road from Chandil to Bundu is in contemplation and has been partially surveyed.

126. In Singhbhum the total expenditure on account of original works amounted to Rs. 5,084, namely, Rs. 2,546 in gravelling heavy portions of roads, Rs. 166 in cutting the ramps of nalas on the Chaibassa-Amda road, Rs. 366 for a diversion on the Chaibassa-Subarnarekha river road, Rs. 1,038 in completing the Hari nala bridge on the Chaibassa-Bend road, and Rs. 368 on other petty works.

Repairs of district and village roads.

127. In Hazaribagh there are altogether 46 district roads, 35 out of which aggregating 544 miles in length were repaired during the year at a cost of Rs. 29,945. Thirty-four village roads aggregating 187 miles in length were also maintained at a cost of Rs. 7,515. In Lohardaga Rs. 11,096 were spent on the repairs of 23 district roads and Rs. 6,218 on that of village roads. In Palamau the sums spent on the repairs of district and village roads amounted respectively to Rs. 9,437 and Rs. 80. The district roads repaired here were 16 in number. In Manbhum Rs. 14,524 were spent on the Chass-Goolbera and the Purulia-Burrakar Provincial roads transferred by Government to the charge of the Road Committee of the district on an annual grant of Rs. 13,000. A further sum of Rs. 22,572 was spent by the Road Committee in maintaining 406 miles of other roads. In Singhbhum 430 miles of district and 51 miles of village roads were maintained during the year at the cost of Rs. 4,941 and Rs. 227 respectively.

Arboriculture.

128. In Hazaribagh 750 new trees were planted to fill up gaps in existing avenues and 4,442 old ones maintained on the road-sides. The total expenditure under the heading amounted to Rs. 2,275 in the past against Rs. 682 in the preceding year. The

nursery at Hazaribagh continued also to be maintained. It contained 2,507 plants when the year closed.

129. In Lohardaga 1,449 seedlings of mango, jack, karanj, teak, jamun, &c., were planted along different roads to fill up gaps, and the existing roadside trees attended to throughout the year, and 1,550 bamboo gabions of approved type and some of ordinary kind were supplied to plants. From the nursery at Ranchi 1,027 seedlings were raised during the year. The total expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 1,499.

130. In Palamau the total number of roadside trees was 1,700 in the past against 1,400 in the preceding year, and the number protected by substantial bamboo gabions was 933 against 408. The Road Committee's nursery here contained 200 seedlings.

131. In Manbhum the work done under this heading was generally restricted to the maintenance of the nursery seedlings and young trees in the Town Hall compound and filling up gaps in the avenues in some of the station roads at Purulia.

132. In Singhbhum varieties of young plants were brought from the Botanic Gardens at Sibpur and planted along the roadsides. These grew up well.

Ferries.

133. The following table shows the receipts from the ferries in the Division during the last two years:—

District.	Name of ferry.	Receipts. 1893-94.	Receipts. 1894-95.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	Damodar ...	500	651
	Burrakar ...	851	870
Palamau ...	11 Sone ferries ...	946	1,350
Manbhum ...	Hijooli ...	618	522
	Chinakuri ...	168	309
	Telkupi ...	2	4
	Sarisakuri ...	5	11
	Manikai ...	53	43
	Total ...	3,143	3,760

The new boat which was purchased at a cost of Rs. 457 for the Burrakar ferry in Hazaribagh was brought into use. Both the ferries in this district worked with fair regularity, but the farmer of the Damodar ferry had to be fined for delays on three occasions in crossing the mails. There has been no accident at either ferry. In Lohardaga and Singhbhum there was no public ferry. In Palamau the 11 Sone ferries fetched Rs. 1,350 during the past against Rs. 946 during the preceding year, while the six ferries in Manbhum fetched Rs. 889 against Rs. 846.

XXV.—WORKING OF THE LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

134. The Act is not in force in this Division.

XXVI.—EDUCATION.

135. The following statement compares the number of schools in the Division and pupils during the past two years:—

Public Institution.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Secondary Instruction.				
High English schools	7	1,303	8	1,372
Middle " "	32	2,130	36	2,373
" vernacular	30	1,865	31	1,815
Primary Instruction.				
Upper primary	110	5,234	129	5,903
Lower "	1,886	52,147	2,058	54,168
Special or technical	44	311	47	395
Female	136	3,633	166	3,813
Total of public institutions ...	2,245	66,623	2,469	69,8[illegible]9
Private Institution.				
Advanced—				
Teaching Arabic or Persian	27	350	33	367
" " Sanskrit	13	147	13	122
Elementary—				
Teaching vernacular only or mainly	84	594	64	472
" Koran only	3	89	4	117
Other schools	...	...	1	21
Total of private institutions ...	127	1,880	115	1,099
Grand Total ...	2,372	67,803	2,584	70,938

These figures speak for themselves and show that while public institutions have increased there has been a decline in the number of elementary private schools giving instruction in the vernacular. The increase in the number of high schools is owing to the opening of a new school of this class in the town of Purulia.

136. The results of the last Entrance examination were excellent, as out of 63 candidates 50, or nearly 80 per cent., passed against 53·6 per cent. in the previous year. In the Chaibassa school all the three candidates who appeared in the examination passed, one being placed in the first division, one in the second, and the last, an aboriginal Christian boy, in the third division. The two other boys have obtained Government scholarships, one taking the first place in the list of successful candidates in the Division, and thus securing a second grade junior scholarship of Rs. 15 per mensem. This satisfactory result in a school situated in an out-of-the-way place like Chaibassa reflects very great credit on the head-master, Babu Kedar Nath Sen, M.A. All the six candidates who appeared from Palamau passed, viz., one in the first, three in the second, and the rest in the third division. The school is doing well under the present head-master. Out of the 17 boys who competed from the Hazaribagh

and Giridih schools ten passed. Of the ten candidates who appeared from the Ranchi zilla school in Lohardaga, nine were successful. This excellent result is most creditable to the head-master, Babu Kesab Lal Basu. In Manbhum out of 27 candidates sent up 22 were successful.

137. The number of middle English schools has increased from 32 to 36 and their pupils from 2,130 to 2,373. The increase of four in the number of schools is the result of the opening of three new schools in Lohardaga, the conversion of two middle vernacular schools, one in Palamau and the other in Manbhum into middle English schools, and the abolition of one school in Hazaribagh. Of the 36 middle English schools which existed in the Division, only 21 sent up 62 candidates for the last middle scholarship examination, of whom 25 from 16 schools were successful.

138. There has been an increase of one school and a decrease of 50 pupils in the middle vernacular class. Of the 31 middle vernacular schools, 13 are departmental, 12 aided, and the rest unaided. The departmental schools are thus distributed,—4 in Hazaribagh, 4 in Lohardaga, one in Palamau, 3 in Manbhum, and 5 in Singhbhum. Of the 12 aided institutions, one is in Lohardaga, 9 in Manbhum, and 2 in Singhbhum. The number of candidates who competed for the middle vernacular examination was 103, of whom 57 passed.

139. Upper primary schools have advanced from 110 to 129 and their pupils from 5,224 to 5,903. The increase of 19 schools is the result of increases of 7, 8, 6, and 1 schools in Lohardaga, Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, respectively, and a decrease of 3 in Hazaribagh. The number of candidates who competed in the upper primary scholarship examination was 208, of whom 71 or 34·1 per cent. passed against 42·6 per cent. in the previous year.

140. Under the lower primary class there were 2,058 schools with 54,160 pupils against 1,886 and 52,147 pupils in the previous year. The increase of 172 schools and of 2,021 pupils was the result of increases of 6 schools and 33 pupils in Hazaribagh, 188 schools and 3,506 pupils in Lohardaga, 14 schools and 241 pupils in Palamau, and of decreases of 21 schools and 535 pupils in Manbhum and 15 schools and 1,226 pupils in Singhbhum. The gain in Lohardaga is satisfactory. One thousand five hundred and two candidates competed in the last lower primary examination, of whom 711 or 47·3 per cent. were successful against 42·5 per cent. in the previous year.

Female education.

141. The number of girls' schools advanced from 136 to 160 and the number of pupils from 3,633 to 3,813. This increase is the result of increases of 39 schools and 760 pupils in Lohardaga and 3 schools and 54 pupils in Palamau, and of decreases of 1 school and 18 pupils in Manbhum and 19 schools and 509 pupils in Singhbhum. In Hazaribagh the number remained unchanged, but the number of pupils declined from 1,048 to 941. Thirteen girls competed in the last upper primary scholarship examination, of whom 6 passed and 1 only obtained scholarship. By far the best upper primary girls' school in the Division is the Ranchi Bengali girls' school, from which 2 girls competed in the last upper primary scholarship examination, both of whom passed, one being placed in the second and the other in the third division. This is the more creditable inasmuch as both girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination in the previous year, and had thus only about eight months to go through the upper primary course, which ordinarily takes other pupils two years to finish. In the lower primary scholarship examination 63 girls competed, of whom 56 were successful and 7 obtained scholarships. Six of the girls passed from the Ranchi Bengali girls' school, viz., 5 in the first and one in the second division.

142. As regards the progress of female education in Palamau, Mr. Bright has recorded the following remarks:—"Female education is, of course, in its infancy, and there is a good deal of feeling against it. The theory put forward —and there is much in its favour—is that at present education of the females makes them less useful at home, as it makes them disinclined to content themselves with the quiet household duties, which form so important a part of the home-life of a native woman of this country. No doubt this should not be so, but it is undoubtedly a fact, and this drawback can only disappear when education has spread much more widely than it has at present in this

district." With a view to encourage female education he has, however, arranged for special rewards, both to successful teachers and pupils, but he is afraid that it will take time before it becomes popular.

Special or technical education.

143. The number of technical schools has advanced from 44 to 47 and their pupils from 311 to 395. This increase is shared by Lohardaga, Palamau, and Singhbhum. In Manbhum there was a decrease of 2 schools, while in Hazaribagh the number remained unchanged. The roll number of the Ranchi industrial school on the 31st March last was 29 against 27 in the previous year. The school credited into the Lohardaga treasury on account of sale-proceeds of manufactured articles Rs. 1,516 against Rs. 1,139 in the previous year. It continues to be efficiently managed and supervised under its Superintendent, Mr. D'Silva, and Secretary, Babu Raicharan Ghosh. During the past year two pupils were sent from the school to the Sibpur College to finish their training there.

Expenditure.

144. The cost of education during the past two years is compared below:—

Class of schools.	1893-94. Expenditure from—			1894-95. Expenditure from—		
	Provincial revenue.	Municipal fund and private sources.	Total.	Provincial revenue.	Municipal fund and private sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secondary	27,383	52,551	79,884	30,103	53,895	83,998
Primary	48,862	72,769	1,21,631	52.801	86,787	1,39,588
Female	6,269	9,074	15,343	5,877	7,958	13,835
Special	7,240	2,019	9,259	8,227	1,991	10,218
Scholarships	6,942	502	7,444	6,128	526	6,654
Buildings	4,283	1,608	5,891	3,437	2,402	5,839
Furniture and apparatus ...	876	149	1,025	1,817	384	2,201
Miscellaneous	9,045	524	9,569	8,768	15,672	24,440
Superintendence ...	37,881	288	38,169	40,256	273	40,529
Total ...	1,48,731	1,39,484	2,88,215	1,57,414	1,69,888	3,27,302

There has been an increase of Rs. 39,087 in the total educational expenditure. The increase is due to grade increments and increase in the pay of teachers, additional primary grants of Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,000 in Lohardaga and Manbhum, repectively, and sanction of special grants for repairs of buildings and purchase of furniture, &c. It is satisfactory to note that while the contribution from Provincial revenues has been raised by only 5·8. per cent., that from municipal and private sources has increased by 21·8 per cent.

145. An important feature in the educational reports is the continued increase in the number of primary schools which are especially wanted in a country where the population is mostly agricultural, and the addition of 191 schools following on that of 89 in the previous year shows a result which must be regarded as extremely satisfactory, having regard to the opposition which schools receive from parents whose children's services are required for tending cattle and tilling the ground. There has also been a further advance in female education, but from a school-master's point of view the matter for most congratulation is the unqualified success of the boys in the zilla schools at the Entrance examination, a result which the head-masters very naturally plume themselves on as testimony to their excellent system of teaching. During my tour last cold season I had occasion to pass through a portion of the Raigurh State, and was much struck by the superiority of their village schools over those in Chota Nagpur and other parts of Bengal. The school-houses are altogether much cleaner and neater and the walls are ornamented with coloured drawings of animals and plants, the work of the boys and

masters, and by the excellent plan adopted some knowledge of the fauna and flora of the country was imparted under the guise of practical instruction in the art of drawing. The boys are also carefully trained in physical exercises and drill, *kusrat* and *kawayat*, and the performances they exhibited on the play-ground were of no mean order. On my arrival the boys were drawn up in line outside the school, and after telling off by numbers sang "God save the Queen" in a manner which did more credit to their loyalty than their musical attainments.

The aboriginal boys of the Ranchi Anglican Mission have come very much to the front in the matter of foot-ball and hockey. They lately had the pluck to enter into competition in the latter game with the European clubs in Calcutta for the Beighton Challenge cup, and though they were beaten it was only by a very narrow margin. The Revd. E. H. Whitley, who conveyed the Ranchi team to Calcutta, provided object lessons for them in the shape of visits to the mint, a P. and O. vessel, the Zoological Garden and a trip down the river. A course of instruction of this kind cannot fail to be beneficial.

XXVII.—DISPENSARIES AND HOSPITALS.

146. There are dispensaries in the towns of Hazaribagh, Chatra, Burhi, and Giridih in the Hazaribagh district, at Ranchi and Lohardaga in Lohardaga, at Daltonganj in Palamau, at Purulia, Jhalda, Raghunathpur, Barrabazar, Gobindpur, Pandra, Jheria, and Topechanchi in Manbhum, and at Chaibassa in Singhbhum. No new dispensary or hospital was opened during the year.

147. The total income of these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 19,195 made up of Rs. 8,285 from municipal funds, Rs. 8,308 from private subscriptions, and Rs. 2,602 supplied by Government, against Rs. 7,252, Rs. 9,288, and Rs. 1,748, respectively, from the same sources in the previous year. The Government contribution consists of the diet expenses in police cases and the cost of registers and forms. The in-patients and out-patients numbered 1,311 and 52,221, respectively, against 1,386 and 50,543 in 1893-94, the daily average being 53·71 in-patients and 443 out-patients against 60 and 418·85 in the previous year. The average cost of diet per in-patient was about the same as last year, namely, one anna and nine pies. The total expenditure was Rs. 18,178 against Rs. 16,903 in 1893-94.

148. The dispensaries at Hazaribagh and Chatra are managed by the municipality, and those at Burhi and Giridih by local committees. A second grade Civil Hospital Assistant on Rs. 35 was in charge at Hazaribagh, except from 24th January to 16th May 1894, when a second grade Assistant Surgeon performed the duty. Rupees 1,218 represent both income and expenditure. One hundred and thirty-seven in-patients and 4,878 out-patients were treated against 155 and 4,123, respectively, in the previous year. Eleven major and 146 minor operations were performed during the year against 16 and 198 in 1893-94.

149. A local native doctor was in charge of the dispensary at Chatra throughout the year, who received Rs. 35 a month from municipal funds and Rs. 10 per month from Government for looking after police patients of four police-stations. The total income of the dispensary was Rs. 1,049 against Rs. 801 in 1893-94. During the year 22 in-patients and 4,426 out-patients were treated against 25 "in" and 4,182 "out" patients in the preceding year. The number of minor operations was 109 against 77 in 1893.

150. The Burhi dispensary was in charge of a local native doctor throughout the year, who was in receipt of a monthly salary of Rs. 30, half of which is contributed by Government. The total income amounted to Rs. 1,161 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,086. There were 2,137 out-patients against 1,791 in 1893-94. No indoor relief was given in the dispensary, but 76 minor operations were performed against 57 last year.

151. The dispensary at Giridih was in charge of the Assistant Surgeon in medical charge of the Giridih subdivision, who receives an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem from the dispensary fund. The total income of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,747 and the total expenditure to Rs. 910. The number of out-patients treated was 7,479 against 6,057 in 1,893. No indoor

relief was given, neither have any arrangements yet been made for opening an indoor ward. One major and 174 minor operations were performed against one major and 130 minor operations in the previous year. Besides this dispensary, there are four other private dispensaries in and about the town of Giridih, three of which are maintained by the East Indian Railway Company, the Bengal Coal Company, and the Raniganj Coal Association for the benefit of their employés. The fourth, which is open to the public, is managed by the Scotch Mission at Pachamba. There is also another private dispensary at Hazaribagh which is supported by the Dublin Mission. It has a large highly-educated European staff, and affords a large amount of assistance, especially to the aboriginal and other low-caste inhabitants.

152. In Lohardaga the total income of the charitable dispensary at Ranchi was Rs. 2,523, the major portion (Rs. 2,048) of which was contributed by the local municipality, Rs. 401 by private subscriptions and endowments, and Rs. 74 by Government. Out of Rs. 74 contributed by Government, Rs. 54 were for the diet expenses of in-patients in police cases and Rs. 20 for registers and forms. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,523 against Rs. 2,611 in the previous year. One hundred and seventy-seven in-patients and 4,688 out-patients were treated against 175 and 5,122, respectively, in 1893-94. It was a healthy year in Ranchi, hence the decrease in the number of out-patients. The dispensary is in charge of an Assistant Surgeon on Rs. 100 a month, and is daily visited by the Civil Surgeon of the district. The salary which the Assistant Surgeon receives is beyond the means of the Municipality, and is very high compared with the salaries paid in Purulia and Hazaribagh, where the medical officers in charge receive Rs. 55 and Rs. 35, respectively. More money is required for roads, which are in a shameful state of disrepair, and I have called upon the Municipality to appoint an officer on a lower salary and to increase the expenditure on road-making.

153. The Lohardaga dispensary is in charge of a Civil Hospital Assistant. The income and expenditure amounted to Rs. 678, of which Rs. 214 was contributed from municipal funds, Rs. 186 from private sources, and Rs. 278 by Government. There was a decrease in the expenditure of Rs. 149 under the head of medicines. The out-patients numbered 2,209 against 1,646 in the previous year, the increase arising chiefly from the prevalence of malarial fevers. The subscriptions are still largely in arrears. The Municipal Commissioners have ceased to use the dispensary building as an office.

154. In Palamau the Daltonganj dispensary was in charge of the Civil Medical Officer there. The number of "in" and "out" patients treated in the dispensary was 177 and 4,306 against 155 and 4,442, respectively, in 1893. The number of major operations was 99 against 79 in the preceding year. The income of the dispensary amounted to Rs. 1,921 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,437. The financial condition of the institution is satisfactory, and a proposal to place it in charge of the local Municipality is under consideration. Lately Rai Bhagwat Doyal Singh Bahadur of Chainpur has made the munificent offer of Rs. 3,000 to build and endow a female ward, and this addition to the hospital will greatly increase its usefulness, as there is only one very small room at present for female patients. Thakurai Gobind Prosad Singh of Ranka has also offered to build a hospital at Ranka and to maintain it at his own expense up to Rs. 1,000 a year. This institution, if started, will be of the greatest possible benefit to the people of that part of the district which is notoriously fever-stricken.

155. In Manbhum the Purulia, Jhalda, and Raghunathpur dispensaries were maintained by the respective municipalities and the Barabazar dispensary by local subscriptions. The financial condition of this last-named dispensary is not satisfactory. Subscriptions are still largely in arrears. The defaulters have been addressed by the Deputy Commissioner to pay up their dues. Its abolition, however, will be severely felt, as this is the only institution of its kind in the south of the district. The Pandra and Jharia dispensaries are maintained respectively by the zamindars of those two parganas, the Topechanchi dispensary jointly by the zamindars of Katras and Nowagarh, and the Gobindpur dispensary by private subscriptions. The last two dispensaries are on the Grand Trunk road. The zamindar of Katras wanted to remove the Topechanchi dispensary to Katras, but this could not be permitted, as its

situation on the Grand Trunk road makes it a boon to travellers. The following statement gives statistics of the Manbhum dispensaries :—

District.	Name of Dispensary.	Income from— Municipal grant.	District Board grant.	Government.	Private subscriptions, endowments, &c.	Total.	Expenditure.	Total number treated. In-patients.	Out-patients.	Total.	Daily average number of in-patients.	Daily average number of out-patients.	Cost of diet per in-patient.	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	1[illegible]
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs. A. P.	
anbhum ...	Purulia	1,631	..	141	106	1,878	1,878	341	4,596	4,937	13·32	44·71	0 1 6	
	Pandra	..	...	9	832	841	841	123	2,167	2,290	3·06	15·81	0 1 3	
	Gobindpur	...	.	8	440	448	448	107	2,613	2,720	4·43	16·54	0 1 4	
	Topechanchi	..	...	4	702	706	706	68	1,531	1,599	2·30	10·09	0 1 3	
	Raghunathpur	907	...	4	...	911	911	...	3,907	3,907	...	22·70	...	
	Jhalda	393	...	3	...	396	396	..	1,367	1,367	...	10·96	...	
	Jheria	..	...	4	886	890	890	38	2,379	2,417	2·37	11·07	0 1 4½	
	Barabazar	...	...	410	479	889	765	..	1,399	1,399	...	10·54	...	
	Total ...	2,931	...	583	3,445	6,959	6,835	677	19,959	20,636	25·48	142·42	0 1 4	1

156. In Singhbhum 121 in and 2,139 out patients were treated in the Chaibassa dispensary against 95 and 1,855, respectively, in the previous year. The increase both in the outdoor and indoor patients was due to the excessive sickness and the prevalence of cholera during the year. Two major and 62 minor operations were performed in the dispensary. The total income during the year amounted to Rs. 1,938 and the expenditure to the same amount. Out of the total receipts Rs. 239-0-7 were paid by the Government.

Leper Asylums.

157. The Lohardaga leper asylum is in charge of the Revd. O. Gemsky. It provides home for (1) lepers, (2) untainted children of leprous or syphilitic parents, and (3) for other incurables. There are 23 inmates in the asylum for lepers in the beginning of the year, of whom four died and one left the asylum. Only three lepers asked for admission during the year, so there are 21 lepers in it at present. In the children's home there are now seven boys and six girls. The expenses of both the leper asylum and the children's home amounted to Rs. 1,790. In the asylum for other incurables there were 18 inmates in the beginning of the year, of whom two died and one left the asylum cured. Six persons got admission during the year. The total expenditure of the asylum for other incurables amounted to Rs. 714 during the year. This is an excellent institution and is doing much benevolent work.

The Purulia leper asylum is on a much larger scale and is also well managed and proving a most useful institution. There were 142 males and 107 females in the asylum during the year. Segregation of sex is strictly observed, and untainted boys and girls are kept apart from their parents and relations. Sufficient care is taken of all the inmates. The total expenditure of the institution was Rs. 12,850, out of which Rs. 100 were contributed by Government.

Lady Dufferin's Fund.

158. Mrs. Grimley is still the Honorary Secretary of the Committee for the Administration of the Marchioness of Dufferin's Fund and looks after the management generally. In the Hazaribagh branch the services of Miss Shornalata Mitter, who has passed the Vernacular Licentiate examination at the Campbell Medical School, were entertained during the year. The probable income of the branch is about Rs. 85 per month, which is quite sufficient to cover present expenditure, the main items of which are (1) lady doctor's salary of Rs. 50 a month, and (2) house-rent allowed to her Rs. 12 per month. Until the financial prospects of the branch improve, and it is seen to what extent the inhabitants of the town and district appreciate the help afforded them, it has been decided not to spend money in constructing a hospital. Arrangements have therefore been made to rent a bungalow which is conveniently situated near the local dispensary. The lady doctor since her arrival in September 1894 has treated a considerable number of out-patients and has done much good by attending zanana ladies at their homes, and is likely to become extremely useful and popular.

159. As in previous years, the Ranchi Committee entertained the services of a trained midwife and nurse on a monthly salary of Rs. 30 and a fixed house allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem. She was also allowed half the fees earned by her in attending cases of accouchement and sick-nursing. During the past year the Committee decided to construct a zanana hospital at Ranchi on the standard plan which was furnished to them by Government. The construction of the building has been completed since the close of the year. Suitable quarters have also been built for the accommodation of a lady doctor or nurse to be placed in charge of the hospital. The construction of the hospital and nurses' quarters has cost Rs. 4,002-14-2. Altogether 38 cases were attended by the midwife during the year, out of which 20 were cases of sick-nursing and 18 cases of labour. As in previous years the midwife discharged her duties ably and satisfactorily. The Palamau branch was started in the year 1890, but it is still regarded by the general public of that backward part of the country with apathy. The present midwife in Daltonganj joined her appointment in September 1893, and since then she is working well. During the year she attended 14 cases, out of which 2 were complex cases, and as remuneration for her labour she received a sum of Rs. 63.

XXVIII.—LIBRARIES.

160. The district libraries are in good order. In Hazaribagh the classification of books into subjects was too much elaborated in certain cases, and I gave instructions for reduction in the number of subjects. In Lohardaga there are yet a number of useless books which might be sold as waste paper. There are two semi-public libraries in the town of Hazaribagh—one for the European and the other for the native residents of it. Both are supported by private subscriptions and donations. At Ranchi also there are also two similar libraries. The library for the European community here attached to their club contains a fair collection of books. The library for the native community has improved during the year of report, and 60 new and valuable books were purchased for it. The number of subscribers rose from 35 in 1893-94 to 52 in the year under report, and the amount of subscriptions from Rs. 171 to Rs. 182. At Daltonganj in Palamau a new reading club was established by the Bengali residents. There has been no addition to the number of books in the Purulia public library, and the proposal to purchase for it well-selected books from the donation paid by the zamindar of Jharia appears to have been shelved.

XXIX.—MUSEUMS.

161. Nil.

XXX.—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

162. The Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885 is not in force in this Division, nor are the people prepared for it. For the management of local affairs there exist Municipal, District Road and Education Committees at the head-quarters of each district and Branch Road Committees at Giridih and Gobindpur.

Municipalities.

163. Municipalities exist in the head-quarters stations of all the districts, and there are other municipalities at Chatra, Lohardaga, Jhalda, and Raghunathpur. The elective system is in force only in Hazaribagh, Chatra, Ranchi, and Purulia. The Chairmen in every instance are appointed by Government. The following statement gives the population of the towns and the constitution of the municipal bodies:—

Name of Municipality.	Population within municipal limits.	Date of establishment.	Number of Commissioners— Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Hazaribagh	16,672	1st April 1869 ...	5	10	15	4	11	5	10
Chatra	10,783	Ditto ...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15
Ranchi	20,306	Ditto ...	4	8	12	5	7	5	7
Lohardaga	7,110	1st July 1888 ...	10	...	10	2	8	...	10
Daltonganj	5,195	Ditto ...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9
Purulia	12,128	26th July 1876 ...	6	12	18	3	15	3	15
Jhalda	4,890	1st April 1888 ...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
Raghunathpur	6,216	Ditto ...	9	...	9	...	9	...	9
Chaibassa	6,850	1st April 1875 ...	12	...	12	4	8	2	10
Total ...	90,150		69	40	109	23	87	15	94

The Ranchi Municipality is likely soon to have an accession of three to the number of its Commissioners. Jhalda and Raghunathpur have been shorn of their purely agricultural portions, but the curtailment of Lohardaga and Ranchi is still hanging fire.

164. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Western Circle, inspected all the municipalities, except Chatra and Daltonganj, and his notes contained many valuable suggestions regarding sanitary improvements, and the Commissioners of these municipalities, except Ranchi and Lohardaga, have taken prompt measures to give effect to them in so far as the funds at their disposal permit. The matters to which attention was called in Ranchi were (1) the covering of drains and encroachment on roads, (2) the erection of private latrines fronting public highways, and (3) the removal of spill-water round wells, but very little has been done to remedy the defects although seven months have elapsed since they were pointed out, and very little will be done until the Deputy Commissioner, who is Chairman, takes the initiative in executive matters instead of leaving them to be dealt with by the Commissioners at a meeting, who, however excellent they may be as a consultative body, are, by natural habit and force of circumstances, slow to move in enforcing the penal clauses against their friends and neighbours. In Lohardaga there are many matters connected with sanitation which do not require the immediate outlay of municipal funds, in which improvement is urgently called for, and can be effected if the Municipal Commissioners are but alive to a proper sense of their duties. For instance, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner's inspection note shows that there are many private well-privies in the town which are contaminating the water of wells used for drinking and other purposes, but puroper steps have not yet been taken to fill them up. The Deputy Commissioner's attention has again been called to this matter.

165. My inspection of the Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, and Purulia Municipalities satisfied me that they are all well managed. The general condition of the roads in all of them, especially in Hazaribagh, was good. The roads in the Ranchi Municipality are much inferior to those of Hazaribagh and Purulia, and some of them appear to be utterly neglected. A new overseer has recently been appointed with an increased salary, and an improvement in their condition may now be looked for.

The Commissioners of the Jhalda Municipality are reported to take very little interest in their work, and the affairs of the Municipality are chiefly looked after by the Vice-Chairman, who is also the Rural Sub-Registrar of the place.

Road Committees.

166. The following statement shows the constitution of the District Road Committees, the number of meetings held during the year and the average attendance at those meetings:—

NAME OF ROAD COMMITTEE.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS—			Number required to form quorum.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings in which there was no quorum.	Average attendance at meetings.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hazaribagh ...	8	16	24	6	3	...	9·6
Lohardaga ...	4	8	12	3	7	...	4·0
Palamau ...	4	12	16	4	10	1	5·1
Manbhum ..	5	13	18	3	14	...	6·9
Singhbhum ...	4	8	12	3	9	...	5·7

In the majority of the District Boards nearly a third of the total number of members attended at each meeting, thus indicating that the majority—mostly non-officials and aliens—do not interest themselves in their work.

167. The Branch Road Committee at Giridih in Hazaribagh held four meetings, in two of which no quorum was obtained. The average attendance of members in these meetings was 3·75 against 3 in the preceding year. No meeting was held by the Branch Road Cess Committee at Gobindpur, as there were no funds placed in their hands for allotment. Mr. Morshead, the Officiating Deputy Commissioner, reports:—"The estimates are drawn up by the District Engineer here and passed by the Chairman of the District Road Committee. The Chairman of the Branch Committee appoints contractors to carry out the estimated works. After the contractor's work is checked and passed by the District Engineer the bills are passed by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Branch Road Committee according to the amount of bills for payment."

Education Committees.

168. Education Committees exist at the head-quarters station of each district, and are composed of official and non-official gentlemen, who, as a rule, evince a certain amount of interest in matters connected with local education.

XXXI.—EMPLOYMENT OF MUHAMMADANS.

169. The number of gazetted appointments in the Division carrying salaries exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem was 47, and the number of Muhammadans holding such appointments was two. The proportion therefore is much smaller than last year, when it was one in nine. There were four gazetted appointments with salaries of Rs. 100 and under, none of which were held by Muhammadans. The total number of ministerial appointments in the Division was 367, of which 36, or nearly 10 per cent., were held by Muhammadans. The total number of menial appointments was 497, of which 169, or 33 per cent., were held by Muhammadans. In the previous year the number of ministerial and menial appointments in the Division was 369 and 596, of which 36 and 185, respectively, were held by Muhammadans. The decrease in the total number of menial appointments held by Muhammadans is chiefly due to the amalgamation of the civil, criminal, and revenue process-serving establishments. The total number of appointments of all classes in the Division was 916, of which 212, or 23·1 per cent., have fallen to Muhammadans. The percentage of the total number of Muhammadans on the total population of the Division is only 5·9. My remarks last year regarding the difficulty in securing suitable Muhammadan candidates for employment are still applicable. Considering the proportion of educated Muhammadans to educated Hindus, the percentage (23·1) of appointments held by Muhammadans is fair. Most of the Muhammadans in the Division are low class men who do not care to educate their children for superior service.

XXXII.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH.

Post Office.

170. The opening of three new post offices in the Hazaribagh district increased the total number of offices from 27 to 30. The Imperial lines cover 198 miles, and the mails were carried with sufficient regularity, and there was no occasion to prosecute any one under the Post Office Act. In Lohardaga the number of Imperial post offices increased from 17 to 19, one by conversion of the Khunti zamindari dâk office, and the other by the creation of a new office at Ambatoli. There has been an acceleration of the Gobindpur mail, which is now despatched twice a day.

Telegraph.

171. There has been no change in the number of telegragh offices which are to be found at the following places only in this Division:—Ranchi, Hazaribagh, Chaibassa, Purulia,

and Gobindpur. The amount of business done is shown by the following figures:—

	Messages received.		Messages transmitted.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
Ranchi ...	4,081	3,584	3,987	3,882
Hazaribagh ...	2,242.	2,168	2,456	2,168
Purulia ...	3,138	4,150	2,884	3,667
Chaibassa	810	1,499	1,051	2,000

The Gobindpur figures have not been given. It appears from this that while the Ranchi and Hazaribagh transactions have declined, the business has materially increased in Purulia and Chaibassa, more especially in the latter place; and as there is a likelihood of the improvement continuing, the time seems to have come for converting the Chaibassa office from a third to a second class station. The decline in coolie recruiting will account for the decrease in Ranchi and Hazaribagh and for some of the increase in Purulia and Chaibassa.

XXXIII.—ZAMINDARI DÁK, FAIRS, AND POUNDS.

Zamindari dák.

172. The statistics of revenue and expenditure of the zamindari dák funds in the several districts are given in the following table:—

District.	Demand.	Collection.	Remission.	Balance.	Expenditure.		
					Cost of head-quarters establishment.	Cost of lines, dák office, &c.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	7,559	7,385	...	174	302	6,251	6,553
Lohardaga ...	5,924	5,924	...	...	123	5,454	5,577
Palamau ...	5,915	4,705	34	1,176	147	6,177	6,324
Manbhum ...	7,706	7,706	...	...	299	6,507	6,806
Singhbhum ..	2,705	2,632	...	73	...	3,013	3,013
Total ...	29,809	28,352	34	1,423	871	27,402	28,273

The total demand of dák cess in the Division amounted to Rs. 29,809 in the past against Rs. 25,673 in the preceding year, the total collection to Rs. 28,352 against Rs. 24,654, and the total expenditure to Rs. 28,273 against Rs. 27,223. The increase mainly pertains to Palamau, where the assessment of the cess in 1893-94 was proportionately reduced under the provisions of section 10 of Act VIII (B.C.) of 1862, owing to the existence of a heavy surplus to the credit of the fund at the close of 1892-93. This accounts for the apparent increase in 1894-95. In three districts, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Manbhum, the current demands have been fixed for five years with effect from the year 1893, while in other two, Palamau and Singhbhum, owing to special circumstances the assessments are made annually.

173. The following table shows the dák lines and offices maintained:—

District.	Length of lines in miles maintained.	Number of dák offices maintained.
1	2	3
Hazaribagh ...	431	4
Lohardaga ...	377	8
Palamau ...	354	17
Manbhum ...	280	15
Singhbhum ...	168	5
Total ...	1,610	49

In Palamau two dák muharrirs were appointed during the year in place of the guru postmasters, who could not manage their work properly. The allowance of guru postmasters in this district was also raised during the year from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

Fairs.

174. In Hazaribagh 22 fairs were held at different places during the year against 16 in the preceding year. In two of these, namely those at Hosir and Surujkund, the estimated average daily attendance of persons was 10,000. At four others, namely, Mirzaganj, Kisgo, Chatra, and Burkuttu, the average ranged from 7,000 to 2,000. Of the rest in eight the average was 1,000 each. In the other eight it was less. All the fairs, however, with the exception of Chatra, were little more than market gatherings, and required no special sanitary arrangements. At Chatra, where the fair lasted nine days, temporary latrines were erected and sweepers employed at the expense of the zamindar, the Raja of Padma, under the supervision of the Police and the Municipal authorities. It is the great cattle fair in the district, and cattle from different parts of the province are brought to it for sale. At this fair the drinking water was obtained from wells and tanks. At others it was obtained from rivulets and streams. No disease in epidemic form broke out in any of the gatherings.

175. In Lohardaga the fair at Jagannathpur, at a distance of about six miles from Ranchi, was held as usual on the car festival day of the Hindus, and was attended by about 10,000 people. The principal articles brought for sale were brass and copper utensils, fancy articles, and sweetmeats.

176. In Palamau the usual fair was held at Daltonganj in February, and continued for about a month, but was not so well attended as in previous years, probably because it clashed with a large fair in the neighbouring district of Shahabad. The Daltonganj fair is a very useful institution, as it gives the

people of the district an opportunity of purchasing brass and other utensils and articles which are not obtainable at other times of the year. Sports were held at this fair and prizes given for vegetables, &c. The usual conservancy arrangements were made, and there was no outbreak of disease of any kind. The cattle fair at Harhanj in this district was held during the year in the usual way, and was also very largely attended.

177. In Manbhum there were no fairs worth the name. Some religious gatherings were held at different places at different times. The biggest amongst these were those held at Telkupi near the Damudar, Jhari-buri near Chirkunda, and Bero near Raghunathpur.

178. The annual *mêla* at Chaibassa in Singhbhum was, as usual, held in the month of December, and lasted 25 days. Shop-keepers came to it from the neighbouring districts, and the gathering was a fairly good one. The Government grant of Rs. 200 was spent on the construction of corrugated iron sheds at the *mêla* site. There was no outbreak of sickness here.

Pounds.

179. The following table gives the statistics of receipts and expenditure of pound funds in the several districts during the past two years:—

District.	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	3,525	3,549	1,010	846
Lohardaga	3,359	2,832	1,150	1,195
Palamau	5,047	5,097	630	1,041
Manbhum	3,262	2,897	72	118
Singhbhum	940	679	278	265
Total ...	16,133	14,050	3,140	3,501

180. In Hazaribagh one new pound was established during the year and an abolished pound re-opened. These, with the 28 pounds at the close of 1893-94, were at work during the year of report. Two of the pounds appertain to municipalities, and the figures given in the table above represent the receipts and expenditure in respect of 28 Government pounds, 17 of which were managed direct and 11 were farmed out. No demand in respect of any pound remained unrealised in this district, and no complaints were received against pound-keepers. In Lohardaga two new pounds were established during the year. Both of these were farmed out. The 22 pounds which were in existence in this district since the preceding year were managed khas.

181. In Palamau the number of pounds remained unchanged, and they were all held khas, except the Daltonganj municipal pound, which was farmed out by the Municipal Commissioners.

182. In Manbhum there were 35 pounds in the past against 36 in the preceding year. Three of these were municipal pounds. Five of the Government pounds were held khas and the rest farmed out. Most of the pounds here were inspected by the Deputy Commissioner and the Subdivisional Officer during their cold-weather tours.

183. In Singhbhum there were altogether 11 pounds at work against 8 during the preceding year. Six of these were managed direct, three were farmed out, one was under management of the Thakur of Kera and one was a municipal pound.

XXXIV.—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC FEELING.

Social Institution.

184. The Kyasth Sabha at Hazaribagh, which is a branch of the Kyasth Sabha at Patna, held one sitting to elect delegates for the last Kyasth Conference at Benares. Several delegates were elected, but only one of them joined the Conference. The object with which the Society was first started a few years ago was the betterment of the condition of Kyasths generally by reforms in social matters; the curtailment of marriage expenses, which in these days of scarcity of husbands tells heavily on poor Kyasths, was a subject to which the Society specially addressed itself, but the results achieved fall very much below the end aimed at. The movement is one which must benefit all classes of the native community, as it would not be difficult to give instances of families taken from most ranks in life who have been ruined or reduced to great straits by lavish expenditure in connection with marriages. The recent circular of Government on the subject may in some measure advance the cause, but the real effort, however, must come from within, and it will be useless for Government officials to preach economy unless the influential leaders of Indian society in each district are prepared to take up the question spontaneously and to work heart and soul in setting an example to others who look to them for guidance. The Gorukshini Sabha at Hazaribagh displayed no activity during the year beyond maintaining a small pound at Ichak. In Palamau there is a Gorukshini Sabha at Hariharganj, but entirely unconnected with any political aim of any kind.

Political Institution.

185. The Congress Committee at Hazaribagh, with its branches at Giridih, Ranchi, and Purulia, is the only political institution in the Division. The Committee held two meetings at Hazaribagh, and from it originated the memorial which was submitted to Government praying for the construction of a road from Ghutaria, the terminus of the Jharia Branch of the East Indian Railway, to Topechanchi on the Grand Trunk road. Four delegates to the Congress of 1894 were elected, but none attended. The Branch Congress Committee at Purulia held one meeting and sent a delegate to the Madras Congress.

State of public feeling.

186. Regarding the state of public feeling in Hazaribagh, Colonel Garbett writes:—"There is not very much to be said on the subject. Public opinion, as we understand it, does not exist in the district. The district is too much shut off and its people too ignorant and untutored to care for matters occurring outside their villages, which do not directly concern them. The above remarks do not of course apply to places like Giridih, Hazaribagh, and Chatra, where there are always a number of educated men, who take in newspapers and keep themselves acquainted with current topics, etc. Nothing occurred during the year under report to excite general interest or attention. The comparatively few who have to pay the income-tax dislike the measure, but the public generally know and care nothing about the matter. In a few places some petty discontent is occasionally expressed in connection with the Chaukidari Act V, not, however, because the assessments are oppressive, but because the grumblers have to pay something where they paid nothing before, and to pay punctually where before they paid irregularly or not at all according to their own sweet will. In the Government estates I found some mild discontent existing in connection with the village forests declared protected. These forests are all of very small area, and so the Government raiyats have hitherto had the freedom of them, and the restraints now imposed are felt to be irksome. When, however, the raiyats find that they can easily get all they reasonably require from the forests, and realise that the forests have really been protected in their own interests, they are certain to appreciate that measure. Some little excitement was caused in the course of the year amongst the Sonthals of Giridih subdivision owing to two of their number being convicted and punished for brewing pachwai for home consumption. A few score of them started to lay their grievances before the Subdivisional Officer, but returned from Pachamba after apparently interviewing the missionary at that place. A petition was subsequently put in by them praying to be allowed to brew pachwai for home consumption, and the matter has been reported for the orders of Government. Agitation in connection with kine-killing is practically non-existent. At Chatra, Ichak, Giridih,

Hazaribagh, and perhaps a few other places, a certain amount of interest seems to be still felt in cow protection, but the interest felt and evinced is fitful and spasmodic. The people generally have no thought about the matter, and would care nothing about it if left alone by outside agitators. As developed so far in the district, the movement is a kindly and perfectly innocent one, but of course it contains elements of danger and requires to be watched."

187. In the Lohardaga district the raiyats are still in the transition stage of endeavouring to free themselves from the shackles of feudal servitude to which their system of land tenure has long bound them; but though there has been no renewal of the agitation of 1890, it is not dead yet, but only dormant, while both landlords and tenants are awaiting the action of Government in the matter and may have a fresh revival at any time. Where the tension is great between the opposite parties, the raiyats deposit their rents in the treasury, but this procedure recently received an unexpected check owing to the action of the Deputy Commissioner in challenging on behalf of the zamindar their right to make the deposit. It became necessary to explain to him that neither he nor the zamindar was authorised to intervene at the time of deposit, and that the right of deposit was that of the tenant, and that so long as the latter made the declaration required by law, his deposit must be accepted. Cases of commutation have not been numerous, but in the few that have come before me I have generally restricted the services to those specified in the Commissioner's proclamation of 1890, though there is a tendency in the revenue courts to disregard the terms of the proclamation as not having legal sanction. Seeing, however, that the conclusions arrived at and set forth in the proclamation were the result of a careful examination of the conditions of service in Chota Nagpur and of case-law bearing on the subject by an officer specially deputed for the purpose, and that they were fully adopted by the Commissioner and acquiesced in by the Government, they seem to me to be entitled to as much weight as if they had been established after judicial enquiry, and this view I have given expression to in my decision on appeal. The *chanda* movement, which received a severe check last year, is not entirely extinguished, although there has been no trouble or agitation worth mentioning.

188. In Palamau in April 1894 at the *Id* a very serious unlawful assembly took place in the southernmost part of the district. Misled by a false rumour that the Muhammadans of that part intended to sacrifice cows in the bazar, the Hindu jagirdars collected a large crowd, who came armed with guns to overawe the Muhammadans and to prevent cow sacrifice. Fortunately no actual breach of the peace occurred, but for nearly the whole of the day the village was in possession of the mob. A number of the ringleaders were convicted and bound down to keep the peace on heavy sums in addition to imprisonment. Referring to this incident Mr. Bright writes:—"This was a typical case in which the new section of the Police Act would have prevented undoubted hardship. Nearly all the inhabitants of that particular *dehat* are Christians, who had neither part nor lot in this quarrel. If it had been necessary to impose preventive police, as it would undoubtedly have been if a breach of the peace had occurred, it would have been very hard on the Christians to have had to pay for a matter with which they were in no way concerned."

In the early part of the year the curious ploughman begging movement spreading through Shahabad and Gaya rapidly passed into Palamau. There was a subsequent attempt to revive a similar movement and to get people to go to Gaya and Benares on pilgrimage, but it met with no response. The story of the movement is this:—All ploughmen were obliged to give their cattle three days' rest and go round the neighbouring villages begging. With the proceeds three wheaten cakes were prepared, one for the ploughman himself, one for his cattle, and the third to be buried under their stall.

189. In Manbhum the people do not interest themselves in public affairs, but the Manbazar and Begunkudar succession cases created some stir, especially the latter, in which the object of the suit was to establish the legitimacy of a child whom the revenue authorities had declared to be supposititious, the estate at the time being under the Court of Wards. In Mr. Windsor's opinion, not I fear, without foundation, the general feeling among the cultivating and labouring classes is a hatred and fear of the coolie recruiter.

190. In Singhbhum some anxiety was felt as to the light in which the Kols might regard the settlement operations, but they are evincing not the least opposition. Mr. Bompas is of opinion that on matters that do not concern the district, public opinion cannot be said to exist.

191. Speaking generally, the public feeling in Chota Nagpur is confined to a very small section of the people, viz., the educated few who are for the most part aliens to the country. The masses are very seldom affected by any thing which does not directly concern them, and are indifferent in matters of general interest. Their interests are centred in their fields, their cattle and their homes, and they do not love litigation for litigation's sake, but are naturally a contented race and wish to be let alone in the free enjoyment of their customary privileges; they will work cheerfully at the proper seasons for cultivation, but dearly delight in leisure, and the observance of holidays, feast, and festivals of all nations and creeds; they are no mean musicians in their simple way, and are devoted to dancing on the village play-ground; like the Irish peasantry they would cheerfully witness the extinction of the whole race of landlords and have no liking for middlemen of any kind, not even an *arkati*, but prefer direct dealings with a hakim who lends a willing ear to their grievances.

Public Press.

192. The only papers published in the Division are the *Dharwak* printed at the Fukhurea Mission in the Gobindpur subdivision of Manbhum, and the *Gharbandhu* printed by the German Lutheran Mission at Ranchi. Both of these papers have in view the religious and moral improvement of the Christian converts belonging to the two Missions.

XXXV.—SUBORDINATE EXECUTIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND CHARACTER OF OFFICERS.

193. There were five Sub-Deputy Collectors and two kanungoes employed in the Division. Of the former, two were employed in Hazaribagh, one in Lohardaga, one in Manbhum, and one in Singhbhum. Of the two Sub-Deputy Collectors in Hazaribagh, one was stationed at head-quarters and the other at Giridih, but both were transferred from the district at the beginning of the year, and the latter only was replaced by a Sub-Deputy Collector from the Gobindpur subdivision in Manbhum. In Lohardaga Babu Jadu Nath Chatterjee was employed as a Sub-Deputy Collector from 1st April to 11th May 1894, when he was promoted to a Deputy Collectorship. Babu Srish Chandra Mozumdar, the Sub-Deputy Collector of Singhbhum, was transferred to this district in January last and employed in trying criminal cases at head-quarters. In Manbhum the Sub-Deputy Collector was in charge of the sub-treasury at Gobindpur.

194. Of the two kanungoes, one was employed in Lohardaga, chiefly on surveys and measurements in connection with land acquisition work, in miscellaneous enquiries into cases arising out of land disputes and settlements, &c., in Government estates and in making enquiries into cases under the Land Improvement Loans Act, and the second was employed in Palamau on general duties, especially in connection with the Palamau Government estate. During the past year one of his principal duties consisted of the collection of rents from the raiyats of certain villages, which were brought under khas management.

195. A statement showing the character of officers employed in the Division is annexed.

XXXVI.—CONDUCT OF ZAMINDARS.

196. The attitude of the zamindars generally is one of loyalty to Government and of good feeling towards the district officials. The chief zamindars in Hazaribagh are those of Dhunwar, Serampur, Gawan, Palganj, and Ramgurh. The zamindar of Dhunwar is a lunatic, and his property is under management of the Court of Wards. Gawan, Palganj, and Koonda are thoroughly loyal, and comply with orders and instructions promptly and cheerfully. The zamindar of Serampur omitted to attend, for some unaccountable reason, the darbar arranged to be held for the presentation of a khillat to him. The zamindar of Ramgurh, Rajah Ram Narain Singh, is difficult to move, and is not amenable to

reason. Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting him to make proper arrangements for the supply of *rasad* for troops moving through the district, and it was not until he received a peremptory warning from Colonel Garbett that he gave his manager, Mr. Bowman, a free hand in the matter. Even then he did as little as possible to assist his manager, and but for the latter's strenuous personal exertions, there would have been trouble. The Rajah, however, is not actuated by ill-feeling or disloyalty, but is old and in bad health, and weak and too ready to listen to bad advisers.

The zamindars in Lohardaga, with few exceptions, show no ability in managing their estates, but as a class are involved in debts, and even the benefits conferred by the special enactment, the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, cannot help them in many instances in which they are found to be hopelessly insolvent.

In Palamau there was some ill-feeling stirred up by some designing *mahajans* between Rai Bhagawat Dayal Singh Bahadur of Chainpur and some of his raiyats, but after careful enquiry by Mr. Bright nothing was found to show that the Rai Bahadur was in any way to blame. The Rai Bahadur has made a gift of Rs. 3,000 for the establishment of a female ward for the dispensary at Daltonganj. Babu Kishen Bux Rai of Nawa-Jaipur is involved in debt. He has been attempting to set his affairs in order, and if a loan, for which he is negotiating, can be successfully raised, his estate should, in a few years, be once more free of embarrassment. The affairs of Babu Bisambhar Nath Sahi of Sonepur are reported to be going from bad to worse, and nothing but the appointment of an experienced and trustworthy manager can be of any avail. Thakurai Gobinda Prosad Singh of Ranka continued to maintain the middle English school at Ranka, paying all expenses beyond the Government grant. He has also offered to establish and maintain a dispensary at Ranka. The native zamindars in Manbhum are, with a few exceptions, involved in debt. They are reported to be going on tolerably well with their raiyats. The zamindar of Jaipur is said to be inclined to be oppressive. The Jharia zamindar came into the possession of a fine property a year ago, but by extravagant expenditure and foolish coal settlements he is trying hard to reduce himself to pauperism. The proprietor of the Pandra half estate, which was under protection of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, has got his estate released by paying off the balance of his debts. Babu Bunwari Lal Singh, zamindar of Nowagurh, managed his affairs personally and with tact. The relations between the zamindar of Tundi and his eldest son are unsatisfactory. The second son who lives with the father stands in the way of reconciliation. The affairs of the Pachete Raj are in a chaotic state of confusion. It has lately been decided to bring it under the protection of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. Regarding Messrs. Watson and Company, the patnidars of Barrabhum, Mr. Windsor has recorded the following remarks:—"Messrs. Watson and Company and the ghatwals are of course still a trouble. The Barrabhum compromise, which was intended to bring peace on the earth, has instead brought a sword. It has assisted Messrs. Watson and Company in their policy of aggrandisement and made the ghatwals believe that Government is their enemy and is in league with the patnidars. Mr. H. Mathewson (the present manager of Messrs. Watson and Company), though naturally he insists on the rights which the compromise gave him, is not unjust or oppressive in his methods, and of course he is not responsible for the state of things that exist in Barrabhum. Indigo has been given up and disputes between the Company and its non-ghatwal tenants are partially brought to an end thereby." In Singhbhum the only revenue-paying estate, Dhalbhum, is under management of the revenue authorities under the Encumbered Estates Act. The Thakurs of Kora and Anandpur and Babu Jugmohan Singh of Bandgaon have conducted themselves to my satisfaction.

XXXVII.—GENERAL REMARKS.

197. The history of Chota Nagpur and its people must ever be a fascinating subject to those engaged in its administration, though it has failed to attract much public interest except in connection with events of a stirring nature. The Kol rebellion of 1833, when the aboriginal inhabitants attempted

to shake off the yoke of the immigrant Hindus who had encroached on their possessions, the revolt of the native troops in 1857 at Ranchi, Purulia, and Chaibassa, accompanied by the plundering of the district treasuries, and carrying in its train the downfall of the Porahat Raja and other families of importance, the scenes of anarchy and spoliation that ensued as the mutineers spread themselves over the country gathering recruits as they went, the retribution that awaited them when the rebels to the number of 3,000 were completely routed by a small body of Sikhs, the periods of unrest among the Kols during a succession of years in the latter part of the present century culminating in the agitation in 1890, the successive outbreaks and resistance of authority committed by the Korwas, a predatory semi-savage tribe of hill robbers, in 1878 and 1883, repeated with varying atrocities in 1889 and 1893, the Koira rebellion against the Bonai succession in 1878, the excitement among the Gohandahs of Kharsawan, and the disturbance committed by the Gond Chiefs and their adherents in 1889, all these stirring events, with their episodes of treachery, tenacity of purpose, heroism and devotion, may possibly have awakened for the moment some interest in the outer world, but it was evanescent, and the incidents and those who stayed their force are but little remembered. The recent appearance, however, of a remarkable work by Mr. J. F. Hewitt, a former Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, entitled "The Ruling Races of Pre-historic India," may perhaps serve to break the spell and to direct public attention once more to this interesting country. By a study of the local customs, social laws and institutions, religious, ritual and mythic stories and other relics of vanished races, the author traces all forms of national government to the primeval village communities of the forest races of Southern India, and shows that it was emigrants from thence who carried their rules with them as they advanced, and he gives an account of the primitive village, its origin, its development into the city, the province and the state, its methods of record for ensuring the permanency of the national traditions, and the preservation of their laws and customs. We are taught by his researches that Chota Nagpur is the home of a system of village organisation which was introduced by the Kolarian and Dravidian tribes who entered the country long before Aryan invaders, to whom the foundation of village communities is popularly ascribed. The organisation is still maintained almost intact in that portion of the Lohardaga district known as the Five Parganas, but in others the old institutions have been more or less wiped out. A variety of tenures exist, bhuinhari, khuntkati, puttidari, talukdari, and zamindari, the origin and cause of which can be clearly traced to ancient times, and the study of them must serve to throw a flood of light on the revenue system of the country which may be said to have been founded and consolidated by the early Dravidians. It is therefore to Chota Nagpur, the nursing ground of these organisations, that we may look for materials and assistance when seeking to investigate the origin and growth of the land tenures connected with the system of revenue administration pertaining to the rest of Bengal.

198. It was remarked in the official review of the work of this Division last year that my report did not contain many suggestions for administrative reform, and in explanation of this circumstance it may be said that I have hitherto not regarded the pages of an annual report as the proper place for propounding such measures. However, I have never hesitated to introduce or suggest reforms which appeared to be beneficial to the country, or to oppose them when they have seemed unsuited to the primitive people with whom we have to deal, and that some progress has been made on the administration and development of this backward territory was clearly demonstrated in the report of the last year. The following are some of the many important matters that have engaged my attention during the past year:—The jagirdari question in Palamau, regarding which a special report was submitted, which awaits the orders of Government; the amalgamation of the process-serving establishments; the preparation of rules for the management of protected forests, as well as rules for the administration of the Forest Department; the improvement of the system of collections under the Rural Police Act; the commutation of ghatwali tenures and the management of ghatwali jungles in the Manbhum district; the protection of the great Pachete estate; the acquisition of land around jails for cultivating cereals; the amendment of the

Revenue Sale Law and the Public Demands Recovery Act; the survey and settlement of the Palamau and Kolhan Government estates; the re-arrangement of police-stations, and it may be said that nearly all of these subjects involve proposals for introducing reforms of a far-reaching nature into the administration.

199. I am happy to be able to record that the Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles under my command has made a still further distinct advance both in strength and efficiency. The increase has been from one on the 31st March 1892 to 35 on the same date in 1893, to 55 in 1894, while the present stength is 85, not including honorary members. The experiment of holding a camp of exercise was made in February last, when there was a large muster of voluntoers at Ranchi, many coming from the distant districts of Palamau, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, and others from more remote places in the Native States. The programme consisted of drill, parades, skirmishing manœuvres and a rifle meeting, at which the valuable cups and prizes offered were competed for with great keenness. The inspection by General Lance, which terminated the proceedings, included the execution by the Volunteer Corps of field operations in the open country in combination with the men and officers of the 11th Bengal Infantry stationed at Doranda which were carried out in a very effective manner.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 26th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4676.

READ—

Report of the Board of Revenue on the Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95.

The Board submitted their report with commendable punctuality on the 31st of August.

There were 74 wards' estates and 72 attached estates under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report, against 78 and 67 respectively in the previous year, the number of wards' estates showing a decrease of four and the attached estates an increase of five. Of the total number of estates, 9 wards' and 13 attached and encumbered estates were under management for part of the year only, having been taken charge or relinquished during the year. Besides these, the ward's estate of Latifa-khatoon in Chitta-gong was released on the last day of the year. As requested by Government last year, the Board have shown estates which were under management for part of the year only separately from others in the statements relating to management charges and to the debts due by the estates. They have also distinguished by italics estates under management for part of the year only in Appendix I.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires that, in order to judge of the success of Government management, the two classes of estates may be also separated in future in the statements corresponding to those given in paragraphs 6, 7, and 9 of this year's report.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

2. The total amount due to Government from estates under management on account of revenue and cesses, both arrear and current, was Rs. 49,93,261. Of this sum, Rs. 49,85,574 was paid, Rs. 39,724 being on account of arrears and Rs. 49,45,850, or 99·8 per cent. on the current demand, being due for current payments. The outstanding balance was reduced to Rs. 7,627, and of this nearly Rs. 4,000 were actually paid before the close of the year, but not adjusted. In the estate Barutter Hingly, in Midnapore, which alone owed any considerable sum to Government, the default was due to the bad harvests of two successive years having prevented the realization of the rents.

Rent due to superior landlords.

3. The sum of Rs. 5,65,842 was due to superior landlords, Rs. 1,63,534 being arrears from the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 4,26,577 were paid and Rs. 671 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,38,594. This apparently bad result was due to the default of three estates named in the margin, all of which were in arrears also in the previous year. The two last-named estates were taken over heavily involved in 1893, and there were no funds to pay these debts. In the case of Satkhira the payment of the greater portion is awaiting the settlement of accounts with some of the landlords, which, it is hoped, will be completed during the current year.

		Rs.
Khulna ...	Satkhira	36,158
Backergunge	Haturia	47,275
	Barana	29,776
		1,13,209

Rent and cesses due to the estates.

4. The following statement shows the demand, collection, and balances due to the estates during the five years ending 1894-95:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of—		Remissions	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collection on current demand.	Total collections on current demand		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	79,81,432	98,29,588	1,78,11,020	... ...	... ..	98,29,082	......	98·	7,57,403	74,24,535
1891-92 ...	77,67,017	91,53,100	1,69,20,117	30,69,365	60,69,371	91,38,736	66·3	99·8	12,12,179	65,69,202
1892-93 ...	62,03,663	92,99,637	1,55,03,300	29,04,156	61,96,739	91,00,895	66·6	97·8	3,05,695	60,96,710
1893-94 ...	66,78,027	97,32,203	1,64,10,230	29,84,402	64,12,911	93,97,313	65·8	96·5	4,35,740	65,77,177
1894-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,914	61,69,326	91,53,240	66·4	98·5	5,67,884	61,13,979

It is unsatisfactory to note that in none of these five years have the total collections (current and arrear) equalled the amount of the current demand; so that, were it not for remissions, arrears must have gone on accumulating during the whole period. During the year under report the percentage on the current demand both of current collections and of total collections was better than in the previous year, but there is still room for improvement. In Orissa only was the standard fixed by Government, namely, 90 per cent. on the current demand, attained; the results were worst in the Presidency Division, where less than half the current demand was collected.

5. The percentage of collections of the total demand (current and arrear) was highest in the three following estates:—Kanika 93·, Rajkrishna Banerjee 92·5, Magun Das Rai 89·. The following showed the worst results:—Paigamberpur (16·1), Dhalbhum (29·6), Chandra Kumar (30·1), Kasimbazar (35·3), and Satkhira (37·5). Out of the total balance of 61 lakhs of rupees, 46½ lakhs are said to be good and in process of recovery, and the rest is doubtful or irrecoverable.

Debts due by estates.

6. As directed in the Resolution on last year's report, the figures for estates which were under the management of the Court for the entire year have been shown in paragraph 10 separately from those relating to estates which were managed by the Court for a part of the year only in the statement, which sets forth the result of the operations of the year on the debts due by the estates. The former class of estates owed at the commencement of the year under report Rs. 31,70,500, and incurred during the year further debts amounting to Rs. 3,12,874, so that their liabilities for the whole year amounted to Rs. 34,83,374. Of this sum, Rs. 6,82,860 were paid off during the year, and a further reduction of Rs. 86,123 was made by compromise, so that at the close of the year the aggregate debts had been reduced to Rs. 27,14,391.

Cost of management and the management rate.

7. In estates which were under the Court of Wards for the whole year, the cost of management proper averaged 7·9 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. In the Burdwan Division it was 3·8 per cent. only, owing to the low cost in the Raj estate. In Orissa the cost was highest, viz., 16 per cent.; this is ascribed to the payment of Rs. 12,367 to the *mustajirs* or farmers in the Kanika estate for arrears of commission on collections made by them in previous years.

The amount payable on account of the general management rate leviable under Act X of 1892 was Rs. 1,44,785, besides arrears from 1893-94 amounting to Rs. 17,715. Of this, Rs. 1,35,515 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,985. In 1893-94 the amount payable was Rs. 1,37,401 besides arrears of Rs. 5,560, and the amount actually collected was Rs. 1,32,092. The Board should have compared the amount payable and realized now under Act X of 1892 with the figure before the passing of the Act. Under the rules framed under the Act, the rate is payable half-yearly in advance. The Board have drawn the attention of local officers to this rule, and it is to be hoped that there will be no arrears in future years.

The demand for the audit rate of estates with a rent and cess roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards amounted to Rs. 25,652, of which Rs. 17,120 was for the current year. Of this sum, only Rs. 12,072 was realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,580. Of the 24 estates whose gross rent and cess demand amounted to Rs. 50,000 or more, it appears that the accounts of 19 only were audited. No reason is given to explain why five estates were passed over.

Survey and settlement.

8. The total expenditure on survey and settlement in wards' estates amounted to Rs. 1,64,705, of which Rs. 1,24,652 were for the larger operations under the charge of the Director of Land Records. Final reports have been submitted for the operations on the Talipabad, Kujang, and Kanika estates, and that for Dakhin Shahbazpur is expected shortly. The work in the Sarail estate has been completed, but errors have been found in the record, which is therefore being revised. Survey and settlement operations were in progress at the close of the year in the Burdwan khas mahals, in Tikari, and the Srirampur estate. Operations on a small scale—mostly under section 101 or 103 of the

Bengal Tenancy Act—were in progress in ten other estates. The wards' estates situated in Chittagong, Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga will be dealt with in the course of the general operations in those districts.

Improvements.

9. The following statement shows the expenditure under the various heads of improvements during the last five years:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property for benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	59,241	32,255	2,13,178	58,404	1,26,523	4,89,601
1891-92	61,155	37,598	1,91,397	92,864	2,67,345	6,50,359
1892-93	64,059	36,524	2,16,870	1,57,782	97,104	5,72,339
1893-94	59,844	46,527	2,46,225	1,58,406	2,01,899	7,12,901
1894-95	50,217	38,564	1,68,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502

The expenditure has fallen off under every head. The Board's explanation is as follows:—

"There has been a decrease of expenditure under all the headings, the decrease under the first four headings appearing especially in the Rajshahi Division on account of the release of the Dighapattea estates. There is also a marked decrease in the expenditure for the maintenance of buildings in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the former Division the Burdwan estates spent Rs. 64,360 on buildings, against Rs. 1,23,963 in the preceding year. In the Chota Nagpur Division the decrease is due to the release of the Jheria estate, which spent Rs. 15,373 in the previous year on the construction of a dwelling-house for the proprietor."

The large expenditure in the Burdwan estate during both years is for the construction of the Raj office building at Burdwan, which was completed during the year under report. The percentage of the total expenditure under the head of improvements on the net annual income (column 10 of Appendix II) was 15·06 in 1894-95 against 18·51 in the previous year. The most unsatisfactory feature in the statement given above is the decrease which is shown in the expenditure on improvements (column 5) in the stricter sense of the word, that is to say, in improvements to the estate of a remunerative nature. It is shown to be Rs. 1,43,208, or 3· per cent. on the annual net income of the estates, against Rs. 1,58,406, or 4·11 per cent., in the preceding year. The Board write—

"The expenditure of Rs. 1,43,208 is not so inconsiderable as it would appear at first sight, for it represents more than 10 per cent. of the surplus profits of the year."

But the Lieutenant-Governor would point out that it is considerably less than the sum invested (Rs. 2,01,171), and sinks into insignificance compared with the cash balance at the close of the year (Rs. 15,25,785). The Board in November 1894 drew the attention of local officers to the Lieutenant-Governor's remarks in last year's Resolution on the necessity of larger expenditure on improvements of this nature, and called for a programme from each estate of the works to be executed during the next three years. The programmes had been received from all districts except Gaya at the time of the submission of the Board's report. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to hear that action is being taken in the right direction, and hopes that his oft-repeated injunctions are at last to produce some result.

10. The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure during the year under report and four preceding years in estates under management:—

Certificates and civil suits.

Division.		Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the certificates.	Total amount realized by certificates.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
									Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan		4,708	1 974	6,682	3,927	1,739	1,017	2,755	1,81,975	40,012
Presidency		1,522	982	2,504	1,556	497	451	948	87,985	47,684
Rajshahi		194	1,150	1,344	828	176	340	516	19,863	8,569
Dacca		140	482	631	377	9	245	254	41,985	17,711
Chittagong		659	1,706	2,365	1,910	186	269	455	56,108	38,273
Patna		62	327	389	355	14	20	34	68,536	7,427
Bhagalpur		118	229	347	210	103	34	137	9,240	4,566
Orissa		82	235	317	271	30	16	46	5,889	3,672
Chota Nagpur		319	876	1,195	853	202	140	342	50,261	24,807
Total for ...	1894-95 ...	7,813	7,961	15,774	10,287	2,955	2,532	5,487	5,24,792	1,92,711
	1893-94 ...	10,281	7,477	17,758	11,663	4,334	1,761	6,095	6,71,210	2,17,706
	1892-93 ...	13,210	8,648	21,858	11,765	9,653	1,040	10,693	8,58,414	3,41,256
	1891-92 ...	13,704	13,299	27,003	17,148	8,107	1,748	9,855	4,75,663	...
	1890-91 ...	21,167	10,975	32,142	18,438	12,193	1,511	13,704	4,60,970	...

The number of certificates filed has increased, while the demand covered by them has decreased. The reduction in the number of certificates pending at the close of the year under report from 7,813 to 5,487 is satisfactory.

11. As requested in last year's Resolution, the Board have shown in a new Appendix (IV) the figures relating to civil suits filed in estates where the certificate procedure cannot be adopted.

The following are the figures for the year in regard to civil suits:—

Number of estates in which civil suits were instituted for the recovery of rents and cesses due to them.	Number of suits pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending more than six months.	Pending less than six months.	Total.	Amount of demand covered by the suits.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Fifty estates	309	2,564	2,873	2,425	235	213	448	3,64,445

In future the statement should show in two additional columns the amount decreed and the amount recovered, so that the success of this procedure may be compared with that under the certificate law.

12. In Part II of the Report is given a short history of the management of each estate with a rent-roll of half a lakh or upwards during the year 1894-95. The great estate of the Burdwan Raj, with its rental of over 45 lakhs, was well and economically managed by Raja Ban Behari Kapur. The percentage of the management charges on the current demand was only 3·5, and of the cost of maintaining the proprietor and his family 9·26. In Tikari and Kasimbazar, the two next largest estates under the Court of Wards, the management charges were high, amounting to 16·1 and 16·7 per cent. respectively, on the current demand. The amounts spent on the proprietors was also high in both cases, being 16·72 in the Tikari estate and 18·5 in Kasimbazar. In the former estate Rs. 35,219 were spent on improvements chiefly for village irrigation.

The Lieutenant-Governor would take this opportunity to draw the Board's attention to the remarks which he made in August 1894 at the time of hi

inspection tour in Noakhali in regard to the Courjon and other estates in that district. His Honour then pointed out that it was the duty of the Court of Wards to conduct the management for the good of the estate, and not to screw every rupee out of the raiyats for the good of the disqualified proprietor. He drew attention to the fact that nothing had been spent on improvements, and that no list of improvements had been prepared; finally, that the ward in one case had been allowed to raise a loan of Rs. 25,000, the repayment of which would leave no surplus for improvements for years to come.

Speaking generally of the management of the larger estates, the Lieutenant-Governor would remark on the high rate paid for management, the large sums paid to the proprietors, the great cash balances, and the comparative smallness of the sum spent on improvements.

Estates taken in charge and released.

13. In Part III of the Report an account is given of "estates taken in charge or released during the year." But this heading is misleading, as the list includes nine estates which were taken in charge or released during 1893-94, but which could not be mentioned in the report for that year, and on the other hand contains no mention of certain other estates which were taken in charge during 1894-95, too late to be embodied in this report. It would be convenient if, in future, estates belonging to different years could be more clearly distinguished and separated from each other.

No large estates were taken over by the Court of Wards during 1894-95. Among the estates released, there was no case of signally successful management, while there were many failures. The administration of the released estates in Midnapore appears to have been particularly unsuccessful. The cases of Basudebpur (released on 20th March 1894), Beraberia, and Belki appear to justify fully the remarks of Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt, which are quoted from the Burdwan Administration Report for 1894-95, as follows :—

"For some years past our administration of several estates brought under the Court of Wards in Midnapore district has not been as successful as it ought to be, and several estates have been released in a very involved or in a hopelessly insolvent condition. The administration of the year under report is not a bright exception to this rule."

No doubt nothing could have saved the three estates named above from ruin, but if this was so, the Court of Wards should not have undertaken a task destined only to bring discredit upon Government.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

14. The number of estates managed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, was 58, as against 55 in 1893-94. Six estates were released during the year and five were brought under the Act. The following statement shows the demands, collections and balances for 1894-95 :—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	29,671	1,00,472	95,438	94·9	6,358	28,347	34,271
Lohardaga	58,107	94,464	91,526	96·8	2,166	58,879	163
Palamau	2,730	16,073	14,881	92·5	286	3,636	......
Manbhum	41,234	97,964	92,965	94·8	3,340	42,893	18
Singhbhum	1,82,216	87,301	82,418	94·4	3,512	1,83,587	49
Total ...	3,13,958	3,96,274	3,77,228	95·1	15,662	3,17,342	34,501

In the statement showing the extent to which debts due by the estate have been liquidated, the Board have, as requested in the Resolution on last year's report, added a column to show what portion of the total debts fell due

within the year under the scheme of repayment prepared when each estate was taken in charge. The statement is reproduced below:—

DISTRICTS.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts, as shown in the Commissioner's annual report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7*	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	4,21,681	2,67,832	6,89,513	44,725	8,524	6,36,264	46,041
Lohardaga	2,58,023	54,071	3,12,094	32,923	28,192	2,50,979	46,319
Palamau	1,12,054	2,617	1,14,671	6,733	... ..	1,07,938	11,717
Manbhum	1,98,570	12,812	2,11,182	49,953	2,900	1,58,529	28,398
Singhbhum ...	1,62,740	5,146	1,67,886	32,284	.... .	1,35,602	30,860
Total for 1894-95	11,53,068	3,42,478	14,95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,63,241
Total for 1893-94	13,94,012	57,055	14,51,067	3,47,240	11,861	10,91,966	......

* The comparison of columns 5 and 8 is satisfactory, that is to say, the schemes for the repayment of debts have as a whole been more than worked up to. There was a deficiency in payments by some estates which is more than counterbalanced by excess payments in others. The deficiency is most noticeable in the marginally-noted estates. In Doranda it is due partly to the non-realization of anticipated increments in the rental of the estate owing to revisions of settlements, and partly to short collections. In Siri it is owing to the failure to sell a portion of the estate as had been contemplated. In Tundi a portion of the deficiency should have been paid during the year, as the estate had a cash balance of Rs. 2,322. In Dhalbhum the non-payment was due solely to delay on the part of the creditors in accepting payment.

Estate.	Deficiency.
1	2
	Rs.
Doranda ...	11,260
Siri ...	26,764
Tundi ...	4,944
Dhalbhum ...	12,684

15. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the careful supervision exercised by the Board of Revenue over the several classes of estates in their charge. The names of the officers mentioned by the Board for successful management will, with one exception, be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE PORT OF CALCUTTA FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 2140Marine.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Calcutta, the 25th October 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta for the year 1894-95.

The consolidated debt due to the Government, which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs. 36,91,575, was reduced by Rs. 1,61,815, and a further sum of Rs. 1,29,500 was invested in their own debentures. The nett balance of debt of the Commissioners on the 31st March 1895 amounted, exclusive of that incurred on account of the construction of the Kidderpore Docks, to Rs. 99,90,760, and the total investments at credit of the sinking fund have increased from Rs. 11,74,500 at the beginning to Rs. 13,04,000 at the close of the year.

2. Against this debt, the Commissioners hold block to the value of Rs. 2,09,20,813 and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 22,82,352 in additon to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghât to Aheereetollah, for which an annual rent of Rs. 37,292 is payable to the Government.

3. An addition to the block of Rs. 4,20,944 was made during the year, the chief items being an extension of shed accommodation in the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge and a new dredger. On the other hand, Rs. 1,64,205 was written off, of which Rs. 1,09,095 was the value of two hopper barges sunk on the 8th September 1894.

4. The work of widening the Howrah foreshore road, which was commenced during the year 1893-94, was completed during the year under review, with the exception of the demarcating fence, a fourth of which only has been completed.

5. The total amount received from the Government on account of the Dock loan up to the close of 1894-95 is Rs. 2,87,70,566. Against this advance the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 2,87,65,232, of which Rs. 25,258 were spent during the year.

The Docks were completed during the year. On receipt of the final report, the Secretary to this Government, in the Marine Department, in company with the Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, inspected the works, and found them to be in every respect complete and in thorough working order. At the time of inspection all the 12 berths were taken up by vessels.

6. In regard to the revenue account, the year opened with a balance of Rs. 4,42,413, and the income for 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 43,46,583. The expenditure, including sinking fund, renewals and improvements, amounted to Rs. 40,93,370, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,95,626. The income of the year exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 95,218, and in place of a deficit of Rs. 31,091, as was estimated, there was a surplus of Rs. 2,53,213.

7. The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 13,05,435, showing a decrease of Rs. 32,956, as compared with that of last year. The total receipts from imports amounted to Rs. 8,36,658, which is Rs. 3,656 in excess of those for 1893-94. The receipts from exports amounted to Rs. 1,41,972, or Rs. 8,088 in excess of those of the previous year, and are the largest since the formation of the Trust. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 8,38,605.

8. The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge shows a decrease of Rs. 35,556, the total receipts for the year having amounted to Rs. 1,98,527. The quantity of kerosine oil imported was 25,120,773 gallons, against an import of 49,203,905 gallons during the previous year.

9. The importation of oil from Russia, which was 16½ per cent. of the total importations for 1893-94, rose during the year under review to 40 per cent. of the total imported.

10. Although the imports of case oil during 1894-95 were only 59 per cent. of those of the previous year, the excessive importation during 1893-94 caused the stock to accumulate at Budge-Budge to such an extent that the shed accommodation proved insufficient to hold all the oil landed. To meet this increased demand for storage, the sheds, which accommodated 12 lakhs of cases were enlarged and raised during 1894-95, so as to increase their utmost capacity to 20 lakhs, but this also proving insufficient, new sheds are being erected, which will shortly raise the accommodation to a total of 30 lakhs.

11. The total number of packages of tea, which passed through the Tea Warehouse, amounted to 664,587 chests, against 637,084 chests during the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 1,20,843, against Rs. 1,16,236 during the previous year.

12. During the year 216 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 510,991 were berthed at the Jetties, against 217 with a tonnage of 515,477 during 1893-94. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was 10·4.

13. The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,30,303, against Rs. 6,47,281 in 1893-94. The decrease was chiefly due to a falling off in mooring hire and Harbour Master's earnings. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,64,419.

14. During the year there were 25 casualties to vessels, against 16 in the preceding year. This gives a percentage of 2·43, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the port.

15. In accordance with the orders of the Government, every casualty, which occurred during the year, was duly reported, and the Deputy Conservator held the preliminary enquiry required by section 6 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1883. The results of the enquiries were reported to the Government, but in no case was a formal investigation under the Act considered necessary. Two Assistant Harbour Masters were, however, punished by the Commissioners, one of them severely.

16. The work of examining boats, while plying, was regularly attended to throughout the year by the Surveyors. During the year 314 cargo, and 167 passenger, boats were called in for resurvey. Of these 273 cargo boats and 143 passenger boats had become unfit for service through wear and tear, and 41 of the former and 24 of the latter had became so by meeting with accidents.

17. The total receipts under the head "Port Approaches" amounted to Rs. 5,99,777, towards which the port dues, re-imposed from the 1st of December 1892, contributed Rs. 3,93,532. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,83,948.

18. The several channels in the river, with the exception of the Dredge Channel, the Jellingham Channel, and the river bed between Kulpi and Mud Point, have remained fairly steady. At the Dredge Channel very large changes have occurred, owing principally to the Jellingham Channel, the rapid and variable changes in which were noted in the Resolution on the last Annual Report of the Commissioners, and still continue. This is a specially dangerous channel, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Commissioners will continue to take efficient measures for surveying and publishing the changes that are daily occurring.

19. The receipts from Special Tolls, levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, amounted to Rs. 8,13,398, against Rs. 7,95,110 in the previous year.

20. The receipts of the Kidderpore Docks which were entered by 132 vessels during the year (against 39 in the year preceding) amounted to Rs. 3,15,466 as shown below:—

	Rs.
Receipts from graving dock	85,511
" " imports	74,220
" " exports	1,18,098
Rent and miscellaneous	29,319
Railway earnings	5,272
Receipts from towing vessels by hopper barges	3,046
Total ...	3,15,466

Against this, the expenditure has amounted to Rs. 12,27,048, details of which are given below:—

	Rs.
Traffic establishment	66,087
Working expenses	2,54,835
Repairs	11,254
Municipal taxes	1,44,080
Interest on capital	7,50,792
Total ...	12,27,048

The total deficit is therefore shown to be Rs. 9,11,582, and would have been greater by four lakhs of rupees had not interest to that amount been temporarily suspended. Apart from the municipal taxes, and the charges on account of interest and repairs, it is observed that the expenditure on "Traffic establishment" and "Working expenses" exceeded the income by Rs. 19,756. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the Commissioners are fully awake to the importance of securing fuller utilization of the Docks and obtaining a larger return from them, so as to obviate the necessity of maintaining the special toll which cannot but be prejudicial to the trade of Calcutta.

21. The thanks of the Government are due to the Commissioners for their efficient management of the affairs of the Trust.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. D. McARTHUR, *Lieut.-Col.*, R.E.,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WORKING OF THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACT, I OF 1893, IN THE HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

No. 3710*M., the* 29*th October* 1895.—The following Report is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 41 of the Licensed Warehouse and Fire-Brigade Act, I of 1893.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 819M., dated Burdwan, the 12th October 1895.

From—J. A. BOURDILLON, ESQ., Offg. Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit a printed copy of the Annual Report on the Working of the Jute Warehouse and Fire-brigade Act within the Howrah Municipality during the year 1894-95. A statement showing the demand, collections, remissions and balances in Howrah on account of contributions for the Fire-brigade during 1894-95 has also been prepared under my orders and is submitted herewith.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1894-95, UNDER THE LICENSED WAREHOUSE AND FIRE-BRIGADE ACTS IV AND I, RESPECTIVELY, OF 1883 AND 1893.

Dated the 6th May 1895.

From—J. L. DUNBAR GARDENER, Secretary, for Chairman, Howrah Municipality,
To—The Magistrate of Howrah.

I HAVE the honour to report on the working of the licensed warehouses in this Municipality for the year 1894-95. There were in all 283 warehouses comprised of the following:—

For storage of	jute	...	24
Ditto	cotton	...	41
Ditto	straw	...	80
Ditto	wood	...	136
Ditto	rags	...	1
Ditto	hay	...	1

2. The income from license fees on these warehouses for the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,002, plus Rs. 343 on account of arrears for 1893-94, and in accordance with Municipal No. 57T.—M., dated the 11th of May 1894, the income from extra fees on account of the additional demand for arrears of 1893-94, amounted to Rs. 1,715. A statement appended gives details of the collections under the three different heads. A classified list of the licensed cotton and jute warehouses is given in Appendix A, these being the most important; while for the other numerous warehouses no list is given. Three new jute warehouses were added to the old list, together with five new cotton warehouses, making a total of eight new and additional jute and cotton warehouses established during the year.

3. In addition to the jute and cotton warehouses licensed during the year under the new Act, there were 218 warehouses other than jute and cotton, such as those for the storage of wood, straw, hay and rags. These warehouses, previous to the year 1893-94, were licensed under section 261 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, but in July 1893 were brought under the provisions of Act I (B.C.) of 1893.

4. The amount of fines from prosecutions instituted during the year under section 14 of the new Act was Rs. 21, plus Rs. 173, a similar receipt under fines from prosecutions instituted during 1893-94.

5. The expenditure incurred in assessing and collecting the license fees, in supervising the Department in which this work was done, together with contingencies, amounted to Rs. 901; particulars in detail being given below:—

			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Salary of General Supervisor and Assessor	...	600	0	0
2.	Ditto Clerk	...	240	0	0
3.	Ditto Peon for one month ...	...	7	0	0
4.	Contingencies	...	53	14	0
	Total	...	900	14	0

6. One payment alone, on account of a refund of an excess collection, was made during the latter portion of the year amounting to Rs. 60-1.

7. The Fire-brigade establishment, as hitherto, remained under the control of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The Fire-brigade Station in Howrah is most centrally situated, standing next to the Municipal Market, and so located as to admit of the watch overlooking the whole town and detecting all fires occurring. There were thirteen fires during the year. A statement in Appendix B shows the particulars of each fire, with the destruction of property in each individual instance.

8. The total amount remitted to the Commissioner of Police during the year was Rs. 3,279, as required by Municipal Department Municipal No. 57T.—M., dated the 11th of May 1894, against the demand for the year under report, but towards the subsequent additional demand of Rs. 1,682 for 1893-94, no remittance could be made for want of funds. It is proposed, however, to pay this demand during the current official year.

Statement showing in detail the current collections of the year under report, the collections of arrears for 1893-94, *and the collections on account of the additional demand for* 1893-94.

	Amount realized against demand for 1894-95.	Amount realized against arrears for 1893-94.	Amount realized against additional demand for 1893-94.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Jute	2,128 1 9	57 12 0	1,408 1 3
Cotton	714 0 0	......	306 10 9
Hay	1 10 9	......	... .
Straw	66 11 0	16 9 6	......
Wood	1,084 10 0	261 15 0	... ..
Rags	6 11 6	6 11 6	......
Total ...	4,001 13 0	343 0 0	1,714 12 0

APPENDIX A.

List of Jute and Cotton Warehouses licensed or exempted during the year 1894-95.

Register number	Name of owner or occupier or both.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of arrear fees realized against additional demand for 1893-94.	Amount of fees realized for the year 1894-95.	Total amount of fees.	Date of payment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	Jute.							
1	Messrs. P. E. Gurdar and Company.	36, Jaya Bibi's Lane...	8 warehouses .	6,000	150 0 0	210 0 0	360 0 0	8th May 1894.
1a	Ditto ditto ...	36, ditto ...	3 ditto .	750	75 0 0	26 4 0	101 4 0	18th Sept. "
2	Central Jute Mills Company, Limited.	38, ditto ...	2 ditto ..	3,000	276 8 0	105 0 0	381 8 0	5th May "
3	Nasmyth's Patent Press Company, Limited.	95, Old Ghusari Road	15 ditto ..	11,000	......	387 1 6	387 1 6	5th July "
4	W. H. Harton and Company	123, ditto ...	2 ditto .	600	......	......	... ..	.....
5	Ditto ditto ...	123, ditto ..	Portion of warehouses.	450	......	......	......	....
6	Messrs. Anderson Wright and Company.	28, Howrah Road ...	13 warehouses ..	8,250	206 4 0	288 12 0	495 0 0	12th May 1894.
7	Messrs. Burjorji Framji ...	4, Khetra Mitra's Lane	6 ditto ...	......	...	......	...	......
8	Messrs. Hawarth and Company.	54, Rosemary Lane ...	9 ditto ...	7,220	180 6 0	252 11 3	433 3 3	5th May 1894.
9	Howrah Mills Company, Limited.	451, Grand Trunk Road	7 ditto ...	8,895	222 5 0	311 5 3	533 10 3	12th " "
10	Ganges Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited.	449, ditto ...	2 ditto ..	2,677	66 14 9	93 11 3	160 10 0	12th " "
11	Sibpur Jute Manufacturing Company, Limited.	7½, Kawrapara Ghat Road.	2 ditto ...	3,300	82 8 0	115 8 0	198 0 0	22nd " "
12	Ditto ditto ...	31, Raj Narain Rai Chaudhri's Ghat Road.	2 ditto ...	2,400	60 0 0	......	60 0 0	18th Oct. "
13	Messrs. Ahmuty and Company.	38, Sualimar Road ...	2 ditto ...	1,000	25 0 0	35 0 0	60 0 0	8th May "
14	Subal Chandra Mallik ...	24, College Road ...	1 warehouse ...	180	4 8 0	......	4 8 0	29th Aug. "
15	Messrs. Bissendyal and Hurdyal, Agents for Salkia Pressing Company, Limited.	67, Old Ghusari Road	1 ditto ...	2,474	.....	86 9 0	86 9 0	22nd May "
16	Shyama Charan Kundu ..	14-3, Babudanga Lane	1 ditto ...	144	3 9 6	5 0 6	8 10 0	17th " "
17	Hari Charan, Lara Chand Khettri, and Rasik Lal Day.	15, Narkel Bagan Lane	8 warehouses ...	84	......	2 15 0	2 15 0	21st April "
18	Shyama Charan Kundu ...	185, Harraganj Road...	3 ditto ...	750	......	26 4 0	26 4 0	17th May "
19	Chintamani Day	1, Kuchil Sarkar's Lane.	4 ditto ..	300	......	......	......	......
20	East Indian Railway ...	25, Howrah Ghat Road	Portion of goods sheds.	1,200	61 8 0	42 0 0	103 8 0	28th June 1894.
21	Ditto ditto ...	29, Dobson's Road ...	Ditto ...	1,000	51 4 0	35 0 0	86 4 0	28th " "
22	Messrs. Marcus Koch .	123, Old Ghusari Road	Open ur land...	3,000	......	105 0 0	105 0 0	12th Dec. "
23	Howrah Mills Company, Limited.	Grand Trunk Road ...	Open land ...	360	......	.. ...	......	......
					1,465 13 3	2,128 1 9	3,593 15 0	

APPENDIX A—*concluded.*

Register number.	Name of owner or occupier or both.	Locality.	Number of warehouses.	Annual valuation.	Amount of arrear fees realized against additional demand for 1893-94.	Amount of fees realized for the year 1894-95.	Total amount of fees.	Date of payment.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
	Cotton.								
1	Ghusari Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	97, Old Ghusari Road...	1 warehouse ...	2,000	50 0 0	70 0 0	120 0 0	13th May 1894.	
2	The Ramdyal Cotton Mills,	158, Naskarpara Lane	1 ditto ...	2,280	50 0 0	79 12 0	129 12 9	28th April and 27th June 1894.	
3	Jumna Das, Brama Datta, owners, and Hurmuk Rai Fulchand, occupiers.	155, Old Ghusari Road	3 warehouses ...	2,000	50 0 0	70 0 0	120 0 0	15th May 1894.	
4	Hurnunda Rai Fulchand ..	156, ditto ...	3 ditto ...	2,000	.....	70 0 0	70 0 0	24th " "	
5	Bissendyal and Hardyal, owners, and Messrs. Ernsthausen and Company.	35, ditto ..	4 ditto ...	2,000	50 0 0	70 0 0	120 0 0	1st Oct. "	
6	Mohar Sing Chandhri, owner, Hurdyal Sureka, occupier.	34, ditto ...	2 ditto ...	420	......	14 11 3	14 11 3	24th May "	
7	Kailash Chandra Datta, Estate of Ganga Narain Chandra, owner, and Behari Lal Marwary, occupier.	169, ditto ...	4 ditto ...	600	......	21 0 0	21 0 0	29th " "	
8	Mohar Ali Aladin, owner, and Kailash Chandra Ghose, occupier.	22, ditto ...	......	300	... .	... ..	...	......	
9	Ganes Das Jairam	170, ditto ..	1 warehouse ...	670	16 12 0	23 15 3	40 11 3	23rd May 1894.	
10	Ditto	171, ditto ..	1 ditto ...	650	16 4 0	22 12 0	39 0 0	23rd " "	
11	Neharmul Bhaniram ..	13, ditto .	......	120	......	......	......	......	
12	Ditto	15, ditto .	......	360	.....	......	......	......	
13	Ditto	17, ditto ...	......	324	......	......	.. ...	......	
14	Ditto	20, ditto ...	...	360	... .	......	......	......	
15	Ditto	21, ditto ..	......	144	......	......	......	......	
16	Kuchil Chandra Sarkar ...	8-1, ditto ...	......	180	......	......	.. ...	.....	
17	Shayama Charan Kundu ...	2-1, ditto ...	1 warehouse ...	120	3 0 0	4 3 3	7 3 3	18th May 1894.	
18	Ditto	3, ditto ...	3 warehouses ...	440	11 0 0	15 6 3	26 6 3	18th " "	
19	Shadhuram Ramji Dass ..	182, ditto ...	... .	300	.. .	. ...	. . ..	......	
20	Shayama Charan Kundu ..	10, Gurgalia Lane ..	3 warehouses ...	300	7 8 0	10 8 0	18 0 0	18th May 1894.	
21	Rampratap Deraj, owner, and Bhagaban Das Agarwalla, occupier.	172, Old Ghusari Road	1 warehouse ...	300	7 8 0	10 8 0	18 0 0	23rd April "	
22	Bramamaye Debi and Akhaya Kumar Mukharji.	182, Haraganj Road ...	11 warehouses ...	2,300	......	80 8 0	80 8 0	19th May "	
23	Bhagaban Chandra Banerji and Ram Lal Banerji.	44, Howrah Road .	10 ditto ...	2,100	......	73 8 0	73 8 0	29th " "	
24	Sundari Bibi, owner, and Gujurmul, occupier.	27, Haraganj Road ...	1 warehouse ...	144	3 9 6	5 0 6	8 10 0	17th " "	
25	Messrs. Moran and Company.	42, Howrah Road ...	......	1,540	......	......	......	......	
26	Hurmuk Rai Fulchand ...	54, ditto ...	.. ...	500	......	... ..	......	......	
27	Ramsadai Ghose, owner, and Gujarmul, occupier.	164, Haraganj Road ...	1 warehouse ...	240	6 0 0	8 6 3	14 6 3	17th May 1894.	
28	Bissembhar Shaw, owner, and Hurdyal, occupier.	161, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	156	3 14 3	5 7 3	9 5 6	18th " "	
29	Jaigopal Pal, owner, and Gujarmul, occupier.	170, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	120	......	4 3 3	4 3 3	5th " "	
30	Ramsadai Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw, owners, and Hurdyal, occupier.	177, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	144	3 9 6	5 0 6	8 1 0	18th " "	
30a	Ramrik Pal, occupier ...	177, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	60	1 8 0	2 1 6	3 9 6	24th " "	
31	Ramsadai Ghose and Bissembhar Shaw, owners, and Brindaban Chandra, occupier.	177, ditto ..	.. ...	144	......	......	......	......	
32	Ramdas Sadkhan, owner, and Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupiers.	48, Howrah Road ...	3 warehouses ...	120	3 0 0	4 3 3	7 3 3	27th April 1894.	
33	Hurdyal Sureka, owner, and Mohan Lal and Kissen Lal, occupiers.	49, ditto ...	1 warehouse ...	240	6 0 0	8 6 3	14 6 3	27th " "	
34	Hardyal Sureka, owner, Kharakmul and Gujarmul, occupiers.	51, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	240	6 0 0	8 6 3	14 6 3	17th May "	
35	Radha Nath Banerji, owner, Kharakmul and Gujarmul, occupiers.	166, Haraganj Road ...	1 ditto ...	288	7 3 3	10 1 3	17 4 6	17th " "	
36	Bissembhar Shaw, owner, and Kunja Lal Marwari, occupier.	161, ditto ..	1 ditto ...	156	3 14 3	5 7 3	9 5 6	21st Sept. "	
37	Durga Marwari	184, Old Ghusari Road	2 warehouses ...	48	......	1 10 9	1 10 9	21st April "	
38	Nannuk Ram and Baldeb Das.	184, ditto ...	2 ditto ...	96	......	3 5 9	3 5 9	21st " "	
39	Hakum Chand Marwari	Haraganj Road ...	1 warehouse ...	72	......	2 8 3	2 8 3	24th May "	
40	Madhu Sudan Kundu, owner, and Behari Lal Marwari, occupier.	10, ditto ...	1 ditto ...	84	......	2 15 0	2 15 0	29th " "	
					306 10 9	714 0 0	1,020 10 9		

HRIDAI KRISHNA BANERJI,
License Clerk.

J. L. DUNBAR GARDENER,
General Supervisor, Assessor and License Officer.

The 6*th May* 1895.

APPENDIX B.

Statement of Fires which occurred within the Howrah Municipal limits during the year 1894-95.

Number.	Date.	Locality.	Duration of fire.	Approximate value of property destroyed.	REMARKS SHOWING NATURE OF DAMAGE, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	
1	15th May 1894 ...	Banstala Road, Sibpur	Time of outbreak of fire, 11-3 A.M., extinguished by the residents of the locality before the Fire-brigade arrived.	10	One straw hut, not insured.
2	24th October " ...	Banstala Ghât Road, Sibpur ...	1 hour and 30 minutes ...	300	One brick walled house with tiled roof, not insured.
3	22nd November " ...	Howrah Mills, Sibpur	3 days 2 hours and 45 minutes.	1,24,000	A large brick building containing 28,000 maunds of jute cuttings in bales, insured.
4	10th December " ...	Ghusari, Howrah	1 hour and 35 minutes ...	100	A pile of loose jute brought from the late fire at the Calcutta Hydraulic Press at Chitpur to be dried, insured.
5	18th January 1895 ...	East Indian Railway Station, Howrah.	1 hour and 15 minutes ...	12,000	A wooden building with iron roof used as a mail service Post Office and 5,000 empty mail bags, also a quantity of records and blank forms, not insured.
6	2nd February " ...	Dhobapara	1 hour and 30 minutes ...	40	Two golpata huts containing four rooms, not insured.
7	24th " " ...	Chew Bagan, Sibpur	2 hours	50	A golpata hut, a portion of which was burnt, not insured.
8	7th March " ...	Baje Sibpur, Sibpur	2 hours	100	Three straw huts, not insured.
9	9th " " ...	Peelkhana, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.	15 minutes	8	One small room in a straw hut, not insured.
10	10th " " ...	Sriharinapara, Sibpur	2 hours and 50 minutes ...	50	A straw hut, not insured.
11	21st " " ...	Nandi Bagan, Grand Trunk Road, Howrah.	4 hours	600	Six golpata huts, a large quantity of loose cotton, not insured.
12	21st " " ...	Khora Bagan, Sibpur, Howrah	Time of outbreak of fire, 2-20 P.M., extinguished by the residents of the locality before the Fire-brigade arrived.	50	One thatched hut, not insured.
13	22nd " " ...	Chew Bagan, Sibpur	1 hour and 5 minutes	40	One golpata hut, not insured.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th April 1895.

A. B. BARNARD,
Deputy Commissioner of Police.

Statement showing the Demand, Collection, Remission and Balances in Howrah on account of contribution for the Fire Briga during 1894-95.

DESCRIPTION.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			REMISSION.			BALANCES.			REMAR
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
a. Rate on warehouse under sections 10 and 24	2,435 9 9	4,545 5 6	6,980 15 3	2,057 12 0	4,001 13 0	6,059 9 0	46 12 9	242 7 0	289 3 9	331 1 0	301 1 6	632 2 6	
b. Rate on other godowns under section 25(1)*a* ...	No assessments were made under this section.												
c. Rate on bustees under section 25(1)*b*													
d. General rate under section 25(1)*c* ...													
Total ...	2,435 9 9	4,545 5 6	6,980 15 3	2,057 12 0	4,001 13 0	6,059 9 0	46 12 9	242 7 0	289 3 9	331 1 0	301 1 6	632 2 6	

E. A. PARSICK,
General Supervisor, Assessor and License Officer.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 28th October, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Sadar nil. Weather cooler. Rain still wanted. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—It is drizzling the whole of today (28th). Weather changeable. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice is selling at 17 and 15 seers per rupee at Sadar and Ghatal respectively.

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·27. Weather seasonable, but rainy in the latter part of the week. Prospect of *aman* paddy on high lands is not favourable. Steeping of jute not yet complete for want of water. Sowing of *rabi* crops going on. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	17	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Aman* suffering for want of rain; outturn estimated at eight annas. Indigo and *rabi* crops are being sown, but rain much wanted for those crops also in high lands. Sugarcane, *kalai* and mulberry are doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers a rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·22. Weather cooler. Harvesting of jute is over. Standing crops doing well; $\frac{1}{32}$nd of *aman* land in the Sadar subdivision and 22,000 acres in the Satkhira subdivision estimated to be still unplanted. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	17 to 21	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	22	2	
Satkhira	16	0	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall ·02. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No outbreak of cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cloudy and cool. Washing of jute still going on. Land under preparation for cold-weather crops. Prospects of *aman* good, but rain is wanted. Price of common rice from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall 1·07. Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects of *aman* paddy good. Sowing of *rabi* crops has commenced. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm in day, cool at night. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather dry and cold. Rain needed for *aman* crop and *rabi* sowings. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·02. Prospects of paddy fair. *Rabi* sowings in progress. Some more rain wanted. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 20 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain except a drizzle. Winter rice and *rabi* both suffering much. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers against an average of 14¾ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain at Motihari. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of *aghani* good, but rain is needed for the high lands. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Latter part of week cloudy. Rice suffering on high lands and will be considerably injured if no rain falls within a week. Rain also wanted for the *rabi* crops. Prices almost stationary.

Bhagalpur.—Weather cloudy, but no rain worth mentioning. Early cessation of rain has materially altered the prospect of winter rice. Paddy on high lands, where it cannot be irrigated, is drying for want of rain. Other crops doing well. Coarse rice sells at 18½ seers per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·01. *Rabi* sowings going on. Paddy on high lands drying up for want of rain. No cattle-disease.

Cuttack.—Rainfall ·82. Weather hot and cloudy. *Sarad* in ear and attaining maturity. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Prices of common rice—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	22	5	per rupee.
Jajpur	26	4	
Kendrapara	30	0	
Banki	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Sadar 3·10. Paddy on high lands considerably injured by the long continued drought. *Rabi* prospects greatly improved by recent rainfall Fodder ample. Common rice selling at 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain on the 27th and 28th instant throughout the greater part of the province, except in Bihar and parts of North and East Bengal. This rain will benefit the rice crop and will be good for the *rabi* sowings. In Bihar the absence of the "Hathia" or October rain has been detrimental to the prospects of the rice crop. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice is generally steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 29th October, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 20th to 26th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	20th	146·5	9·6	29·858	80·1	88·5	16·4	72·1	74·9	0·797	72·4	79	Variable and calm	38	Nil	Chiefly cl[…] △.
,,	21st	142·9	10·1	·866	79·9	88·7	15·7	73·0	73·0	·723	69·5	73	WNW and calm	48	,,	Chiefly cle[…] △.
,,	22nd	141·4	10·2	·885	77·3	86·7	18·0	68·7	71·2	·686	68·0	75	NNW and calm ...	28	,,	Chiefly cle[…] △.
,,	23rd	140·4	9·8	·858	77·6	87·2	18·2	69·0	72·3	·723	69·5	78	WSW, W by N and calm.	53	,,	Clear, △.
,,	24th	141·5	9·6	·849	77·8	86·7	18·0	68·7	71·6	·694	68·3	75	WSW and calm	33	,,	Clear, △.
,,	25th	140·4	8·7	·891	78·1	86·4	16·1	70·3	72·8	·735	70·0	78	SE by E, ESE and calm.	36	,,	Partially clou[…] △.
,,	26th	132·7	2·1	·939	76·6	82·9	11·7	71·2	72·6	·748	70·5	82	SE by E, SE and variable.	49	0·08	Chiefly cloudy, g, d, △.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·878
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·860
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	60·1
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	80·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	78·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	80·1
The extreme variation of temperature	20 0
The maximum temperature	88·7
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	77
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th October 1895	0·08
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	1·68
The total fall from 1st January to 26th October 1895	38·81
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·06

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermogra[…] and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All […] thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at […] Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four f[…] above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. […] formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; △, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 28th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province o

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure.					Wind.		Temperature.					
				Highest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M., barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·783	29·525	29·670	29·716	+·011	S31°W	70	94·2	76·2	91·3	79·6	85·5	+1·4
			Raniganj‡	29·566	29·243	29·419	29·702	+·001	S34°E	45	95·7	72·9	91·9	77·8	84·9	+1·
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·508	29·282	29·449	29·698	+·016	S63°E	22	94·1	75·6	91·4	78·1	84·8	+1·
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·740	29·461	29·620	29·716	+·014	N34°E	85	95·3	75·1	92·0	78·5	85·3	+2·
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·883	29·573	29·734	29·703	+·010	S72°W	303	92·7	76·0	89·8	81·0	85·5	+1·
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·859	29·596	29·740	29·713	+·015	S14°W	86	92·4	74·2	89·4	78·8	84·1	+1·
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·835	29·575	29·719	29·714	+·012	S6°E	108	95·3	73·2	92·0	78·2	85·1	+2·
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·828	29·567	29·704	29·720	+·013	S11°E	91	92·7	73·8	90·2	78·0	84·6	+1·
		Jessore	Jessore	29·841	29·601	29·712	29·722	+·007	S6°W	73	93·5	73·9	90·7	78·5	84·6	+0·
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·804	29·565	29·697	29·716	+·011	S34°E	104	92·1	74·1	89·6	78·9	84·2	+1·
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur*	29·772	29·530	29·651	29·728	+·011	S69°E	80	93·8	71·7	89·1	78·2	83·7	+0·
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·614	29·396	29·508	29·730	+·021	N69°E	60	93·4	73·1	88·6	76·1	82·3	+1·
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·087	22·899	22·987	—	−·013	S81°E	97	68·6	53·7	65·0	55·6	60·4	+0·
			Gnatong	19·388	19·234	19·323	—	—	S2°W	108	58·4	36·6	52·6	41·3	47·0	—
		Kuch Bihar	......													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·786	29·544	29·664	29·742	+·009	N89°E	60	93·8	71·2	88·7	77·6	83·2	+0·
		Bogra	Bogra	29·850	29·579	29·713	29·727	+·017	S38°E	64	93·2	73·7	88·7	78·3	83·5	+0·
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·829	29·582	29·730	29·720	+·007	S21°E	51	91·8	73·2	87·3	78·1	82·7	0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·850	29·608	29·760	29·733	+·015	S45°E	*127	93·1	74·2	88·6	80·1	84·1	+0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·823	29·579	29·729	29·739	+·006	S83°E	78	93·7	73·6	87·5	78·1	82·8	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·839	29·598	29·745	29·739	+·003	S38°E	89	90·8	73·9	88·1	79·2	83·7	+1
		Backergunge	Barisal*	29·867	29·640	29·779	29·737	+·022	S59°E	†47	93·3	74·9	89·5	79·1	84·3	+1
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·855	29·593	29·757	29·741	+·001	S59°E	75	93·3	72·8	88·8	76·5	82·7	+0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·844	29·591	29·754	29·741	+·007	S49°E	78	90·5	73·3	87·2	78·0	82·6	+1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·809	29·547	29·714	29·749	0	S78°E	97	91·2	74·1	87·5	76·3	81·9	+0
		South Lushai Hills	......													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·713	29·440	29·577	29·712	+·017	S7°W	93	93·0	73·2	90·3	78·8	84·6	-0
		Gaya	Gaya	29·514	29·266	29·302	29·721	+·034	S11°W	99	96·5	74·8	92·7	77·8	85·3	+0
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·525	29·257	29·398	29·703	+·015	S4°W	158	96·8	?	92·1	?	?	?
			Buxar	29·631	29·360	29·507	29·701	+·013	S37°E	94	94·0	71·3	91·1	77·5	84·3	+1
			Arrah	29·708	29·431	29·571	29·713	+·036	S23°W	70	94·9	74·5	92·1	78·1	85·1	+
		Saran	Chapra	29·707	29·436	29·577	29·712	+·035	S4°E	84	94·2	72·6	90·9	77·9	84·4	+
		Champaran	Motihari	29·667	29·395	29·537	29·719	+·020	N68°E	118	93·5	73·8	89·4	76·6	83·0	—
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·717	29·454	29·584	29·716	—	S77°E	68	93·2	75·2	90·1	77·9	84·0	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·715	29·470	29·596	29·716	+·011	S72°E	79	93·0	75·5	88·8	79·8	84·3	+
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·725	29·464	29·595	29·708	+·015	S34°E	76	94·2	76·1	90·8	78·6	84·7	+
		Purnea	Purnea	29·768	29·514	29·647	29·726	+·019	N75°E	79	94·2	75·2	89·9	78·3	84·1	+
		Malda	Malda§	?	?	?	?	?	S18°W	56	95·1	76·0	91·0	78·5	84·8	+
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·302	29·136	29·272	29·718	+·026	S8°E	110	93·5	73·8	90·1	76·8	83·4	+
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·788	29·556	29·678	29·701	+·018	N82°W	67	96·7	75·2	91·7	78·6	85·2	+
			False Point	29·864	29·608	29·744	29·707	+·021	S68°W	217	94·5	76·1	89·3	78·5	84·0	+
		Balasore	Balasore	29·824	29·560	29·718	29·720	+·034	S84°W	103	93·9	74·8	90·6	78·3	84·4	+
		Puri	Puri	29·850	29·633	29·750	29·714	—	N31°W	231	94·7	74·6	89·9	79·8	84·9	
			Gopalpur	29·847	29·636	29·747	29·708	—	N82°W	256	92·7	74·1	88·5	77·9	83·3	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·879	27·597	27·772	29·721	+·027	S72°W	174	89·7	70·3	87·1	72·3	79·9	+
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·744	27·423	27·640	29·704	+·019	N59°W	148	89·2	69·0	85·9	72·4	79·2	+
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·141	28·878	29·032	29·716	—	S12°W	93	95·8	68·8	92·1	76·1	84·1	
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·112	28·733	28·998	29·706	+·032	N67°W	28	94·9	72·0	91·7	76·5	84·1	+
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·594	29·379	29·484	29·776	+·008	S51°E	88	92·2	72·5	86·8	76·2	81·5	
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·785	29·530	29·678	29·748	+·006	N84°E	106	91·2	72·8	86·0	77·4	81·8	
		Cachar	Silchar	29·704	29·562	29·712	29·767	+·018	E	36	96·6	78·3	90·2	76·2	83·2	

engal for the month of September 1895.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District observations.										
					Rainfall.										
					Of month.					Since 16th May 1895.					
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rain-fall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
3	−3	5·5	−2·3	7·96	6·08	7·57	−1·40	8·25	11·03	33·12	42·57	−9·45	40·50	56·73	Burdwan.
5	—	4·2	—	7·00											
					8·60	10 75	−2·15	8·33	12·76	37·05	49·06	−12·01	51·32	61·60	Birbhum.
2	—	4·4	—	7·57	5·73	8·17	−2·44	7·75	12·00	38 79	47·54	−8·75	53·25	62·83	Bankura.
3	—	2·3	—	8·86	5·97	8·88	−2·91	9·00	11·66	33 51	47·48	−13·94	49·50	56·11	Midnapore.
					6·81	8·05	−1·24	11·33	11·94	32·71	45·70	−12·99	54·00	61·94	Hooghly.
					4·31	8·48	−4·17	10·50	12·00	29·10	46·15	−17·05	47·00	64·31	Howrah.
7	−3	7·6	+0·1	4·61	5·47	9·55	−4·08	6·50	12·50	34·02	48·02	−14·00	45·17	63 58	24-Parganas.
5	−2	5·0	−3·2	4·03	4·03	9·91	−5·88	10·00	13·40	33·32	49·59	−16·27	60·66	65·24	Calcutta.
1	—	6·1	—	2·90	4·32	8·59	−4 27	7·60	11·00	29·09	43·95	−14·86	51·80	58 00	Nadia.
8	+2	6·4	+0·9	9·86	8·16	10·40	−2·24	9·50	12·70	29·46	45·37	−15·91	50·50	59·67	Murshidabad.
8	+1	6·4	−2·0	4·68	4·65	8·58	−3·93	8·40	11·03	32·91	45·53	−12·62	55·20	60·10	Jessore.
					7·72	9·54	−1·82	7·33	12·54	38 89	50·92	−12·03	58·66	67 69	Khulna.
7	—	4·6	—	10·49	11·43	11 86	−0·43	9·60	11·87	41·39	49·13	−7·74	54·66	59·48	Rajshahi.
9	—	6·7	—	20·81	9·24	11·32	−2·08	10·60	11·51	46·54	52·90	−6·36	57 60	59·86	Dinajpur.
7	—	6·3	—	9·63	10·42	23·93	−13·51	12·00	15·35	111·46	110·39	+1·07	81·00	79·43	Jalpaiguri.
5	+3	8·8	+0·9	25·57	18·54	18·64	−0·10	16·25	16·54	125·28	116 54	+8·74	98·08	99·52	Darjeeling.
7	—	7·1	—	10·70											
					13·96	20·12	−6·16	11·00	14·67	103·73	101·94	+1·79	75·25	70·58	Kuch Bihar.
[illegible]	—	6·9	—	21·42	16·75	13·44	+3·31	13·25	11·84		67 89			64 71	Rangpur.
7	—	5·1	—	10·44	11·51	10·36	+1·15	10·25	11·83	45 66	52·02	−6·36	54·25	60·39	Bogra.
1	—	7·5	—	10·29	7·79	10·42	−2·63	8·50	12·08	36·48	47·84	−11·36	55 50	60·15	Pabna.
[illegible]	0	8·4	+1·2	5·22	8·23	10·17	−1·94	9·75	11·59	40·24	54·54	−14·30	69 50	64·37	Dacca.
[illegible]	—	6·4	—	10·10	11·66	13·04	−1·38	10·20	13·68	57·90	62·07	−4·77	65·30	64·94	Mymensingh.*
[illegible]	—	5·4	—	6·07	5·16	9 05	−3·89	8·00	11·26	38·47	49·65	−11·18	56·00	63 41	Faridpur.
[illegible]	—	6·6	—	4·99	8 60	12·12	−3·52	10·00	14·49	44·77	68·64	−23·87	73·00	78·53	Backergunge.
[illegible]	—	6·4	—	9·21	9·80	11·35	−1·55	9·75	13·71	49·70	61·85	−12·15	64·00	71·88	Tippera.
[illegible]	—	4·3	—	5·42	5·28	16·76	−11·48	13·00	15·28	74·46	96·55	−22·09	81 00	82·39	Noakhali.
[illegible]	+2	6·6	−0·5	15·90	13·24	14·32	−1·08	13·00	14·13	79·20	103·43	−24·23	71 00	78·73	Chittagong.
					9·06	12·72	−3·66	12·00	16·30	62·16	73·27	−11·11	80·00	85 80	South Lushai Hills.
[illegible]	−0	5·6	−1·4	7·46	5·28	7·04	−1·76	7·00	9·33	31·22	37 06	−2·84	44 00	44·51	Patna.
[illegible]	−3	4·1	−3·3	4·15	5·17	6·79	−1·62	6·50	8·79	32·08?	37·70	−5·62?	46 00?	44 26	Gaya.
[illegible]	—	4·2	—	5·26											Shahabad.
[illegible]	—	4·2	—	7·92	6·11	7·07	−0·96	5·60	9·76	37·15	36·01	+1·14	41·2)	45·60	
[illegible]	—	3·6	—	5·61											
[illegible]	—	4·0	—	7·68	8·26	7·45	+0·81	7·33	8·72	41·94	37·43	+4·51	49·32	43·69	Saran.
[illegible]	—	4·9	—	12·12	13·73	9 30	+4·43	11·00	8·76	54·97	42·28	+12·69	52·00	43 38	Champaran.
[illegible]	—	3·5	—	6·20	8·40	8·99	−0·59	9·00	8·96	44·59	39·21	+5·38	47·00	44 28	Muzaffarpur.
	−1	5·1	−0·8	7·98	8·28	9·25	−0·97	9·33	9·18	39·46	40·90	−1·44	50·33	45·63	Darbhanga.
					5·64	7·91	−2·27	7·67	10·10	34·84	39·22	−4·38	48·00	48 98	Monghyr.
	—	5·4	—	5·56	7·28	8·98	−1·70	7·50	10·41	39·38	41·70	−2 32	45·50	52 01	Bhagalpur.
	−2	6·2	−0·3	5·48	8·75	13·95	−5·20	10·00	11·84	59·09	60·77	−1·68	61·33	58 84	Purnea.
	—	4·2	—	4·20	3·61	11·05	−7·44	7·50	11·40	35·22	49·69	−14·47	51·50	57·02	Malda.
	—	4·9	—	9·43	5·23	10·21	−4·98	8·83	12·09	34·22	46·27	−12·05	53·16	59·44	Sonthal Parganas.
	+1	4·7	−1·9	6·80	8·78	9·63	−0·85	9·83	12·08	55·45	44·56	+10·89	52·65	55·28	Cuttack.
	−4	6·5	−0·6	2·01											
	—	3·3	—	6·64	7·31	11·10	−3·79	9·17	12·61	43·02	46·41	−3·39	52·68	56·97	Balasore.
	—	4·7	—	12·90	13·89	9·82	+4·07	13·00	13·25	60·74	44·02	+16 72	50·33	54·95	Puri.
	—	2·5	—	7·91											
	−5	6·1	−2·0	8·85	7·50	9·07	−1·57	8·00	12·88		45·86			62·56	Hazaribagh.
	—	2·5	—	6·02	8·35	9·44	−1·09	6·00	14·25	46·07	47·41	−1·34	54·00	66·68	Lohardaga.
	—	3·1	—	3·49	3·49	7·82	−4·33	2·00	11·05	26·57	39·03	−12·46	38·00	50·58	Palamau.
					6·08	7·69	−1·61	6·50	11·60	34·02	42·57	−8·55	55·00	59·61	Manbhum.
	—	4·0	—	4·34	4·34	8·32	−3·98	4·00	12·25	38·44	47·14	−8·70	49·00	61·62	Singhbhum.
	+4	8·5	+0·1	21·31											Sibsagar.
	−1	7·3	+0·6	26·44											Dhubri.
	+1	7·9	+0·3	13·33											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at station

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	0·12	...	1·65	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·90	0·
			Burdwan ...	...	0·28	...	...	0·43	0·24	0·35	...	...	0·50	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1·93	3·
			Katwa ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	0·62	0·11	...	...	...	1·25	0·14	..	0·24	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·
			Raniganj ...	1·03	0·21	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·08	...	0·06	...	0·18	...	...	...	.	0·88	3·06	0·
			Mankur ...	.	0·94	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	..	...	1·91	0·95	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·22	3·71	1·
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·32	0·80	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	0·02	1·96	0·33	0·15	0·54	...	...	..	...	2·30	0·
			Hetampur ...	0·05	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	0·20	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	3·91	0·
			Rampur Hât	2·95	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·20	2·51	0·25	..	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	1·
			Bolpur ...	0·21	0·47	...	...	...	0·11	0·23	...		0·06	0·94	0·12	0·48	...	...	...	...	0·74	1·38	1·
			Murari ...	0·49	0·40	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	2·02	0·92	0·42	0·52	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	1·83	1·
			Labpur ...	...	0·71	...	...	0·08	0·31	...	...	...	0·11	0·33	...	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	0·
		Bankura ..	Bankura ...	...	1·15	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·53	0·13	0·59	...	...	0·48	...	0·31	3·86	0·
			Vishnupur ...	.	1·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	1·81	0·
			Maliara ...	0·12	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	0·58	2·92	0·
			Khatra ...	0·97	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	...	0·05	0·05	...	0·18	...	0·14	1·65	0·
			Indas ...	0·53	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	0·10	...	..	...	...	...	..	1·02	0·
			Kotalpur ...	..	...	...	0·40	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·03	0·
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	1·24	...	0·18	...	..	...	0·12	1·15	1·22	0·
			Gangajalghati	0·45	1·07	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	1·06	3·82	0
			Raipur ...	0·54	0·78	...	...	0·35	0·33	...	...	...	0·12	0·32	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·42	0
			Sonamukhi ...	0·75	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	0·25	0·15	...	...	...	...	..	1·09	0
		Midnapore	Contai ...	...	...	...	..	0·44	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·13	...	...	.	...	...	1·07	1·16	0
			Tamluk ...	...	0·26	...	0·01	0·01	0·29	...	...	0·02	0·15	0·02	1·14	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·20	0·70	0
			Midnapore ...	...	0·36	...	1·26	0·15	0·29	...	...	0·36	0·07	0·03	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	1·20	0·51	2
			Ghatal ...	0·84	0·61	...	0·64	...	0·04	..	...	0·08	...	0·08	0·20	...	...	..	..	..	0·34	1·14	0
			Kukrahaty ...	..	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·0[illegible]	...	...	0·71	...	0·75	...	...	...	..	...	0·58	1·03	0
			Garhbeta ...	.	...	0·45	...	...	1·03	.	...	...	0·83	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	0·14	0·54	0
			Panskura ...	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·04	0·07	0·22	...	0·13	...	.	0·32	...	0·22	0·65	0
			Dantoon ...	...	0·10	...	0·15	0·10	0·03	..	...	...	0·75	0·28		...	...	...	..	...	0·12	2·06	0
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	0·67	...	0·31	...	...	0·04	0·06	...	0·06	0·41	0·59	0·49	0·06	...	...	0·30	...	1·94	0·67	0
			Hooghly ...	0·48	..	...	...	...	0·26	0·24	...	0·05	1·40	0·20	0·14	1·04	...	...	...	...	1·87	0·49	[illegible]
			Jahanabad ...	.	0·48	.	0·18	0·35	...	0·13	...	0·27	0·11	..	0·02		...	...	.	...	0·18	0·64	[illegible]
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·81	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·35	...	0·08	1·05	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·21	[illegible]
			Mohesreka ...	0·37	0·55	.	...	0·11	0·08	0·05	...	0·15	0·38	...	0·53	...	...	...	..	...	0·64	0·95	[illegible]
			Ulubaria ...	..	...	0·15	...	0·11	0·02	0·03	..	0·04	0·28	..	0·89	0·15	...	...		...	0·56	0·98	[illegible]
	Presidency.	24-Parganas .	Saugor Island	...	.	...	0·08	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·42	...	...	...	...	.	0·80	0·80	[illegible]
			Diamond Harbour.	..	0·21	...	...	0·14	..	...	...	...	0·42	0·64	0·86	...	...	...	...	0·32	..	1·00	[illegible]
			Canning Town	...	...	0·05	...	0·55	.	.	...	..	0·40	.	1·12	...	...	...	...	.	...	1·12	[illegible]
			Alipore (Observatory).	0·46	0·17	0·06	...	0·02	...	0·01	...	...	0·48	...	0·62	0·36	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·41	[illegible]
			Barrackpore...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	1·32	0·85	...	...	...	.	...	2·54	...	
			Dum-Dum ...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	
			Barasat ...	...	..	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	0·78	
			Basirhat ..	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	..	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	0·48	
		Nadia ..	Ranaghat ...	0·94	...	...	...	...	0·24	..	...	0·02	0·29	0·51	0·11	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·81	1·21	
			Krishnagar ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·35	..	...	0·08	0·13	0·68	0·07	..	0·04	..	...	..	0·08	0·81	
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·65	...	...	...	..	1·32	...	0·10	...	...	...	0·37	0·94	
			Meherpur ...	...	0·04	...	..	0·06	0·04	...	...	0·03	0·47	1·47	0·04	...	...	...	...	..	0·05	0·79	
			Kushtia ...	...	.	...	...	...	0·02	0·02	...	0·33	0·17	0·05	1·40	0·31	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·51	
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	..	0·86	...	...	0·52	0·14	...	...	...	0·20	0·37	0·07	...	.	...	...	...	..	1·03	
			Berhampore...	.	0·14	...	...	0·10	..	...	...	0·30	1·80	1·97	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·82	
			Lalbagh ...	0·30	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·00	2·50	2·26	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·23	0·64	
			Azimganj ...	0·85	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·30	0·95	
			Jangipur ...	0·28	0·27	...	..	0·07	...	...	...	0·49	0·70	0·03	1·05	...	.	...	..	...		1·49	
			Lalgola		...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·00	2·00	1·00	...	...	..	...	...	...	1·00	2·00	
			Akhriganj ...	0·56	...	...	...	...		...	0·10	0·33	1·10	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·79	1·71	
			Patkabari ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·60		
			Dumkal ...	1·62	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	0·33	0·67	1·40	0·50	...	..	...	...	.	0·25	0·53	
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	.	..	..	0·06	...	..	..	...	...	0·25	0·69	0·10	.	0·45	...	...	...	0·83	1·14	
			Jessore ...	[illegible]	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·30	...	...	0·31	0·14	...	0·46	0·43	...	...	0·07	0·35	1·73	
			Jhenidah ...	.	...	...	...	...	0·47	0·04	...	...	0·45	0·71	0·65	0·58	...	0·14	...	...	0·56	0·34	
			Magura ..	0·36	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	0·03	0·37	1·54	0·04	0·56	0·53	0·05	...	...	1·40	0·43	
			Bangaon ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·56	..	...	...	0·12	0·31	...	0·26	...	...		...	0·86	0·98	
		Khulna	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	0·77	...	...	0·77	...	...	0·53	0·06	..	.	...	...	..	.	..	3·70	
			Bagerhat ...	..	...	...	1·53	...	...	.	...	0·10	0·13	1·54	0·12	...	0·12	0·27	.		2·57	2·23	
			Khulna ..	.	...	..	0·15	...	0·22	...	0·09	...	.	0·81	...		0·03	...	..	.	2·51	2·36	
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	...		...	.	...	2·12	0·90	
			Rampal ...	..	...	..	0·05	...	0·10	0·77		0·43	1·82	1·15	0·07	...	..	..	0·44	..	1·00	3·00	
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·02	0·32	1·79	3·29	0·85	...	..	...	0·09	...	0·37	1·12	
			Nator ...	...		...	...	...	...	..	...	0·50	1·82	0·30	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·34	
			Naugaon ...	..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	1·26	2·30	2·59	0·30	...	.	...	...	.	...	0·75	
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·19	0·03	...	0·10	0·50	1·30	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·83	0·45	
			Manda ...													...	...	...	...	...	0·31	2·26	
		Dinajpur ..	Mahadebpur	1·57	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·35	1·07	0·07	1·66	0·15	...	.	...	...	...	0·75	
			Churamon ...	...	0·55	...	...	...		0·04	0·08	0·63	0·11	0·02	...	0·17	...	..	...	...	...	0·50	
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60		1·37	0·61	...	...	0·19	.	0·39	...	...		...	0·54	
			Dinajpur ...	0·46	...	...	...	...	2·65	0·17	1·99	2·93	0·11	3·37	2·13	1·96	..	0·43		...	...	0·37	
			Baloorghat ..	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·76	1·32	0·13	0·21	0·14	...	0·52		...	...	0·43	
			Thakurgaon...	...	...	...	..	...	0·97	0·86	0·92	4·46	1·34	...	0·24	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	0·23	
		Jalpaiguri ..	Jalpaiguri .	...	0·10	0·48	...	...	1·81	0·56	1·58	1·79	0·07	1·04	0·25	0·05	...	0·75	.	..	.	0·28	
			Alipore Duar	...	...	0·95	...	...	.	0·76	...	3·58	...	4·95	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	0·29	
			Falacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·61	0·42	2·02	0·45	1·25	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	0·35	
			Debiganj ...	...	0·33	...	...	...	0·70	0·49	1·98	1·84	1·17	1·99	0·05	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·42	
			Bhagalpur (Nagrakutta).	0·53	0·88	1·36	...	...	...	0·03	1·50	4·00	0·90	2·70	0·49	...	2·10	0·82	...	...	...	[illegible]	
		Darjeeling .	Buxa ...	0·97	...	0·05	1·26	..	0·06	1·47	1·38	3·65	0·52	5·71	0·26	0·56	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·68	
			Siliguri ...	0·55	.	0·01	...	...	0·08	...	1·13	1·70	0·35	4·80	0·38	0·02	1·50	0·81	...	...	...	0·54	
			Darjeeling ...	0·10	1·58	0·59	..	1·03	0·26	0·14	0·43	1·86	0·29	0·19	0·02	0·05	...	0·37	...	...	0·69	4·86	
			Kalimpong ...	0·16	0·55	...	0·51	0·27	...	0·20	0·51	1·21	0·21	0·85	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·06	3·28	
			Mungpoo ...	0·15	0·47	...	...	0·67	0·09	0·43	2·32	0·97	0·53	3·75	0·05	0·21	...	0·06	...	...	0·15	3·05	
			Kurseong ...	0·53	0·30	0·70	0·07	0·10	...	0·20	0·54	2·24	0·43	3·50	0·25	..	0·45	1·13	0·20	.	...	1·54	
			Pedong ...	0·13	0·60	0·01	...	0·09	0·08	0·17	?	1·19	0·25	0·06	0·04	0·06	...	0·53	0·03	2·76	0·23	2·79	
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·45	0·65	0·14	0·09	0·35	0·13	0·16	0·19	0·62	1·36	0·81	0·48	0·14	0·02	0·43	0·16	0·31	0·05	1·51	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·03	0·06	0·07	0·27	0·46	0·12	0·34	0·07	...	0·03	0·12	...	0·11	0·90	
		Kuch Bihar ..	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·05	1·25	6·92	3·61	3·00	0·59	0·55	0·03	0·02	0·49	...	...	...	0·11	
			Kuch Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·91	2·80	4·00	0·51	3·16	0·24	0·10	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·17	
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·19	2·18	3·85	...	...	0·32	0·09	0·04	0·28	0·04	...	...	0·09	
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	2·60	2·77	0·03	0·29	0·17	..	0·03	0·05	...	..	...	0·23	
			Fulbari ...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·57	5·00	2·24	0·56	1·50	0·50	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	...	...		...	...	...	0·24	0·50	1·09	2·29	0·07	0·55	0·02	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·63	
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·06	0·42	2·48	6·20	1·98	0·41	1·80	0·44	0·78	0·02	0·09	...	0·01	0·66	
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	1·00	0·65	0·43	0·24	...	..	...	...	...	...	4·00	
			Kurigaon .	.	...	...	...	...	...	2·00	4·00	3·74	0·75	0·35	0·15	0·05	1·40	...	...	...	...	0·42	
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	1·90	0·84	2·17	...	1·45	...	...	...	...	1·45	
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·09	2·83	1·95	6·28	0·55	1·42	1·86	...	0·53	0·10	...	...	...	0·56	
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	1·74	2·52	0·79	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	0·50	1·30	
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·92	3·96	0·03	0·12	0·45	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	0·54	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·25	3·55	3·60	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	..	...	...	0·61	...	...	0·83	2·31	0·52	2·48	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	1·0[illegible]	
			Bogra ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·59	0·05	0·00	2·80	0·58	0·98	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	0·5[illegible]	
			Panchbibi ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·15	0·28	...	2·00	3·10	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
								—	0·40	0·02	...	0·20	0·32	0·12	2·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·9[illegible]	
																					0·07	0·3[illegible]	

n Bengal in September 1895.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 30th Sept. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·15	4·40	6·64	1·65	32·17	39·28	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	10	12·40	7·98	8·07	3·20	34·37	43·10	Burdwan.			
0·09	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	9	11·15	3·98	8·30	1·25	30·06	42·91	Katwa.			
0·10	0·05	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	2·06	8	11·40	7·99	7·26	8·06	34·95	44·96	Raniganj.			
0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	10·17	?	3·71	31·33	?	*Mankur.*			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	10	13·00	7·68	10·41	2·30	41·70	49·39	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12·27	5·71	10·84	3·91	33·22	51·16	Hetampur.			
1·63	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·61	9	13·00	12·42	10·99	2·95	36·24	46·61	Rampur Hát.			
0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	6·46	?	1·38	32·33	?	*Bolpore.*			
0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	...	...	12	?	10·52	?	2·02	40·50	?	*Morari.*			
0·76	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	6·66	?	1·77		?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	9	12·55	7·57	7·98	3·86	40·74	46·29	Bankura ...	Bankura		
0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	6	12·18	3·77	9·10	1·81	38·89	47·90	Vishnupur.			
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	0·20	8	11·00	5·60	6·52	2·92	39·05	46·90	Maliara.			
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·22	...	...	8	12·27	5·96	9·09	1·65	36·41	50·14	Khatra.			
1·52	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	5·11	?	1·52	26·02	?	*Indas.*			
0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	7	?	3·25	?	0·62	24·37	?	*Kotalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	0·20	9	?	5·29	?	1·24	35·63	?	*Onda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	6	?	6·98	?	3·82	30·64	?	*Gangajalghati*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·50	...	...	11	?	5·60	?	1·42	36·84	?	*Raipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	7	?	4·13	?	1·99	26·01	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	1·19	7	13·05	4·54	11·27	1·19	36·32	51·51	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·17	9	9·26	3·55	8·32	1·14	29·37	45·56	Tamluk.			
2·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	10	12·05	9·18	7·17	2·69	41·23	43·00	Midnapore.			
0·01	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	10	12·29	6·61	8·77	1·14	27·23	49·85	Ghatal.			
0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	0·14	9	?	4·92	?	1·03		?	*Kukrahaty.*			
0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	0·81	9	?	5·73	?	1·03		?	*Garhbota.*			
0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	8	?	3·13	?	0·88	22·16	?	*Pauskura.*			
0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·60	11	?	5·49	?	2·06	36·52	?	*Dantoon.*			
0·40	...	0·14	0·01	...	...	...	2·40	...	...	11	11·74	8·30	7·96	2·40	33·06	44·83	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	12	11·45	7·79	7·15	1·87	31·49	42·80	Hooghly.			
0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	11	12·63	4·33	9·04	0·92	29·91	49·38	Jahanabad.			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·20	11	12·65	3·96	8·35	1·05	30·75	45·12	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	0·01	10	11·53	4·66	8·60	0·95	27·44	47·15	Mohesreka			
0·37	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	1·39	12	?	6·18	?	1·30	39·87	?	*Ulubaria*			
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·52	6	13·45	4·61	11·96	1·42	36·54	55·94	Saugor Island			
0·17	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	0·08	...	0·18	11	13·40	5·10	11·13	1·00	36·78	51·04	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.	Presidency.	
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·76	1·13	...	...	7	?	5·81	?	1·13	29·63	?	*Canning Town.*			
0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·74	...	0·30	10	13·40	4·03	9·91	0·74	33·32	49·50	Alipore (Observatory).			
0·99	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·32	...	...	5	11·15	8·02	7·47	2·54	33·40	44·45	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·84	...	...	4	13·10	3·99	8·86	1·84	35·05	46·13	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·10	2·05	7	12·35	5·85	9·04	2·05	27·30	41·08	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·43	...	0·15	6	11·55	5·28	8·84	2·43	35·04	40·11	Basirhat.			
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·08	8	10·30	4·89	6·95	1·21	30·12	42·04	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	0·13	6	10·25	2·90	7·90	0·81	25·94	44·63	Krishnagar.			
0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11·80	4·80	9·71	1·32	27·47	45·61	Chuadanga.			
0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	0·07	6	10·95	4·51	8·03	1·47	32·06	43·00	Meherpur.			
0·51	0·10	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	10	11·70	4·49	10·33	1·40	29·80	48·45	Kushtia.			
0·60	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	10	12·53	6·58	9·57	1·62	27·63	45·64	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
0·08	3·63	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·16	10	12·75	9·86	10·91	3·63	35·91	45·85	Berhampore.			
0·06	1·05	0·03	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	0·10	10	12·71	10·48	10·68	2·26	37·42	44·74	Lalbagh.			
0·15	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	0·37	9	13·39	7·22	9·70	1·40		45·18	Azimganj.			
0·90	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	9	12·11	7·23	10·78	1·95	27·89	45·07	Jangipur.			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	9	12·71	7·60	10·76	2·00	25·17	46·01	Lalgola.			
0·44	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·01	0·45	11	?	7·23	?	1·71	31·53	?	*Akhriganj.*			
...											?		?			?	*Patkabari.*			
0·21								...	2·12		10·23		8·19			43·59	Dumkal.			
0·20	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·89	3·60	7·31	1·14	33·05	41·95	Naraul ...	Jessore.		
0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	0·04	8	12·10	4·38	8·74	1·73	29·70	48·50	Jessore.			
0·50	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11·47	5·45	9·11	0·71	32·18	47·63	Jhenidah			
...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·08	5·85	8·72	1·54	31·55	44·45	Magura.			
0·18	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·51	...	0·08	9	10·00	3·80	9·08	0·98	35·00	46·02	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	6	12·50	7·15	8·88	3·70	39·70	41·11	Satkhira	Khulna.		
0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	...	...	11	12·53	9·76	10·01	2·37	43·54	54·6	Bagerhat.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	5	12·58	6·26	9·73	2·51	33·44	48·95	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·02	?	2·12	29·26	?	*Nikspur.*			
0·04	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·07	9	?	9·30	?	3·00	41·30	?	*Rampal.*			
0·57	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·67	10	12·15	10·61	11·27	3·29	31·38	47·7	Boalia ...	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
0·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·50	10	12·20	8·63	11·64	1·82	35·31	44·4	Nator			
0·16	...	0·11	...	0·06	...	...	...	6·10	...	9	11·25	15·04	12·63	6·10	48·47	59·2	*Naogaon.*			
0·30	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	0·33	11	?	7·28	?	2·50	38·18	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Manda.*			
0·16	...	0·18	...	...	0·29	...	...	1·58	...	11	11·42	9·58	11·31	1·75	40·37	52·76	Mahadebpur ...	Dinajpur.		
0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·08	0·53	8	11·91	4·52	12·68	1·04	44·37	50·10	Chiramon.			
...	...	...	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·86	0·24	10	11·43	6·08	10·61	1·37	47·30	53·63	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·21	0·15	14	12·40	18·63	11·14	2·60	62·61	58·0	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·66	0·42	10	10·38	7·41	10·84	2·66	38·05	40·84	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	9	?	10·04	?	4·46	74·13	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
0·03	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	0·15	1·25	0·07	12	15·35	10·42	23·93	1·81	111·46	110·35	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·65	...	7	?	11·46	?	4·95	116·94	?	*Alipore Duar.*			
...	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	0·15	0·93	...	10	?	7·82	?	2·02	74·0	?	*Falacotta.*			
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·77	0·21	13	?	10·65	?	1·99	76·34	?	*Debiganj.*			
...	1·16	...	0·20	...	0·93	...	0·48	2·60	...	17	?	21·95	?	4·00	130·55	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta).*			
0·20	1·58	0·10	...	0·08	0·96	0·01	0·84	2·65	0·01	17	19·30	23·03	31·48	5·71	194·11	179·91	Buxa ...	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	0·78	...	...	...	0·82	0·65	0·84	13	14·38	14·09	14·93	4·80	116·93	103·07	Siliguri.			
0·09	0·14	0·03	2·60	0·02	0·04	...	0·18	1·68	0·17	29	17·85	25·57	17·66	7·26	118·40	101·52	Darjeeling.			
0·13	0·07	...	0·54	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	15	14·63	10·54	10·48	3·28	63·27	80·72	Kalimpong.			
...	0·55	...	1·45	0·07	...	0·15	0·07	0·47	...	16	?	16·34	?	3·25	106·80	?	Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	3·07	...	2·00	...	...	0·24	0·60	19	?	19·85	?	3·50	147·27	?	*Kurseong*			
0·01	0·08	0·37	...	0·26	...	...	0·24	0·30	0·10	16	?	11·96	?	2·79	83·87	?	*Pedong* ...	British Bhutan		
0·71	...	...	0·13	0·09	0·05	...	0·08	0·15	0·13	21		10·70		1·51	93·57?		Gnatong.			
0·32	0·03	...	0·07	0·06	0·03	...	...	0·18	0·05	10		4·54		1·02	30·90		Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	1·39	2·61	0·26	13	13·27	23·26	18·55	6·92	113·20	89·03	Dinhatta ...	Kuch Bihar.		
0·02	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·95	0·03	14	14·94	14·06	22·78	4·00	109·53	111·63	Kuch Bihar.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·70	0·70	0·06	7	14·55	9·65	19·89	3·85	90·75	101·41	Mekliganj.			
0·02	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·50	1·71	0·17	10	13·91	8·86	19·29	2·77	101·37	105·67	Mathabhanga.			
...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·42	1·30	0·21	14	?	14·57	?	5·00	115·11	?	*Fulbari.*			
0·03	0·03	0·60	...	0·90	...	...	...	2·00	0·35	11	10·74	9·63	11·97	2·29		55·60	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*).	Rangpur.		
0·10	0·01	0·56	...	...	0·10	...	...	5·02	0·22	14	13·05	21·42	13·61	6·20	58·82	68·41	Rangpur.			
...								...			?		?			?	*Peerganj.*			
0·15	0·40	0·42	...	...	...	...	0·34	3·45	...	14	11·00	17·97	12·66	4·00	76·76	68·45	Kurigram.			
...	...	0·45	...	0·44	...	...	...	3·04	0·11	10	?	12·08	?	2·17	52·27	?	*Gobindganj.*			
0·08								1·33	0·30		12·57		16·52	0·28		79·04	Bagdogra. (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	1·46	...	8	?	9·12	?	2·52	48·77	?	*Ulipur.*			
...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·09	9	?	9·19	?	3·96	48·81	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·75	9	12·00	13·00	10·25	3·60	43·98	52·85	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	2·20	0·33	10	12·14	10·93	9·77	2·48	46·85	48·61	Nowkhilla.			
...	0·03	0·03	...	0·27	...	...	...	1·60	0·67	11	12·05	10·44	10·75	2·80	43·60	53·66	Bogra.			
0·15	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	11	11·14	11·65	10·68	2·50		50·94	Panchbibi.			
0·07	0·15	0·55	...	...	...	...	...		0·11	9	12·45	5·28	10·97	2·22	31·42	48·35	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·33	1·61	8	17·20	10·29	9·67	1·87	41·53	47·34	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Station[s]

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
EAST BENGAL	Dacca	Dacca ...	Munshiganj	0·06	0·03	...	...	...	0·18	0·15	0·04	2·42	0·12	1·57	0·03	...	...	1·31	...	...	2·25	0·34	1·3
			Dacca ...	...	...	..	...	0·22	0·41	...	0·07	1·62		1·78	0·49	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	1·16	...
			Narainganj	..	...	...	...	0·14	0·10	0·09	...	1·12	0·46	0·78	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	0·70	0·3
			Manikganj	0·02	...	...	...	0·10	0·39	...	..	2·25	0·35	2·33	1·99	0·15	...	0·10	...	...	0·45	1·01	0·0
			Joydebpur ...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·42	0·10	1·58	1·19	0·41	...	...	0·58	...	0·31	0·59	...
		Mymensingh...	Kishoreganj	...	0·16	...	...	1·23	...	1·01	...	4·81	...	4·75	2·35	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·07	...	2·41	2·81	0·05	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·41	0·19	...
			Mymensingh	0·14	0·01	...	...	...	0·25	0·08	0·33	2·57	1·31	[illegible]	1·01	0·23	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·29	0·0
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	1·25	[illegible]	1·45	0·48	0·16	...	...	...	...	0·75	...
			Netrokona ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·31	0·63	0·26	3·53	3·10	3·40	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·77	1·83	1·35	...	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·50	6·00	3·70	1·80	4·50	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·41	1·3
			Sherpur Town	0·05	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	0·18	1·40	2·30	0·54	0·65	...	0·46	0·09	..	...	..	0·68	0·7
			Dewanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·43	0·43	0·66	0·70	0·50	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	0·36	...	0·43	..	...	0·64	0·40	1·15	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·56	0·6
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	0·02	...	1·64	0·15	0·44	1·67	0·06	0·14	...	...	...	0·60	0·47	0·5
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·47	1·45	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·15	...
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·08	0·07	0·06	...	...	0·80	1·20	1·05	...	...	0·50	..	...	0·60	2·55	0·1
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	0·92	...	0·20	0·44	...	...	1·10	1·76	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	2·74	1·80	0·4
			Barisal ...	...	...	..	0·86	0·05	0·26	..	.	1·15	0·14	0·37	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·79	1·50	0·1
			Gournaddi ...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·57	0·65	0·04	0·21	0·37	2·43	0·65	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·88	0·64	0·5
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·10	...	0·22	0·88	0·12	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	0·02	1·04	0·6
			Doulatkhan ...	...	...	...	..	0·21	0·33	0·84	0·35	1·35	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·45	0·54	1·0
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	...	0·06	...	2·06	0·15	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	3·01	2·74	1·40	0·6
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	4·14	...	1·22	1·30	...	...	1·39	...	...	0·64	...	...
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	1·06	...	0·79	0·64	...	...	0·37	...	...	1·26	0·13	...
			Chandpur ...	0·07	0·05	...	0·29	...	0·73	0·55	0·07	3·69	...	2·06	0·32	0·03	...	...	...	...	1·40	0·38	0·4
			Brahmanbaria	0·26	0·14	...	0·02	...	...	0·02	1·00	2·45	0·21	1·38	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...	...
			Ramchandra-pur.	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·20	0·40	2·80	2·19	1·05	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	0·55	0·5
			Nasirnagar...	...	0·15	...	...	0·50	...	0·90	1·32	2·77	3·10	2·03	...	...	1·70	...	...	...	0·30	...	...
			Daudkandi ...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·35	0·20	...	2·90	0·33	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·10	0·1
			Kasba ...	...	0·12	...	0·16	...	...	...	0·20	1·30	...	0·72	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...
			Laksham ...								...	...	...	0·95	...	1·10	...	...	...	0·88	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	0·23	...	0·48	0·09	0·32	0·48	0·15	1·25	0·23	0·42	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·32	0·13	0·38	0·4
			Fenny ...	0·05	0·17	...	0·04	...	0·70	0·32	0·03	0·95	0·19	0·12	0·25	...	...	0·05	...	0·28	0·73	0·25	...
			Harishpur ...	...	0·13	...	0·14	...	2·62	0·30	0·71	3·65	1·87	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	0·96	0·22	0·38	...
			Ramganj ...	...	0·06	...	0·06	...	0·37	..	0·24	3·31	...	0·07	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·42	0·30	1·9
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	0·32	...	0·03	0·55	0·45	1·25	1·58	0·09	...	...	...	1·30	...	0·15	0·11	1·16	0·15	0·4
			Chittagong ...	...	0·15	...	...	0·10	0·10	0·38	7·08	1·76	0·50	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	0·56	1·07	...	...
			Kutubdia ...	...	1·45	...	...	0·34	0·27	0·45	0·61	0·77	0·10	...	...	...	0·64	0·03	3·20	0·45	0·30	0·06	0·3
			Satkanya ...	...	...	0·26	...	...	0·81	0·46	0·96	4·03	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·98	0·80	1·96	...	0·2
			Kodala ...	0·28	0·35	0·11	1·47	0·02	0·65	1·81	1·70	0·15	0·07	...	...	0·12	0·15	...	0·15	0·51	0·04	0·05	0·0
			Fenoa ...	...	...	0·25	0·65	0·05	0·03	2·00	2·50	0·20	...	..	...	2·80	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...
			Mirsarai ...	...	3·15	...	...	...	1·33	0·97	0·10	3·77	0·22	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·32	0·10	...
			Chandpur ...	0·20	0·10	...	0·15	0·12	0·02	1·28	2·88	0·08	...	0·02	...	2·07	0·02	0·17	0·30	2·52	0·03	0·07	...
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamati ..	0·02	0·48	..	...	0·07	0·41	0·02	2·19	1·95	0·22	...	...	...	0·24	0·06	...	...	0·56	0·03	0·0
			Bandarban ..	..	1·66	0·26	0·04	0·81	0·28	0·27	0·85	2·20	1·45	0·65	1·20	...	2·50	...	...	2·14	1·00	...	0·
			Demagiri ...	0·34	..	0·70	0·12	0·24	...	1·44	0·84	2·10	0·33	...	0·69	...	4·66	0·02	...	...	2·10	0·90	0·0
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ..	..	0·32	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·12	...	0·92	...	...	...	0·12	2·
			Dinapore ...	0·02	0·45	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	1·93	0·08	...	...	0·10	...	0·10	...	0·20	1·
			Bihar ...	0·10	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	0·33	1·
			Barh ...	..	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·
			Bickram ...	...	3·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·68	1·25	0·32	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	1·
			Hilsa ...	0·05	1·16	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·80	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1·
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	0·49	2·28	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·
			Gaya ...	0·20	1·52	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	0·29	1·
			Nawada ...	0·06	0·68	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·84	0·07	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·81	0·24	1·
			Jahanabad ...	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	...	1·55	0·18	0·14	...	0·50	...	...	...	0·47	0·
			Arwal ...	0·23	1·50	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·27	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·07	1·
			Daudnagar ...	1·02	1·07	0·06	...	...	..	...	...	0·05	...	0·03	0·44	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	2·
			Sherghati ..	0·23	4·73	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	1·
			Rajauli ..	0·90	2·70	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·05	..
			Pakri Barawan.	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	0·04	0·50	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·15	0·12	1·94	0·
		Shahabad ..	Buxar ...	0·05	1·08	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·02	...	...	...	0·03	2·
			Dehri ..	0·23	0·47	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·08	...	...	0·11	3·
			Bhabhua ...	0·39	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	0·04	0·38	...	...	4·
			Sasaram ...	0·47	0·37	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·47	...	...	0·21	4·
			Arrah ...	0·55	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	0·43	...	...	1·04	0·19	...	...	0·09	1·38	0·
			Mohanea ...	0·17	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·
			Khiri ...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·15	...	...	...	...	0·
			Ayeaon ...	...	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1·00	2·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·
			Ramagar ...	1·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	0·11	0·26	...	0·86	0·16	...	...	...	1·
			Koath ...	0·35	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·12	0·25	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	2·
			Sikroul ...	...	2·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·15	0·04	...	0·79	...	0·38	...	0·20	2·
			Bassawan ...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	0·87	...	...	...	4·
			Monaharpur	...	0·40	0·14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	...	...	0·50	...	...	0·15	2·
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ..	0·55	0·50	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·85	2·30	0·33	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	3·
			Siwan ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	...	0·31	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	3·
			Ekma ...	0·23	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·
			Chapra ..	0·84	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·17	0·29	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	0·20	1·
			Seereepur ...	0·40	1·50	...	...	0·30	...	0·80	...	1·60	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·50	3·
			Amnour .	...	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37	...	...	...	0·67	...	...	...	...	2·
			Basantpur ...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·94	2·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·
		Champaran ..	Motihari ...	0·19	3·19	0·17	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·14	0·78	0·67	0·33	...	...	1·12	1·08	0·29	...	0·12	2·
			Bettiah ...	0·23	1·49	1·08	0·01	..	...	0·01	0·53	0·01	4·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	...	...	2·
			Bagaha ...	...	0·77	...	...	0·05	0·29	...	...	0·35	1·35	0·21	0·68	...	...	...	...	1·64	...	...	2·
			Burhurwa ...	0·65	0·33	..	...	0·04	...	...	0·73	...	0·06	0·31	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·90	3·18	0·20	...	0·03	...	0·15	0·58	...	1·40	0·94	0·34	0·97	...	...	0·11	...	...	0·40	1·
			Muzaffarpur ...	0·88	2·50	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·75	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	1·
			Hajipur ...	...	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	1·22	0·05	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·14	2
			Paru ...	...	1·10	...	...	0·40	...	0·60	0·60	...	...	1·41	0·10	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	1·
			Mahua ...			...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0
			Sinhar ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·60	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	0·25	1
			Pupri ...	...	3·10	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·21	...	1·15	...	...	0·21	...	0·35	...	1
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·09	...	1·19	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·24	1
			Darbhanga ...	0·28	2·51	0·08	..	...	...	..	0·06	...	0·68	1·34	0·98	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	1
			Madhubani ...	0·01	2·75	0·35	...	...	0·25	0·04	0·06	0·19	2·50	1·40	1·74	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·30	1
			Bahera ...	1·65	4·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	0·22	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
			Rosera ...	4·15	0·47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	1
	Bhagal-pur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	0·04	0·70	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·03	1·10	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·21	0
			Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·29	0·02	...	...	...	1·15	...	...	0·38	1
			Jamui ...	0·21	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	1
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
			Jamalpur ...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	0·01	...	0·23	0·18	...	0·02	...	0·26	...	...	0·81	1
			Sheikpura .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Chakai Bamda	1·90	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	0·01	0·02	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·44	0
			Chupraon ...	0·24	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·15	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	2·18	
			Gidhour ...	1·14	0·21	...	...	0·06	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	0·41	...	0·29	...	...	...	0·25	0·47	1
			Khargpur ...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·25	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·53	0

Bengal in September 1895—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 30th September 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	0·03	11	12·61	10·24	12·24	2·42	40·33	62·83	Munshiganj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	EAST BENGAL.
0·08	...	...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	11·95	8·28	9·97	1·78	36·76	53·10	Dacca			
0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	0·05	10	11·13	5·19	10·35	1·12	30·70	57·04	Naraingan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	10	10·67	9·20	8·13	2·33	44·17	45·17	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	11·22	?	6·42	53·60	?	*Joydebpur.*			
...	...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	1·02	9	14·20	17·13	13·11	4·81	69·87	63·01	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	10·05	7·81	9·80	2·81	38·35	49·30	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·09	1·63	12	15·35	10·10	14·19	2·57	63·18	67·23	Mymensingh.			
0·15	...	0·32	0·34	0·30	...	...	0·14	2·91	0·36	14	13·80	9·77	14·06	1·45	47·97	59·00	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	8	15·00	13·48	14·04	3·53	70·11	71·80	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·04	...	5	?	6·07	?	1·83		?	*Subarnakhali.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	10	?	21·65	?	6·00	118·72	?	*Durgapur.*			
...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·85	11	?	9·32	?	2·30	66·34	?	*Sherepur Town*			
0·15	...	0·40	...	...	1·22	...	0·90	2·50	0·32	15	?	10·64	?	3·16	52·28	?	*Dewanganj.*			
0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	8	11·56	4·77	8·50	1·15		40·86	Madaripur ..	Faridpur.		
...	0·02	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·17	10	11·75	6·07	10·04	1·67	43·53	51·74	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·47	4·65	8·61	1·45		47·35	Goalundo.			
0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14·61	13·03	13·36	6·00	52·44	78·62	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
0·63	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	0·12	...	0·47	13	13·65	11·09	11·33	2·74	46·73	61·82	Pirojpur.			
0·11	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	9	14·85	5·43	11·68	1·50	37·35	50·20	Barisal.			
0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	2·08	13	?	10·24	?	2·43	49·02	?	*Gournaddi.*			
0·21	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	11	14·85	4·85	12·12	1·04	42·53	73·92	Bhola.			
0·11	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	6·09	?	1·35		?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	?	9·93	?	2·74	44·46	?	*Bauphal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·73	...	1·50	9	14·15	11·25	10·50	4·14	46·51	54·18	Agartola ...	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
0·03	...	0·37	...	...	...	...	2·75	...	0·61	10	13·50	8·20	11·40	2·75	48·84	69·50	Comilla ...	Tippera.		
0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	14·58	10·56	11·82	3·69	52·13	68·33	Chandpur.			
0·03	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	2·22	0·10	...	10	12·60	9·18	11·69	2·45	51·31	55·28	Brahmanbaria			
0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	11	?	10·05	?	2·80	40·50	?	*Ramchandrapur.*			
0·50	0·30	0·12	...	0·50	...	...	1·50	...	..	14	?	15·69	?	3·10	59·47	?	*Nasirnagar.*			
...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	10	?	7·95	?	2·90		?	*Daudkandi.*			
...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·90	.	...	9	?	4·06	?	1·30	37·50	?	*Kasba.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10				?		?			?	*Laksham.*			
0·05	0·07	0·18	..	0·07	...	0·06	0·04	..	...	13	15·85	5·42	17·80	1·25	74·18	97·71	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	0·29	0·17	...	0·03	...	0·09	0·44	...	...	13	14·71	5·13	15·71	0·95	74·72	95·36	Fenny.			
...	1·47	1·22	1·70	0·10	0·03	0·25	..	0·03	...	16	?	15·40	?	3·65	89·41	?	*Harishpur.*			
0·58	...	...	0·28	1·20	..	...	0·35	...	...	11	?	9·34	?	3·31	60·15	?	*Ramganj.*			
...	0·13	1·76	0·02	0·09	..	0·05	...	...	...	13	14·10	9·53	15·11	1·76	82·91	121·87	Cox's Bazar ...	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	...	1·68	2·36	0·15	...	...	0·05	13	14·15	16·94	13·52	7·08	75·45	84·96	Chittagong.			
...	0·26	0·31	0·08	0·03	0·15	0·45	..	...		16	?	10·28	?	3·29	82·93	?	*Kutubdia.*			
...	...	...	...	1·05	0·04		0·14	..	0·75	14	?	13·64	?	4·03	73·75	?	*Satkania.*			
0·07	0·15	...	1·08	1·10	3·75	.	0·09	1·14	0·15	18	?	15·21	?	3·75	63·28	?	*Kodala.*			
0·13	...	...	...	0·52	0·28	0·61	...	...	0·04	11	?	10·91	?	2·80	75·04	?	*Fenoa.*			
...	0·60	0·11	0·33	0·09	...	0·11	0·15	...	...	14	?	12·32	?	3·77	79·31	?	*Mirsarai.*			
0·12	0·12	...	1·00	...	0·75	0·23	0·46	0·05	0·12	18	?	13·43	?	2·83		?	*Chandpur.*			
...	0·22	...	...	0·28	.	1·47	0·19	0·59	.	12	10·30	9·06	12·72	2·19	62·16	73·27	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
0·03	0·04	...	...	1·14	0·65	2·85	..	0·16	0·48	18	?	20·78	?	2·55	73·16	?	*Bandarban* ...			
0·36	1·09	..	0·52	1·32	...	0·17	...	0·87	0·16	19		19·14	?	4·66	74·90	?	*Demagiri.*			
1·81	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·91	..	8	9·75	7·48	7·09	2·56	39·92	37·69	Patna.	Patna.	Patna.	BIHAR.
1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9·45	5·86	6·84	1·93	39·89	37·25	Dinapore.			
0·14	...	..	...	...	...	...	1·26	2·85	...	7	9·30	6·42	6·53	2·85	33·34	37·59	Bihar.			
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	5	8·80	1·38	7·70	0·65	23·76	35·73	Barh.			
0·82	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8	?	8·02	?	3·22	33·50	?	*Bickram.*			
0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	5·30	?	1·48	43·51	?	*Hilsa.*			
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·95	6·40	7·21	3·51	36·65	38·93	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	9·55	4·15	7·32	1·52	30·21	31·10	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·03	...	6	8·65	4·40	6·97	1·49	28·35	36·26	Nawada.			
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8·00	5·72	5·46	1·55	33·10	35·45	Jahanabad.			
0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	..	7	?	4·91	?	1·50	32·38	?	*Arwal.*			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	5·45	?	2·75	45·76	?	*Daudnagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	...	..	6	?	7·70	?	4·73	29·68	?	*Sherghati.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	6	?	5·26	?	2·70	67·85	?	*Rajauli.*			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·30	...	...	7	?	4·88	?	1·94	29·45	?	*Pakri Barawan.*			
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	2·85	4	9·20	7·92	7·19	2·85	45·63	34·09	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	0·07	...	6	10·38	5·26	7·67	3·40	36·22	37·52	Dehri.			
0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	4	9·65	5·22	6·67	4·05	36·27	36·54	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	6	9·75	6·64	6·94	4·85	32·39	35·97	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·03	8	9·80	6·52	6·87	1·38	37·51	35·92	Arrah.			
0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	5·98	?	4·75	47·39	?	*Mohaniah.*			
2·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	5	?	4·55	?	2·90		?	*Khiri.*			
1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	6	?	7·65	?	2·12		?	*Ageaon.*			
0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	5·78	?	1·67	32·12	?	*Ramagar.*			
0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	8	?	5·71	?	2·73	29·10	?	*Koath.*			
0·20	...	...	...		...	...	0·09	...	..	8	?	6·93	?	2·54	32·95	?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·14	...	2·55	6	?	8·36	?	4·35	40·69	?	*Bassawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	?	3·91	?	2·10	30·26	?	*Monaharpur.*			
1·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	7·75	9·41	6·94	3·07	47·73	37·30	Gopalganj ...	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	10·10	7·69	8·52	3·55	44·99	38·94	Siwan.			
3·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	?	6·74	?	3·05	33·95	.	Ekma.			
1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8·30	7·68	6·90	3·17	33·11	36·07	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	14·10	?	4·50	65·30	?	*Seereepur*			
1·56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	8·37	?	2·87	51·30	?	*Annour.*			
2·21	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	?	7·41	?	2·21		?	*Basantpur.*			
1·25	...	..	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	0·55	14	8·67	12·12	9·16	3·19	59·37	40·42	Motihari ...	Champaran.		
3·80	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8·84	15·33	9·44	4·25	50·53	44·12	Bettiah.			
9·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	17·14	?	9·50	60·00	?	*Bagaha.*			
2·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	7	?	7·47	?	2·65	40·87	?	*Burhurwa.*			
0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	13	8·32	10·82	9·76	3·18	57·98	39·48	Sitamarhi ...	Muzaffarpur.		
0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·05	8	9·20	7·40	9·97	2·56		41·03	Muzaffarpur			
1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9·37	6·87	7·23	2·00	35·84	37·10	Hajipur.			
1·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	?	7·77	?	1·84		?	*Paru.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Mahua.*			
0·60	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	3·00	9	?	8·80	?	8·00		?	*Shiuhar.*			
0·37	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	9	?	8·46	?	3·10		?	*Pupri.*			
0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8·95	4·51	8·01	1·29	28·13	39·24	Tajpur ...	Darbhanga.		
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9·37	7·08	9·58	2·51	34·64	41·98	Darbhanga.			
1·28	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	12	9·21	12·35	10·17	2·75	55·58	41·50	Madhubani.			
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	9·32	?	4·10	38·89	?	*Bahera.*			
0·31	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·17	...	7	?	7·63	?	4·15	39·91	?	*Rossra.*			
0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	8	9·80	5·33	7·27	1·60	32·41	35·98	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
0·07	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	1·34	1·25	...	7	10·85	5·82	9·01	1·25	40·61	42·24	Monghyr.			
0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·07	...	8	9·65	5·78	7·46	1·67	31·53	39·44	Jamui.			
0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	...	...	3	?	1·83	?	0·94	32·40	?	*Gogri.*			
0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	1·57	0·28	...	9	?	5·51	?	1·82	34·24	?	Jamalpur.			
0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	3	?	1·82	?	0·80	14·81	?	*Sheikpura.*			
0·19	...	...	...	..	...	0·01	0·26	0·13	...	9	?	6·28	?	1·90	37·22	?	*Chakai Ramda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	?	5·37	?	2·13	37·93	?	Chupraon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	...	9	?	4·82	?	1·14	27·06	?	Gidhor.			
0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...		?		?			?	Khargpur.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2
BIHAR—concld.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	0·59	1·57	...	...	...	0·16	...	0·66	...	1·36	0·24	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	4·
			Bongaon (Syfabad). ...	0·30	1·00	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	0·71	0·12	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	1·
			Supaul ...	1·15	3·64	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1·16	0·08	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·12	2·
			Protabganj ...	0·12	3·45	0·08	...	...	..	0·44	0·15	0·45	0·55	0·02	0·34	...	...	0·05	...	..	...	0·15	0·
			Bhagalpur ...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1·30	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·54	2·
			Banka ...	0·15	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1·21	0·
			Colgong ...	0·27	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·85	...	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·06	1·73	2·
			Bansil ...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·33	1·05	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	0·
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	1·10	...	...	...	0·88	0·16	...	2·70	0·58	0·09	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·
			Araria ...	0·03	0·62	...	...	...	2·21	0·10	...	4·55	1·40	0·10	0·20	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·28	0·14	0·02	1·18	0·54	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·
			Gondwara (Korah).								...	...	...	..	1·00	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
			Barsoe ...	...	0·11	...	...	...	0·24	...	0·36	0·54	...	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·
			Forbesganj ...	...	2·78	0·08	...	...	...	1·28	0·30	...	0·52	3·80	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·
			Kaliaganj ..	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·32	3·00	1·20	1·35	0·13	..	...	0·26	0·50	...	...	...	0·35	.
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·24	0·05	0·50	0·02	0·47	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·78	0·
			Chanchal ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·24	...	0·28	0·04	0·01	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·07	0·
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·40	0·35	0·82	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·35	0·
			Sibganj ...	0·07	0·64	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·05	1·59	0·28	0·06	0·04	..	...	...	0·49	...	0·19	1·22	1·
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·01	...	0·14	0·17	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	0·
			Godda ...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	.	0·35	0·30	0·23	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·87	0·
			Pakour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	1·94	0·69	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	1·63	1·
			Naya Dumka	1·81	1·02	...	...	0·10	...	..	...	0·29	0·45	0·25	0·27	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·
			Deoghur ...	0·03	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·05	0·19	0·38	..	...	...	...	...	0·28	1·46	1·
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	0·
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	1·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	2·40	5·
			Nanihat ...	0·82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·06	0·07	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·
			Assenboni ..	0·25	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·35	0·76	0·
			Katikund ..	1·62	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	1·62	0·02	0·10	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·20	2·02	0·
			Modhupur ..	0·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	0·64	0·27	0·05	...	...	...	0·12	...	..	2·31	0·
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·10	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	0·41	1·47	0·21	.
			Sarath ...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·34	0·11	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	0·
			Barkope ...																				
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·18	2·90	0·
			Mohespore ...	0·53	2·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·41	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·64	2·
			Barharwa ...	0·03	0·01	...	...	...	...	..	0·29	0·60	0·15	0·32	0·35	0·02	0·37	0·01	...	...	...	1·51	1·
			Sahibganj ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	1·
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	0·34	0·20	0·05	..	...	...	3·50	1·27	...	0·17	...	0·90	...	0·07	1·49	4·60	0·63	..
			Banki ...	...	2·40	0·02	0·05	0·15	0·16	...	0·17	0·39	...	0·39	0·12	...	...	0·41	..	0·03	1·05	1·61	0·
			Cuttack ...	...	0·02	...	0·06	0·78	0·06	0·02	...	...	...	0·17	0·72	...	...	0·17	0·06	0·69	3·65	1·25	0·
			False Point ...	...	...	...	0·07	0·07	...	.	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·32	0·
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	0·23	0·36	0·01	0·01	...	...	0·04	1·73	0·78	0·05	...	0·10	...	0·53	0·73	2·51	0·
			Jajpur ...	...	0·14	..	0·39	0·20	..	0·09	...	...	...	0·65	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	[illegible]	1·20	0·
			Dharmsala ...	...	..	0·32	0·02	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	2·13	0·06	.
			Salipore ...	...	0·96	...	0·30	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·20	...	..	...	...	...	1·75	3·85	1·
			Pal Lahara ...	0·25	...	0·12	...	0·08	...	.	0·05	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·83	0·31	0·26	0·35	2·93	0·
		Balasore ...	Akhyapada ...	...	0·05	...	0·25	0·22	...	..	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	0·12	1·92	0·
			Chandbali ...	...	0·58	..	0·26	0·10	..	...	...	...	0·56	0·05	0·41	...	...	0·08	...	...	0·52	2·90	.
			Bhadrak ...	...	0·07	.	.	2·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	.
			Soro ...	...	..	0·74	0·28	...	..	...	...	...	0·61	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	1·00	0·45	..
			Balasore ...	...	1·50	..	0·05	0·15	0·21	...	...	...	0·08	1·11	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	0·10	2·08	0·
			Jellasore ...	..	...	0·20	1·48	0·02	...	..	...	...	1·58	1·00	0·21	...	...	...	0·65	0·04	1·28	0·36	0·
			Baripada ...	...	...	0·96	0·19	...	...	.	...	0·35	...	1·16	...	...	..	...	...	0·67	1·69	0·78	0·
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	0·32	0·10	0·42	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	.	0·90	2·32	5·26	2·
			Khurda ...	0·61	..	0·10	0·34	...	...	...	2·00	...	1·40	1·10	0·52	...	0·05	.	0·03	2·65	4·00	0·14	..
			Bhanpur ...	0·86	0·31	0·20	0·04	1·31	0·18	0·04	...	...	0·20	0·48	1·64	0·17	.	0·85	...	0·73	2·90	2·00	0·
			Gop ...	...	...	...	0·20	0·20	.	...	0·10	...	0·20	...	...	0·20	0·30	...	...	2·65	2·30	1·00	..
			Satpara ...	0·28	...	0·30	0·06	0·30	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	0·25	3·48	2·69	1·
			Pipli ...	...	...	0·13	0·15	0·35	0·07	0·06	...	...	...	4·10	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·04	2·33	2·40	0·
			Nayagarh ...	0·05	...	...	0·35	0·77	0·16	0·20	...	0·43	0·23	0·40	0·41	...	...	0·43	0·35	...	0·11	3·00	0·
			Ranpur ...	...	0·09	...	0·10	0·59	0·19	0·09	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·16	...	...	0·38	0·86	1·05	6·06	0·
			Kurmala ...	...	.	0·12	0·50	1·25	...	0·05	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	0·50	...	0·30	8·10	5·10	.
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (Giridih).	0·90	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·02	0·49	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	2·36	1·
			Hazaribagh ...	1·22	0·49	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98	3·
			Semtagurah ...	...	0·9	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	.
			Mahudi Hills	...	2·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	2·70	.
			Jhoomrah Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	3·90	3·30	.
			Barhi ...	...	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	0·14	1·91	1·
			Chatra ..	...	0·93	0·32	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·30	..	...	...	...	...	...	1·11	3·
			Karagdeha ...	1·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	
			Ramgar ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·10	0·
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·35	3·13	..	..	...	...	.	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	3·
			Ranchi ...	0·48	0·28	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·45	0·
			Silli ...	0·80	...	...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·60	4·10	0·
			Palkot ...	.	4·50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·
			Tamar ...	0·60	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·35	1·
			Champur ...	1·57	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·80	1·
			Sirguja ...	0·50	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·78	.
			Jashpur ...	0·52	1·00	...	..	0·15	0·04	...	0·45	2·12	...	0·22	0·16	0·06	...	...	...	...	0·45	1·02	0·
			Gangpur ...	0·74	...	...	0·15	...	0·09	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·52	0·10	...	.
		Palamau ...	Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	0·03	0·19	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	3·
			Balumath ...	0·43	2·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·32	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1·15	4·
			Husainabad...	0·05	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·
			Garhwah ...	0·69	0·10	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	4·
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0·40	...	0·37	0·08	0·08	..	...	...	...	0·02	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	2·25	0·
			Gobindpur ...	...	0·37	...	...	...	0·06	..	...	0·10	0·60	1·12	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·73	0·
			Raghunathpur.	...	0·43	...	...	...	0·22	...	...	...	...	0·76	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	1·10	0·
			Barrabhum ...	...	0·83	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	2·70	1·
			Jhalda ...	0·07	..	...	...	0·02	0·10	...	...	...	0·34	1·06	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	4·97	0·
			Chas ...	0·30	0·09	...	...	...	0·50	.	...	...	0·50	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	0·24	3·46	0·
			Pandra ...	...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	0·15	3·70	1·
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	0·03	0·29	...	0·01	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	2·98	0·
			Chakradharpur.	...	..	...	...	0·70	0·38	..	...	...	0·20	1·63	0·23	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	2·43	0·
			Ghatsila ...	0·30	0·45	...	...	0·35	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·
			Baharagura	...	1·28	...	0·48	...	0·12	..	...	0·21	...	0·54	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·83	1·02	0·
			Gailkura ...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·80	0·19	...	...	0·30	...	0·25	...	...	0·30	...	...	0·35	1·75	..
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	3·10	.
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	2·
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	0·03	...	0·15	0·56	0·19	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·53	1·05	..
			Anandpur ...	...	...	...	0·55	0·50	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	1·80	...	1·32	1·
			Talcher ...	...	2·18	0·27	..	0·19	0·08	...	..	...	0·12	0·51	0·00	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·11	0·85	0·
			Narsingpur ...	...	0·40	0·71	0·02	0·03	0·40	...	0·83	..	...	1·00	...	...	0·82	0·65	...	...	6·10	0·90	..
			Angul ...	0·08	...	...	...	0·16	0·04	...	...	0·03	...	...	0·18	...	...	0·20	...	...	0·80	1·12	..
			Dhenkanal ...	...	0·40	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	1·32	...	...	...	1·34	0·41	0·
			Bispara ...	0·22	0·15	...	0·12	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	2·15	...	...	3·50	0·20	0·
			Kunjabangar	...	...	...	0·12	0·50	0·08	...	...	...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·82	..
			Baramba ...	...	...	...	1·21	0·74	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	0·98	2·81	0·

n Bengal in September 1895—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th May 1895 to 30th September 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th May to 30th September.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	10	10·20	9·51	10·30	4·25	46·57	44·53	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concld.*
1·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	6·59	?	1·90	41·14	?	Bangaon. (*Sufabad*).			
1·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10·37	9·68	9·77	3·64	42·54	44·54	Supaul.			
1·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	?	9·27	?	3·45	51·42	?	*Protabganj.*			
0·49	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	0·46	...	6	9·65	5·56	7·00	2·44	37·91	38·21	Bhagalpur.			
0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·86	...	8	11·40	4·37	8·23	1·21	30·45	39·48	Banka.			
2·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	6	?	10·24	?	2·85	46·89	?	*Colgong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...		8	?	3·65	?	1·05		?	Bansil.			
0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·04	0·21	11	12·42	9·24	14·08	2·70	65·50	66·07	Kishanganj ...	Purnea ...		
1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	11	11·53	11·54	13·76	4·55	70·95	59·52	Araria.			
1·20	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	8	11·58	5·48	14·02	1·20	40·82	56·74	Purnea.			
2·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				?		?			?	*Gondwara* (*Korah*).			
0·81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·70	..	8	?	5·71	?	2·70		?	*Barsoe.*			
1·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·08	9	?	12·88	?	3·80	64·12	?	*Forbesganj.*			
..	...	...	1·25	..	...	...	...	0·80	...	11	?	9·46	?	3·00	75·64	?	*Kaliaganj.*			
0·12	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1·45	..	8	11·80	4·20	11·50	1·45	35·71	46·49	Malda	Malda ..		
0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·32	7	11·00	3·01	10·60	0·67	34·71	52·87	Chanchal.			
-0·50	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	0·40	0·45	11	?	4·97	?	0·82	31·58	?	*Gajol.*			
0·09	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	0·35	0·05	9	?	6·45	?	1·59	27·37	?	*Sibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·08	8	10·68	2·57	12·24	0·72	25·03	48·34	Rajmahal .	Sonthal Parganas		
0·46	...	0·26	▪	...	...	0·16	...	0·15	...	11	11·17	4·18	9·53	0·87	26·20	41·12	Gedda.			
1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	7	14·00	8·32	12·75	1·94	44·68	50·40	Pakour.			
0·13	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	0·10	...	0·02	13	13·00	9·43	10·63	2·10	37·63	48·42	Naya Dumka			
0·15	...	...	...	...	...	0·54	..	0·58	...	9	12·55	4·88	8·73	1·46	29·60	44·79	Deoghur.			
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	5	11·12	3·90	7·36	2·86	44·10	44·16	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		4	?	10·28	?	5·50		?	*Balbadda.*			
0·30	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	...	0·21	...	7	?	6·03	?	2·50		?	*Nanihat.*			
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	?	2·62	?	1·35		?	*Assenboni.*			
0·21	..	...	...	...	...	..	0·03	...	...	9	?	7·36	?	2·02		?	*Katikund.*			
0·01	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	6	?	4·41	?	2·31	36·79	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	2·91	?	1·47	34·70	?	*Sarwan.*			
0·02	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	7	?	3·72	?	2·10		?	*Sarath.*			
											?		?			?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	3	?	4·44	?	2·90		?	*Bhagaya.*			
1·26	...	...	0·11	...	...	...		...	.	8	?	9·91	?	2·43		?	Moheshpur.			
0·23	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·04	11	?	7·00	?	1·83	36·65	?	*Barharwar.*			
1·10	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	0·11	7	?	5·36	?	1·76	39·53	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·58	0·10	...	3·19	13	10·53	18·10	8·50	4·60	60·42	38·20	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	0·36	...	0·08	..	...	0·34	0·74	.	...	14	12·50	8·71	8·84	2·46	50·01	43·09	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	8	12·80	8·20	10·07	3·65	61·61	48·83	Cuttack.			
...	0·04	...	...	...	..	0·14	..	.	0·53	4	12·86	2·01	11·15	1·32	45·82	50·28	False Point.			
...	...	...	0·24	...	...	0·11	0·17	...	0·02	11	11·63	7·67	9·37	2·51	57·46	45·05	Kendrapara.			
.	..	...	1·33	...	...	...	2·45	...	..	9	12·17	7·42	9·87	2·45	57·46	46·05	Jajpur.			
...	...	0·48	...	..	0·31	...	..	...	2·44	7	?	6·57	?	2·44	55·70	?	*Dharmsala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	.	0·24	0·25	..	..	9	?	9·55	?	3·85	55·35	?	*Salipore.*			
0·31	0·05	...	..	0·12	0·09	...	..	0·30	0·22	13	?	6·51	?	2·93		?	Pal Lahara.			
...	..	...	1·61	...	...	...	0·80	...	..	7	?	5·98	?	1·92	53·36	?	*Akhyapada* ...	Balasore.		
...	...	.	.	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	7	12·71	5·51	11·19	2·90	41·24	44·28	Chandbali.			
0·55	...	...	...	...	.	0·06	0·02	..	...	4	12·10	4·55	10·65	2·16	46·74	45·31	Bhadrak			
...	0·25	0·08	..	...	0·05	...	...	0·15	2·75	9	12·76	6·70	11·24	2·75	37·12	41·37	Soro.			
0·46	0·25	...	...	..	...	...	...	0·72	2·70	11	13·70	9·92	11·91	2·70	52·57	49·66	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40	..	0·07	1·35	12	11·18	9·30	10·48	1·88	41·60	46·11	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·45	.	0·30	0·42	12	13·18	7·84	11·11	1·69	38·83	48·69	Barripada			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·51	0·30	...	...	10	13·35	12·00	10·02	5·26	61·83	39·09	Puri ...	Puri ...		
0·22	...	...	.	...	...	0·80	...	...	0·05	12	13·95	14·01	10·37	2·05	61·84	47·19	Khurda.			
1·06	0·35	...	...	0·04	.	0·35	0·06	...	0·03	17	12·45	14·75	9·06	2·90	58·53	40·81	Banpur.			
	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·10	...	...	4·50	12	?	12·25	?	4·50		?	*Gop.*			
0·80	...	...	...	..	...	...		...		10	?	10·66	?	3·48	40·96	?	*Satpara.*			
0·90	0·24	...	0·03	0·05	...	0·44	0·07	0·03	..	11	?	11·81	?	4·10	65·04	?	*Pipli*			
...	...	...	0·01	.	...	0·21	0·50	...	...	14	?	8·58	?	3·90	62·61	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	..	...	...	0·33	...	0·80	0·24	...	0·03	12	?	11·19	?	6·06	63·97	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	0·36	...	...	0·39	..	0·38	11	?	13·03	?	5·10	56·65	?	Kurmala.			
0·02	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	...	..	7	13·40	6·10	8·82	2·36	32·87	43·41	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh .	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·12	0·25	0·06	9	12·25	8·85	8·59	3·10	38·43	43·60	Hazaribagh.			
0·45	0·35	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·20	0·80	0·30		13·00		8·17			41·09	Semtagurah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...		...				11·75		8·92			45·01	Mahudi Hills			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·30	1·00	6	14·00	10·10	10·92	3·00	46·60	56·15	Jhoomrah Hill			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	5	?	5·30	?	1·91	34·68	?	*Barhi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		0·43	7	?	7·09	?	3·71	41·45	?	*Chatra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·54	...	5	?	6·00	?	2·04	38·11	?	*Karagdeha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	4	?	4·20	?	3·10	41·97	?	*Ramgar.*			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	2·09	6	14·00	10·95	9·70	3·13	50·63	47·02	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	..		...	..	.	6	14·50	5·74	9·17	3·45	42·10	47·80	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	0·25	...	8	?	8·32	?	4·10		?	*Silli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	?	8·31	?	4·50	62·41	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	5·00	?	2·35		?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	4	?	6·62	?	2·80	29·09	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·70	..	...	6		3·19	7·09	0·78	51·98		Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·15	...	11		6·54	9·38	2·12	40·84		Jashpur.			
...	...	..	...	...	...	..	0·05	...	..	6		2·56	7·94	0·74	53·58		Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	0·01	2	11·05	3·49	7·82	3·08	26·57	39·03	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	7	?	8·87	?	4·36	46·20	?	*Balumat.*			
...	...	...	...	...	..	..		...	...	1	?	4·05	?	4·00	37·46	?	*Husainabad.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	5	?	5·82	?	4·61	37·18	?	*Garwah.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	...	...	7	12·20	5·68	8·13	2·25	33·20	44·85	Purulia ...	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	.	..	...	.	.	6	11·00	6·47	7·25	3·73	34·81	40·30	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	1·75	6	?	4·74	?	1·75	24·07	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	6	?	6·21	?	2·70	33·32	?	*Barrabhum.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·33	...	...	7	?	7·74	?	4·97	43·82	?	*Jhalda*			
0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	.	8	?	5·88	?	3·46	28·90	?	*Chas.*			
0·06	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	..	0·09	7	?	7·16	?	3·70	48·44	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	0·05	...	...	4	12·25	4·34	8·32	2·98	38·44	47·14	Chaibassa	Singhbhum.		
...	...	...	...	.	...	...	0·03	...	0·01	7	?	5·77	?	2·48	38·21	?	*Chakradharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	7	?	5·00	?	1·80	48·69	?	*Ghatsila.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	10	?	5·42	?	1·28	39·13	?	*Baharagura.*			
.	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	-	...	8	?	4·80	?	1·75		?	*Gailkura.*			
0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	...	...	5	?	4·30	?	3·10	50·46	?	*Kalikapur.*			
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	3·50	?	2·10	48·12	?	*Monoharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	.	0·13	0·51	...	...	0·13	8	?	3·31	?	1·05	29·64		Keonjhar ...	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
0·28	...	...	...	...		...	...	0·50	1·00	10	?	8·73	?	1·80	42·20		Anandpur.			
0·18	...	...	...	...	0·25	1·09	...	...	...	10	?	6·02	8·30	2·18	38·34		Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·25	10	?	12·31	4·98	6·10	50·17		Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	0·30	7	?	3·68	8·76	0·30	39·33		Angul.			
0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	?	5·05	9·98	1·34	44·43		Dhenkanal.			
0·42	...	...	...	0·60	...	0·05	...	...	...	11	?	8·51	8·89	3·50	64·70		Bispara.			
0·30	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·78	0·70	...	...	7	?	8·40	12·26	4·82	52·83		Kunjabangar.			
...	...	...	0·74	...	...	1·10	1·34	...	...	10	?	10·28	?	2·81	46·67	.	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1895.

WEATHER during September was characterised by an absence of rainfall in all districts, and as this was accompanied by comparatively cloudless skies, temperature was considerably higher than usual, especially by day. The nights on an average for the whole month were warmer than usual, but not to such an extent as the days, excess in mean maximum temperature being nearly three times as great as that in the mean night readings.

A peculiarity in the rainfall distribution during August, indicating the weakness of the monsoon current, was the limited extent of country over which rain, when heavy and general, fell. The heavy rain referred to above, is what is caused by the cyclonic storms beginning over the Bay and moving across the province. This want of generality in the rainfall was even more marked during September than in August, on the two occasions when cyclonic storms occurred, that is, in the first week and about the middle of the third week. A third disturbance was developing in the south of the Bay at the end of the month, and ultimately caused stormy weather in the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal, but as that was after the beginning of October, an account of it will be given later.

The cyclonic storm at the beginning of the month moved in a westerly direction across the Bay and passed over the Circars. The changes, however, which followed led to a strong inrush of moist winds into the north-east of the Bay, over East Bengal, and gave rise to very heavy rain in Assam and North Bengal. As indicating the irregular distribution of the rainfall during that period when general rain might have been expected over the whole province, I quote figures given in the report for the week ending on the 14th September. The mean rainfall for that week in North Bengal was 6·9, and in East Bengal 4·83 inches, each being about double the normal fall. For the same period the fall in Chota Nagpur was half an inch, less than a quarter of the normal fall; and in Orissa 1·45 inches, rather more than half the normal.

On the second occasion of disturbed weather between the 18th and 20th, when a cyclonic storm crossed the north-west angle of the Bay, passed over part of Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal, and caused very strong winds in Bihar, very little rain fell in the eastern part of the province. The average rainfall in Orissa and Chota Nagpur for the week ending on the 21st was more than 4 inches, about double the normal, and in North Bengal it was just half the normal.

During September a very large proportion of the rainfall is caused by these cyclonic storms, and the scanty rainfall of the present year in this month is due to the fact that monsoon weather accompanying the two storms was not general over the province. At such times the rainfall should be in large excess, because during the breaks of fine weather, when practically no rain falls, there is an accumulating deficiency to be made up when storms occur.

One important feature of the storms of the present monsoon season has been the very quick recovery, so that the monsoon weather which followed the storms was of but short duration. In the case of the first storm of the month, a very rapid rise of pressure obtained in the north-west of the Bay, and the distribution over the area, including the Bay and the province of Bengal, underwent a complete change almost within a few hours. From being low in the Circars on the 6th, pressure changed, so that lowest readings were along the foot of the Himalayas on the 7th—an arrangement which remained for several days and led to the heavy rain in North Bengal and Assam. The peculiarity was even more marked after the second storm. On the 20th the centre of the depression was in the North-West Provinces, so that pressure within the province of Bengal was lowest in Bihar. Gradients were very steep from east to west, and the strong winds referred to above were then general in the west of Bihar. On the 21st pressure was unusually uniform, not only over Bengal, but also over the Bay, and instead of being strong and easterly in Bihar, winds were light and westerly.

When the rapid recovery was occurring in both cases, a double change was in action. Along with the rapid rise of pressure over the area chiefly affected by the storm, a fall was general in the east or north-east where pressure at that time was highest.

Had the changes in the rear of the storm been slower and the period of recovery more protracted, there would in all probability have been more general rainfall, because in that case the moist current would have had time to spread over the whole province.

The first disturbance had begun to develop before the end of August, but at the beginning of September it was still but slight. Pressure gradients were becoming steeper in the south of the Bay, and a fairly regular cyclonic circulation of winds obtained in the north and centre of the Bay. The changes during the first few days were very irregular, and the reports received from the coast stations gave little indication of what was happening where pressure was lowest. The depression while in the east of the Bay was diffused and shallow, but as it was moving in a westerly direction, there was some likelihood of its developing into a more serious disturbance before it reached the opposite coast. There was a rapid rise of pressure in Bengal on the 2nd, and a brisk rise over the north of the Bay, after which the differences from normal readings varied from excess of ·07 inch in Bihar and North Bengal to defect of ·1 inch in the south-east of the Bay. The rise continued with moderate rapidity

almost all round the coast on the 3rd, and readings were practically normal. The changes near the centre of the disturbance must have been large, as it continued to move steadily towards the west, and on the 5th was near the part of the coast between Coconada and Vizagapatam. The centre crossed the coast near Coconada on the afternoon of the 5th, and the storm was felt with considerable severity between Vizagapatam and Masulipatam. The lowest reported barometric reading was 29·28 inches at Coconada at 2 P.M., and the highest wind velocity 40 miles an hour. After the centre passed the coast, a rapid rise of pressure set in, and by 8 A.M. on the 6th the distribution in that part of the Bay was nearly normal. The stormy weather quickly moderated, but the after-effects of the disturbance were felt for some days in strong south-westerly winds in the north-west of the Bay and moderately strong winds in Bengal.

In consequence of the changes of pressure which followed, and which have already been referred to, the area of lowest pressure was soon transferred to the foot of the Himalayas, and the heavy rainfall began in North Bengal and Assam. Sibsagar reported 4 inches on the 7th, Dhubri 8 inches on the 8th, and a number of places more than 6 inches on the 9th. After that it was neither so general nor so heavy, but showers became more common in the west of the province, being caused by thunderstorms. Only scattered showers, usually light, fell from the 10th to the 17th, during which time a depression was slowly forming in the south of the Bay and moving towards the north.

The depression was very feeble till the 17th, when a change which had been going on in the south of the Bay for two or three days became more noticeable. This was a steepening of the gradients, not owing to a fall of pressure near the centre of the disturbance, but to a rise in the south. The change seemed to come from the extreme south of the Bay, and was accompanied by a strong advance of monsoon winds and very heavy rainfall probably over the wide sea area between the Tenasserim and Madras coasts, as Tavoy reported 5 and Cuddalore 3 inches of rain on the 15th. There was, consequently, a shallow diffused low-pressure area over the north of the Bay, while from the south was coming a strong advance of monsoon winds, due to some cause other than the depression. The slow to moderate fall of pressure went on over the north of the Bay on the 16th and 17th; and the slow northerly movement of the depression continued. But about this time, the two actions appeared to combine, the steep gradients having closed up towards the north. The disturbance concentrated chiefly owing to the rapid rise of pressure over an area extending from the south of Burma to the extreme north of the province, and the energy conveyed to it by the inrush of monsoon winds from the south caused a deepening at the centre which was most apparent after the depression was over the land.

On the 18th the centre was in the north-west angle of the Bay, about equally distant from False Point and Saugor Island, and before 8 A.M. of the 19th it had crossed the coast line between Saugor Island and Balasore, probably at no great distance from the latter station. Owing to the quick development of the disturbance on the 18th and the steep gradients over the whole Bay, weather became stormy in the north-west angle. It also changed quickly over the province. From being fine with only occasional showers, cloudy-rainy weather became general. As the storm moved over Chota Nagpur there was a rapid fall of pressure, and the depression deepened near the centre. Strong easterly winds prevailed in all districts except Orissa, and there was no loss of strength on the following day, as a gale of wind blew in Bihar after the area of lowest pressure had passed into the North-Western Provinces. The strongest winds recorded this season were at some of the extreme western stations of Bihar, and the highest average velocity for 24 hours was 42 miles an hour at Dehri.

From the 18th to the 20th rainy weather prevailed, the heaviest falls being in the western districts and at Darjeeling, where 12 inches fell in two days. The recovery was unusually quick. A rapid rise of pressure in the west on the 21st and a slow fall in the east gave a distribution of great uniformity over the whole area. The skies cleared and rainfall became light and scattered at all stations.

From the 21st to the end of the month fine settled weather prevailed over the province with only a few scattered showers. For the week ending on the 28th the average rainfall varied from a fifth of an inch in Chota Nagpur to ·9 inch in East Bengal.

During the last few days of the month a low-pressure area formed in the south of the Bay, and appeared, up till the 29th, to be moving towards the Madras coast. It began to show signs of intensifying on the 29th, when a rapid rise of pressure in Burma caused steeper gradients in the east of the Bay. That stormy weather was following the depression was shown by the wind velocity at Diamond Island increasing to an average of 26 miles an hour on that day, the highest recorded there during the present monsoon season. The depression was probably deepening near the centre, and the rapid rise in Burma was the indication that it had begun to move to the west. The direction of motion of the storm changed on the 30th more to the north, and the centre ultimately passed close to False Point and Saugor Island, and probably over Barisal and Comilla. Very stormy weather was experienced especially in East Bengal, where the barometer fell below 29 inches.

Pressure.—As weather was fine and settled during a larger proportion of the month than usual, pressure changes have as a rule been unimportant. Very large changes occurred during the two disturbances at the beginning and soon after the middle of the month, and the rise especially which followed the movement of the depressions was very rapid. The uniform distribution which precedes that characteristic of the cold-weather season was well

marked during the last week, and though interrupted for a few days by the storm at the end of September and the beginning of October, it was soon afterwards restored. The mean distribution for the whole month is considerably more uniform than usual, and readings are above the normal at all stations. The greatest excess is ·03 inch in the western districts from which it diminishes towards the north-east, being less than ·1 inch in Assam.

Temperature.—In consequence of the sky being less cloudy than is usual in September, temperature has been high, especially during the day. Notwithstanding the cool weather which was caused by the disturbances, the mean maximum temperature is much above the normal, and the nights also are somewhat warmer, except in Assam and at Mymensingh and Sirajganj. Excess in maximum temperature varies from a few tenths of a degree in the east of the province to 3° at Chaibassa and Balasore. Excess in mean minimum temperature is generally about 1°. For the large divisions mean excess varies from a little less than 1° in East Bengal, North Bengal, and Bihar to nearly 2° in Chota Nagpur.

Rainfall.—The storm in the early part of the month caused a strong burst of monsoon winds over the east of the Bay, East Bengal, Assam, and North Bengal, and the second one in the middle of the month gave moderately heavy rain in all districts, except East and North Bengal. On this second occasion the falls were heavy in Orissa and Chota Nagpur and moderately heavy in Bihar. At other times the rainfall was almost always scattered and light and much below the normal. The average rainfall for the month is below the normal in all the larger divisions. South-West Bengal received 6·08 inches, or 67 per cent. of the normal; East Bengal, Bihar, and Chota Nagpur from 75 to 78 per cent. of the normal, and North Bengal and Orissa about 90 per cent. The average falls vary from 6·08 inches in South-West Bengal to 12 inches in North Bengal.

In Assam, Silchar received 13·33, Sibsagar 21·31, and Dhubri 26·44 inches.

The actual falls have again been somewhat irregular owing to the scattered rain which fell during a great part of the month. Falls of more than 10 inches have been general in the south of Orissa, and over a strip of country extending up the eastern side of the province and along the foot of the hills, including Chittagong, the eastern half of the Sunderbans, Dacca, Mymensingh, the northern half of North Bengal, and the extreme north of Bihar. Elsewhere the falls are generally between 5 and 10 inches, but a considerable number of stations scattered over all these districts have received 4 inches and a few only 3.

These falls have been above the normal in the south of Orissa, at a few scattered stations in East Bengal, and in some of the northern districts, such as part of Kuch Bihar, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran, but over almost the whole province they are in defect by variable amounts. The defect is most uniform in the centre and south, and is largest in part of North Bengal, where the greatest irregularity occurs. The difference from the normal in that division varies from excess of nearly 8 inches at Darjeeling, Rangpur, and Dinajpur to defect of more than 10 inches at Jalpaiguri, Mickliganj, and Mathabhanga. The only other part where defect was more than 10 inches was Noakhali. Defect of between 5 and 10 inches occurred in part of Purnea, Malda, Birbhum, Bankura, Midnapore, Nadia, 24-Parganas, and Balasore.

The comparison of the actual rainfall of the various large divisions of the province during the month is most accurately shown in the form of a percentage. The figures representing the rainfall for the month calculated in this way are included in the following table under the heading of September. This table really gives a condensed summary of the rainfall statistics of the present year up to date for each meteorological division, the first nine columns giving the actual average falls in each division for each month expressed as a percentage of the normal, while the tenth column gives the actual rainfall of the first nine months as a percentage of the normal rainfall for that period :—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Actual rainfall of first nine months of 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	44	9	29	111	86	82	67	67	67	71
North Bengal ...	27	5	49	129	91	43	165	87	89	92
East Bengal ...	11	1	38	140	133	47	81	90	75	80
Bihar ...	71	88	34	129	70	72	120	102	77	94
Orissa ...	49	101	29	194	46	212	79	116	90	112
Chota Nagpur ...	66	52	71	418	70	109	98	67	78	89

The following table contains full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of September in all districts of the province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due allowance or weight being made for the area which each station represents. This gives a more accurate average than the arithmetical means given in the weekly and monthly meteorological tables. The first column gives the normal or actual average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past fifteen years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the weighted actual rainfalls of the month at the reporting stations in each district; the third column expresses the ratio of the actual district fall of the past month to the normal rainfall as a percentage, and the fourth

column states as a percentage how much the district rainfall for the month varied from the normal:—

Percentage Table for September 1895.

Division.	District.	Normal district rainfall for September.	Actual district rainfall for September 1895.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	7·87	6·88	87	− 13
	Birbhum	9·16	10·78	118	+ 18
	Bankura	8·53	6·17	72	− 28
	Midnapore	8·85	7·59	86	− 14
	Hooghly	8·43	6·67	79	− 21
	Howrah	8 61	4·38	51	− 49
	24-Parganas	9·60	5·48	57	− 43
	Calcutta	9·91	4·03	41	− 59
	Nadia	8·52	4·25	50	− 50
	Murshidabad	9·77	8·26	85	− 15
	Jessore	8 43	4·61	55	− 45
	Khulna	9·33	7·72	83	− 17
North Bengal	Rajshahi	11·26	9·68	86	− 14
	Dinajpur	11·17	9·24	83	− 17
	Jalpaiguri	23·93	10·42	43	− 57
	Darjeeling	17 66	25·59	145	+ 45
	Kuch Bihar	21·95	14·53	66	− 34
	Rangpur	13·00	17·17	132	+ 32
	Bogra	10·70	11·27	105	+ 5
	Pabna	10·27	7·79	76	− 24
East Bengal	Dacca	10·05	8 01	80	− 20
	Mymensingh	12·94	11·18	86	− 14
	Faridpur	8·68	5 24	60	− 40
	Backergunge	11·36	8·97	79	− 21
	Tippera	11·58	9·05	78	− 22
	Noakhali	16·26	5 36	33	− 67
	Chittagong	14·07	14·47	103	+ 3
	South Lushai Hills	12·72	9·06	71	− 29
Bihar	Patna	7·20	5·53	77	− 23
	Gaya	6·90	4·97	72	− 28
	Shahabad	7·29	6·11	84	− 16
	Saran	7·68	8·12	106	+ 6
	Champaran	9·05	13·95	154	+ 54
	Muzaffarpur	8·27	8·42	102	+ 2
	Darbhanga	9·25	8·96	97	− 3
	Monghyr	7·75	5·71	74	− 26
	Bhagalpur	8 87	6·85	77	− 23
	Purnea	13 53	8 31	61	− 39
	Malda	10·52	3·60	34	− 66
	Sonthal Parganas	8·06	5·72	71	− 29
Orissa	Cuttack	9·53	9·14	96	− 4
	Balasore	11·28	6·97	62	− 38
	Puri	9·98	13·11	134	+ 34
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	8·10	7·22	89	− 11
	Lohardaga	9·44	10·55	112	+ 12
	Palamau	7·82	3·19	45	− 55
	Manbhum	7·68	5·84	76	− 24
	Singhbhum	8·38	4 34	52	− 48

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of September 1895:—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th May 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	95·7	72·9	91·0	78·8	84·9	+1·5	6·08	9·04	−2·96	8·43	11 94	−3·51	33·25	46 53
North Bengal	93·8	71·2	88·7	77·9	83·3	+0·8	11 97	13·42	−1·45	10·78	12·27	−1·40	60·93	64·21
East Bengal	93·7	72 8	88·2	78·2	83 2	+0·8	9·05	12·08	−3·03	9·76	13·46	−3·70	52·97	67 03
Bihar	96·8	71·3*	90·7	78·1*	84·3*	+0·9*	6·80	8·84	−2·04	7·90	10·05	−2·15	39·39	42 79
Orissa	96·7	74·1	90·0	78·6	84·4	+1·4	9·22	10·25	−1·03	10 20	12 52	−2·32	51·38	45·13
Chota Nagpur	95·8†	68·8†	89 2†	74·5†	81·8†	+1·9†	6·80	8·71	−1·91	6 46	12·67	−6 21	37 68	45·03
Assam	96·6	72·5	87·7	76·6	82·2	−0·2								

* Dehree not included. † Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 29th October 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Beng[al]

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily tem-[perature]
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·852	29·901	+·007	NWly & Calm	33	91·2	20th Oct.	67·2	25th Oct.	90·2	69·7	80
			Raniganj ...	29·621	29·911	+·009	Calm	12	92·7	20th ,,	67·0	22 & 25 ,,	91·8	68·9	80
		Birbhum	.. ...												
		Bankura	Bankura ..	29·638	29·888	+·016	Calm	13	92·1	21st ,,	66·7	23rd ,,	91·2	69·5	80
		Midnapore	Midnapore ..	29·803	29·902	+·003	Calm	16	92·3	21st ,,	67·2	24th ,,	90·7	69·6	80
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·915	29·884	·002	Nly	131	89·4	26th ,,	69·5	23rd ,,	87·5	72·6	8
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·923	29·890	0	Calm	41	88·9	22nd ,,	68·7	24 & 24 ,,	87·5	70·5	7
		Nadia	Krishnagar...	29·902	29·898	+·023	S	54	92·8	20th ,,	64·2	25th ,,	91·7	66·7	7
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·880	29·897	−·001	Variable	40	90·2	25th ,,	67·2	25th ,,	88·9	69·7	7
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·915	29·895	+·003	Calm	36	90·5	20th ,,	64·0	25th ,,	89·4	67·4	7
		Khulna	... ..												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·875	29·895	+·012	Calm	44†	88·1	20 & 21 ,,	67·1	24 & 25 ,,	87·1	69·4	7
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ..	29·817	29·897	·001	NEly	26	87·3	20 & 21 ,,	67·3	22nd ,,	86·6	69·2	7
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·664	29·915	0·01	Calm	35	84·1	20, 21, 25 & 26 Oct.	65·0	22nd ,,	84·0	66·9	7
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	3·015	—	−·016	Variable	97	57·6	23 & 24 ,,	43·8	22nd ,,	56·3	45·6	5
			Gnatong ..	13·254		—	NWly	125	43·4	20th ,,	22·1	24th ,,	40·6	28·5	3
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur .	29·827	29·9 8	·005	Calm	21	85·8	20, 21, 24, 26 Oct.	66·7	22nd ,,	85·2	69·4	7
		Bogra	Bogra ..	29·873	29·887	+·021	Calm	21	88·7	20th ,,	66·7	24th ,,	87·3	68·7	7
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·892	29·892	·015	Calm	8	87·3	20 & 24 ,,	65·8	24th ,,	85·9	68·9	7
East Bengal.	Dacca ..	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·916	29·891	+·009	SEly	47	88·6	20th ,,	71·7	21 & 23 ,,	87·0	72·5	7
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·886	29·897	+·004	Ely	32	86·7	20th ,,	67·6	22nd ,,	85·6	69·3	
		Faridpur	Faridpur .	29·908	29·902	+·008	Calm	23	88·8	20th ,,	67·9	24 & 25 ,,	86·7	69·8	
		Backergunge	Barisal .	29·926	29·884	+·013	Calm	36	90·5	20th ,,	65·4	23rd ,,	88·8	71·5	
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla ...	29·910	29·894	+·001	Calm	17	87·4	20th ,,	65·8	25th ,,	86·5	67·4	
		Noakhali	Noakhali ..	29·898	29·888	+·002	ENE	29†	86·5	20th ,,	66·0	23—25 ,,	84·6	67·8	
		Chittagong	Chittagong .	29·851	29·888	−·002	NNE & NE	53	86·7	20 & 26 ,,	66·1	23 & 24 ,,	86·1	67·2	
		South Lushai Hills ...	... ..												
Bihar.	Patna ..	Patna	Bankipore .	29·759	29·898	−·011	W	60	99·5	24th ,,	68·2	23rd ,,	88·5	70·1	
		Gaya	Gaya	29·576	29·914	+·007	Calm	47	92·1	20 & 25 ,,	65·7	25th ,,	91·3	69·5	
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·5.4	29·9.5	−·002	SW	86	92·3	25th ,,	?	?	90·4	?	
			Buxar ...	29·700	29·903	·008	WSW	41	92·5	20th ,,	66·[illegible]	20th ,,	89·6	68·9	
			Arrah .	29·755	29·901	+·002	SSW	21	92·4	24th ,,	66·0	20th ,,	89·4	68·9	
		Saran	Chapra ..	29·751	29·8[illegible]	·002	Wly	73	91·3	24th ,,	65·6	24th ,,	88·9	68·6	
		Champaran	Motihari ..	29·767	29·895	+·002	ENE	71	88·0	20th ,,	59·8	24th ,,	85·1	64·3	
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·765	29·90[illegible]	.	Calm	22	87·7	24th ,,	64·3	24th ,,	85·7	67·3	
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga .	29·765	29·887	−·020	Variable	29	86·4	24th ,,	68·0	24th ,,	85·5	70·1	
	Bhagalpur..	Monghyr	...												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur ...	29·765	29·881	·014	Variable	41	90·2	20th ,,	64·1	25th ,,	89·1	67·7	
		Purnea ..	Purnea* ...	29·814	29·8.6	·001	Ely	43	88·2	20, 21 ,,	65·3	24th ,,	87·4	67·6	
		Malda*	Malda ...	?	?	.	Calm	49	88·1	25th ,,	64·0	24 & 25 ,,	87·9	67·0	
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·453	29·910	+·016	NW	30	90·0	24th ,,	65·9	22—25 ,,	88·6	67·9	
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ..	29·852	29·876	−·014	Calm		92·2	20—22 ,,	72·2	24 & 25 ,,	91·1	73·6	
			False Point...	29·919	29·882	·002	Nly	122	90·0	22nd ,,	69·6	24th ,,	89·4	73·0	
		Balasore	Balasore .	29·869	29·902	+·012	NNW	44	90·4	20—22 ,,	66·8	24th ,,	89·7	68·8	
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·918	29·881		NE	257	91·7	21st ,,	75·1	25th ,,	90·5	76·4	
			Gopalpur ...	29·909	29·870	—	NNW	168	89·2	21—23 ,,	71·1	21st ,,	88·8	72·0	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh .	27·918	29·913	+·003	Variable	152	87·2	20th ,,	63·3	22nd ,,	85·4	65·8	
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·802	29·836	−·001	WNW	79	85·7	21st ,,	61·5	23rd ,,	84·4	61·4	
		Palamau	Daltonganj .	?	?	—	S	35	9·15	24th ,,	58·0	25th ,,	90·2	64·2	
		Manbhum	.. ...												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·189	29·921	+·024	Variable	13	90·5	21st ,,	64·5	25th ,,	90·5	67·5	
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar ...	29·635	29·935	−·012	Calm		84·8	20th ,,	64·0	23rd ,,	82·7	65·7	
		Goalpara	Dhubri ...	29·840	29·913	−·007	NNE	74	85·1	21, 24 & 26. ,,	68·8	22nd ,,	84·2	70·1	
		Cachar	Silchar ...	29·861	29·919	+·022	Calm		89·5	26th ,,	64·3	24 & 25 ,,	87·9	66·7	

* Mean of 4 days. | † Mean of 6 days.

... are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period fo[r]

the week ending Saturday, the 26th of October 1895.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.
−0·4	75·4	74	3·6	Nil
+0·7	75·6	60	3·1	Nil
+0·4	76·3	66	3·3	Nil
+0·4	77·3	71	1·3	Nil
−0·4	78·7	84	3 0	Nil
−0·4	77·4	81	2·4	Nil
−0·6	77·5	67	2·4	Nil
−0·6	76·4	77	3·1	Nil
−2·2	78·7	80	2 7	Nil
−0·7	78 6	74	2·7	Nil
−0·7	74·6	87	3·7	Nil
−1·5	72·1	83	6·1	Nil
−2·5	50 8	88	8·6	Nil
—	34·5	79	6·1	0·76
−1·3	74·9	89	1·3	Nil
−0·6	77·0	82	2·6	Nil
−0·9	74·8	87	2·4	Nil
−0·7	78 7	81	3 3	Nil
−1 6	75·2	86	2 9	Nil
−0·9	78·2	81	0·9	Nil
+0·4	75·9	77	1·1	Nil
−2·5	76·9	92	1·1	Nil
−2·6	76 9	84	0·6	Nil
−2·0	74·8	87	1·6	Nil
+0 4	76·4	71	5·4	0·02
+1·8	74·3	61	4·9	Nil
?	75 2	69	4·9	Nil
+0·9	75·2	66	5 7	Nil
+1·7	74·1	70	4·9	0·01
+0·6	74 6	78	4·6	Nil
−2 3	71·5	88	4·6	Nil
—	72·5	89	3·6	0·01
−0·8	73·5	87	5·3	0·01
+0·3	75·2	76	4·6	0·04
−0·3	72·9	88	5 3	Nil
−1·4	74·2	85	2·5	Nil
+0·4	77·0	60	3·3	Nil
+1·0	77·2	81	2·4	0 81
+1·4	80 4	80	3·4	0·41
0	76·3	81	1·3	Nil
—	80·7	77	1·6	0·90
—	77·9	81	1·3	4·15
+2·0	73 2	60	4·9	0·02
+1·5	73·3	56	1·9	Nil
—	76·6	63	3 1	0·02
+0·8	74·5	75	2·7	0·03
−2·0	69·0	97	3·4	Nil
−1·1	73·8	86	5·3	Nil
−2·3	73·1	85	3·7	Nil

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Of week.				Rainfall. Since 1st of month			Since 16th October 1895.			District.
Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	
Nil	0·76	0·00	0·90	0 93	3·66	+3·27	Nil	1·37	−1·37	Burdwan.
Nil	0·43	0·00	0·54	0·54	3·31	−2 77	Nil	1·12	−1·12	Birbhum.
Nil	0·77	0·00	0·73	0·91	3 41	−2·50	0·02	1·29	−1·27	Bankura.
Nil	1·58	0·00	0 95	2·91	5·03	−2·12	0·54	2·04	−1·50	Midnapore.
Nil	0·79	0·00	0·89	3·04	4 02	−0·98	Nil	1·33	−1·33	Hooghly.
Nil	0·65	0·00	0·82	1·81	3·61	−1·80	Nil	1·11	−1·11	Howrah.
Nil	1·26	0·00	1 21	3·57	4·90	−1·33	0·23	1 87	−1·64	24-Parganas.
Nil	1·15	0 00	1·20	2·14	4·13	−1·99	Nil	1 65	−1·65	Calcutta.
Nil	0·80	0·00	1·04	1·41	4·04	−2·63	Nil	1·34	−1·34	Nadia.
Nil	0·29	0·00	0 54	0·48	4·06	−3 58	Nil	1·16	−1·16	Murshidabad.
Nil	0·99	0·00	1·05	3·92	3·97	−0·05	0·03	1 50	−1·47	Jessore.
Nil	1·10	0·00	1·12	8·95	4 47	+4·48	0·04	1·72	−1·68	Khulna.
Nil	0·55	0·00	0·76	0·52	3 59	−3·07	Nil	1 00	−1·00	Rajshahi.
0·02	0·31	0·20	0·34	0·25	3 44	−3·19	0·02	0·78	−0·76	Dinajpur.
Nil	1 57	0·00	0·85	1·65	5·29	−3·64	0·52	2 32	−1·80	Jalpaiguri.
0·03	0·69	0·25	0 81		5·05			1·28		Darjeeling.
Nil	1 57	0·00	0·80	2·84	6·06	−3 22	0·24	2·39	−2·15	Kuch Bihar.
Nil	0·60	0·00	0 61	1·25	4·72	−3·47	0·28	1·46	−1·18	Rangpur.
Nil	0 45	0·00	0·50	0·57	4·34	−3 77	Nil	1·49	−1 49	Bogra.
Nil	0·89	0·00	1·18	1·13	4·49	−3·36	Nil	1·70	−1·70	Pabna.
Nil	0 89	0 00	1·13	3·67	4 22	−0·55	Nil	1 45	−1·45	Dacca.
Nil	1·10	0·00	1·10	1·53	5·32	−3·79	Nil	1 80	−1·80	Mymensingh.
Nil	0·67	0·00	1 07	4·22	4·23	−0·01	Nil	1·42	−1·42	Faridpur.
Nil	1·23	0·00	1·19	8·41	5·30	+3·11	Nil	1·61	−1·61	Backergunge.
0·01	0 87	0·00	0 97	7·53	4·97	+2·56	0·01	1 44	−1·43	Tippera.
Nil	0·99	0·00	1·08	5·64	6·18	−0 54	Nil	1·60	−1·60	Noakhali.
Nil	1·70	0·00	1 45	9 44	6·38	+3·06	Nil	2·19	−2·19	Chittagong.
Nil	1·22	0·00	1·59	6·29	6·61	−0·32	Nil	1 72	−1·71	South Lushai Hills.
0·01	0·73	0 00	0·59	0·51	3·13	−2·62	Nil	0·96	−0·96	Patna.
Nil	0·41	0 00	0·49	0·10	2·72	−2·62	Nil	0·57	−0·57	Gaya.
Nil	0·62	0 00	0·50	0·41	3 13	−2·72	Nil	0·86	−0·86	Shahabad.
Nil	0 47	0·00	0 34	0·37	4·12	−3·75	Nil	0 60	−0·60	Saran.
Nil	0 05	0·00	0·11	0·12	3 26	−3 14	Nil	0 10	−0·10	Champaran.
0 01	0·45	0·00	0·34	0·92	3·16	−2·24	0·01	0 61	−0·60	Muzaffarpur.
0·14	0 40	0·33	0·25	0·51	2·79	−2 28	0·14	0 65	−0·51	Darbhanga.
0·0	0·69	0·00	0 55	0·33	2·86	−2·53	0·01	0·83	−0 82	Monghyr.
0·01	0 47	0·03	0·41	0 19	3 16	−2·97	0·01	0 87	−0 86	Bhagalpur.
Nil	0·60	0·00	0·43	0·72	3 22	−2·50	0·03	0·53	−0·50	Purnea.
Nil	0·42	0·00	0·39	0·16	3·29	−3·13	Nil	0·74	0·74	Malda.
Nil	0 64	0·00	0 63	0·52	3·59	−3 07	Nil	1·00	−1·00	Sonthal Parganas.
	1·87		1·46		5·97			2·35		Cuttack.
	0·93		1·12		4·7			1 22		Balasore.
	2·09		1·59		6 82			2 84		Puri.
0·01	0·39	0·03	0·50		2·57			0·53		Hazaribagh.
Nil	0·58	0·00	0·83	0·36	2·52	−2·16	Nil	0·73	−0·73	Lohardaga.
0·02	0 35	0·00	0·55	0·37	2·46	−2·09	0·02	0·49	−0·47	Palamau.
Nil	0·71	0·00	0·63	1·30	3·25	−1·95	Nil	0·92	−0·92	Manbhum.
0·03	0·80	0·00	1·05	1·39	2·58	−1·19	0·05	0·92	−0·87	Singhbhum.
										Sibsagar.
										Goalpara.
										Cachar.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 26th of October 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 20th October.	Monday, 21st.	Tuesday, 22nd	Wednesday, 23rd.	Thursday, 24th.	Friday, 25th.	Saturday, 26th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·68	1·15	3·73	Nil	1·10
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·85	1·19	3·75	Nil	1·68
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·86	0·27	3·87	Nil	1·61
			Raniganj ...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·66	1·11	3·28	Nil	1·06
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Ni	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·84	0·51	3·57	Nil	1·53
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·51	2·73	Nil	0·59
			Rampur Hát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·62	3·60	Nil	1·23
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	Nil	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Labpur ...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·29	?	1·60	?	0·29	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·94	0·53	3·92	Nil	1·57
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·84	2·04	2·67	Nil	1·11
			Mahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·61	0·58	3·28	Nil	1·35
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·68	0·47	3·70	0·08	1·10
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·24	?	0·19	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		1·82	?	Nil	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·52	?	Nil	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·61	?	Nil	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·02	?	Nil	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·09	?	Nil	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	3·35	3·80	7·98	0·04	4·21
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·37	2·52	4·05	Nil	1·85
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·30	3·91	4·54	2·12	1·63
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	1·35	3·56	Nil	0·47
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·06	?	0·16	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·57	?	Nil	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·80	?	Nil	?
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	3·13	?	Nil	?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·74	3·54	3·90	Nil	1·37
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·87	2·43	3·94	Nil	1·17
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	3·15	4·23	Nil	1·45
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·02	2·08	4·02	Nil	1·56
			Mohesreka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·27	1·54	3·17	Nil	0·64
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·98	?	0·45	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·90	3·85	8·83	0·05	3·62
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·43	3·41	4·82	0·09	1·89
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·26	?	Nil	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·15	2·14	4·13	Nil	1·65
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·60	3·31	3·31	Nil	1·13
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	4·07	4·68	0·39	1·47
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·89	1·22	4·30	Nil	1·62
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·73	5·56	4·00	0·86	1·42
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	1·92	3·51	Nil	0·0
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·59	1·59	4·11	Nil	0·8
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·90	1·46	4·20	Nil	1·4
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·86	0·80	3·57	Nil	1·3
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·91	1·28	4·81	Nil	1·9
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·31	0·23	3·77	Nil	0·8
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·28	0·30	4·27	Nil	1·1
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	0·52	4·50	Nil	1·1
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·08	4·48	Nil	1·0
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·86	3·14	Nil	1·2
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·90	4·26	Nil	1·5
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·33	?	Nil	?
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	?
			Dumkal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·05	0·21	3·66	Nil	1·3
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·35	5·50	2·4	Nil	1·6
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·03	4·65	3·[illegible]	Nil	1·6
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·01	2·59	4·63	0·13	1·6
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·77	3·58	3·61	Nil	1·1
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80	3·32	4·32	Nil	1·4
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·04	9·60	4·42	0·11	1·3
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	9·75	5·05	Nil	2·1
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·27	7·40*	3·95	Nil	1·6
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·20	?	Nil	?
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·62	?	Nil	?
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·55	0·34	4·25	Nil	1·1
			Nator ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·65	1·15	4·23	Nil	1·4
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·06	2·20	Nil	0·4
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·10	?	0·30	?	0·10	?
			Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·11	?	Nil	?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·12	0·17	0·12	3·04	0·12	0·7
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·17	2·42	Nil	0·5
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·06	3·74	Nil	0·4
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·18	0·56	4·62	0·02	1·3
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·56	3·30	Nil	0·7
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·66	?	0·47	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·57	1·66	5·20	0·52	2·3
			Alipore Dooar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·60	?	Nil	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·59	?	0·29	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	Nil	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	1	0·60	?	11·30	?	0·07	?
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	..	0·12								2·16		9·91		3·
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·36		4·34		0·1
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·94	0·40	5·67	0·14	2·
			Kalimpong ...										0·31		2·05		0·1
			Kurseong ...										?		?		?
			Pedong ...	0·05									?		?		?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·31	0·03	...	0·16	0·12	0·02	0·12	4	0·76	?	3·69	?	1·42	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...										?		?		
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·58	2·99	5·07	Nil	1·
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·55	1·51	4·99	Nil	1·
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·71	3·47	3·98	0·95	1·
			Mathabhanga	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	0·54	3·35	6·25	0·01	1·
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·03	?	Nil	?
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (Gaibanda).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	1·38	4·84	Nil	1·
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·07	1·05	5·00	0·08	2·
			Peerganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	Nil	?
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·58	1·08	4·37	Nil	0·
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·73	?	Nil	?
			Bagdogra (Nilphamari)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	1·51	4·67	1·03	1·
			Ulipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·34	?	Nil	?
			Sundarganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	Nil	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·39	0·40	4·06	Nil	1·
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·50	5·11	Nil	1·
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·70	0·27	3·86	Nil	1·
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	1·10	4·31	Nil	1·

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 26th of October 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 20th.	Monday, 21st.	Tuesday, 22nd.	Wednesday, 23rd.	Thursday, 24th.	Friday, 25th.	Saturday, 26th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
EAST BENGAL.	Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·86	5·49	5·19	Nil	1·65
			Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·77	3·58	3·87	Nil	1·04
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·27	3·80	3·97	Nil	1·69
			Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·64	1·81	3·80	Nil	1·41
			Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·11	?	Nil	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·74	1·96	5·23	Nil	1·29
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	0·75	4·80	Nil	1·77
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·16	2·11	5·54	Nil	1·97
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·90	0·85	4·93	Nil	1·77
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·86	1·97	6·06	Nil	2·19
			Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·10	?	Nil	?
			Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·10	?	Nil	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·36	?	Nil	?
			Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	Nil	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·59	6·81	3·92	Nil	1·06
			Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·72	3·19	4·11	Nil	1·61
			Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·71	2·65	4·65	Nil	1·59
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·30	6·87	5·70	Nil	1·57
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·27	9·68	5·49	Nil	1·79
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·43		4·74	Nil	1·69
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·59	?	Nil	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·90	7·10	5·22	Nil	1·38
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·77	?	Nil	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·53	?	Nil	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	1·02	10·07	5·03	0·02	1·91
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·85	6·56	4·22	Nil	1·14
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·62	7·25	5·99	Nil	1·27
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	6·18	4·63	Nil	1·45
			Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·50	?	Nil	?
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·52	?	Nil	?
			Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·68	?	Nil	?
			Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	9·00	?	Nil	?
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·32	5·04	6·71	Nil	1·82
			Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	6·22	5·64	Nil	1·39
			Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·26	?	Nil	?
			Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	7·53	?	Nil	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	2·31	11·47	7·22	Nil	2·76
			Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·26	7·40	5·55	Nil	1·61
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·36	?	Nil	?
			Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·34	?	Nil	?
			Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·57	?	Nil	?
			Fanoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·51	?	Nil	?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	8·24	?	Nil	
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	5·01	?	Nil	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·22	6·29	6·61	Nil	1·71
			Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	6·60	?	Nil	?
BIHAR.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·76	1·07	3·27	0·02	0·98
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·70	0·59	3·13	Nil	0·89
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·72	0·13	3·07	Nil	0·99
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	0·46	3·04	Nil	0·97
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·23	?	Nil	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	Nil	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	2·69	Nil	0·36
			Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·53	Nil	2·21	Nil	0·09
			Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·51	0·49	2·53	Nil	0·65
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·37	Nil	3·44	Nil	0·56
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·03	?	0·53	?	0·03	?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·69	0·60	3·21	Nil	0·97
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·66	0·32	2·80	Nil	0·93
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	0·23	2·95	Nil	0·77
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·76	0·16	3·51	Nil	0·96
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·51	0·75	3·15	Nil	0·70
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	Nil	?
			Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·75	?	Nil	?
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·45	?	Nil	
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·39	?	Nil	
			Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·41	?	Nil	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	Nil	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·70	5·02	Nil	0·12
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·81	Nil	3·91	Nil	0·98
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·55	0·40	3·46	Nil	0·72
			Sereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·00	?	Nil	?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·15	?	Nil	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·23	3·29	Nil	0·16
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	3·42	Nil	0·03
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·80	?	Nil	?
			Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·17	?	Nil	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·69	2·48	Nil	0·30
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	0·18	3·13	Nil	0·91
			Hajipur ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·04	0·40	1·90	3·90	0·04	0·64
			Paru ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·11	?		?	0·11	?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?	Nil	?
			Sheohar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·58	?	Nil	?
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·22	?	Nil	?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·41	0·52	0·75	3·07	0·41	0·70
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·51	0·29	2·88	0·01	0·69
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·59	2·42	Nil	0·56
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·35	?	Nil	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	0·72	0·24	2·85	Nil	0·90
			Monghyr ...	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·64	0·34	3·29	0·04	0·98
			Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·51	0·42	2·43	Nil	0·61
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·07		0·07	?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·69	?	Nil	?
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 26th of Oct. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 20th.	Monday, 21st.	Tuesday, 22nd.	Wednesday, 23rd.	Thursday, 24th.	Friday, 25th.	Saturday, 26th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·16	3·80	Nil	0·88
			Bangoon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·46	?	Nil	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·45	0·18	2·63	Nil	0·72
			Pratapganj ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·32	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur ...	0·04	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	0·34	0·50	0·32	2·97	0·04	0·69
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Nil	Nil	0·02	0·10	3·23	Nil	1·16
			Colgong ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	Nil	0·01	?	0·01	?	0·01	?
			Bansil ...	...	..	...	...	...	..	0·12	1	0·12		·62		0·12	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·52	2·90	0·09	0·70
			Araria ...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	1·07	3·20	Nil	0·87
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·90	0·12	3·56	Nil	1·22
			Gondwara (Korah).	..	...	...	...	...			Nil	Nil	?		?	Nil	?
			Barsoi ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·07	?	Nil	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·25	?	0·35	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·82	0·22	4·05	0·02	1·30
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·01	0·11	2·50	Nil	0·17
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	-	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sibganj ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·20	?	Nil	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·52	2·95	Nil	0·72
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·35	0·80	2·87	Nil	0·78
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·19	4·52	Nil	0·98
			Naya Dumka ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·64	0·74	3·93	Nil	1·19
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	Nil	Nil	1·00	0·05	4·08	Nil	1·50
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·77	0·87	3·20	Nil	0·88
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Nanihat ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·70	?	Nil	?
			Katikund ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·69	?	Nil	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·14	?	Nil	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	1	0·61	?	1·49	?	0·61	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?		?
			Borhorwar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·45	?	Nil	?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·53	?	Nil	?
			Barharwa ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·84	?	Nil	?
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·80	?	Nil	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										1·72		6·37		2·3
			Banki ...										0·95		4·12		1·7
			Cuttack ...										2·17		5·28		2·4
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1	0·11	2·80	6·28	9·67	0·11	3·3
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	1·40	...	..	...	0·40	2	1·80	1·89	6·82	5·50	1·80	2·3
			Jajpur ...	...	..	1·37	...	...	...	0·51	2	1·88	1·66	6·11	4·85	1·88	1·8
			Dharmsala ...										?		,		?
			Salipore ...										?		?		?
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	0·30	1	0·33	?	3·85	‘	0·33	?
			Chandbali ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	0·10	1	0·10	1·14	3·60	5·18	0·10	1·5
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	5·47	3·31	Nil	1·4
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	1	0·37	0·86	1·58	3·72	0·37	0·9
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·62	0·57	4·58	Nil	1·9
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	0·64	1	0·64	0·38	3·28	4·12	0·04	0·0
			Barripada ...										0·47		3·70		0·8
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	1	0·99	2·97	6·84	5·87	0·99	3·7
			Khurda ...										2·09		5·04		2·6
			Bhanpur ...										1·22		5·84		2·1
			Gop ...										?		?		?
			Satpara ...										?		?		?
			Pipli ...										?		?		?
			Nayagarh ...										?		?		?
			Kanpur ...										?		?		?
			Kurmala ...										?		?		?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·46	3·08	Nil	0·9
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·49	1·12	3·03	0·02	0·0
			Semtagurah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·46	2·86	Nil	0·2
			Mahudi Hills ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16		2·50	Nil	0·2
			Jhumra Hill ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·30	2·84	Nil	0·0
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	Nil	.	0·75	?	Nil	?
			Chitra ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Karagdeha ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·72	?	Nil	?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·30	?	Nil	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·64	0·08	2·31	Nil	0·7
			Ranchi ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·52	0·65	2·72	0·01	0·
			Sili ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·70	?	Nil	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·50	?	Nil	?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·60	?	Nil	?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·35	0·37	2·46	0·02	0·
			Bolumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·18	?	Nil	
			Husainabad ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	Nil	
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	Nil	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·67	1·59	3·01	Nil	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·75	1·01	3·49	Nil	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·34	?	Nil	
			Barabhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	Nil	
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	Nil	0·01	?	2·50	?	0·01	
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·96	?	Nil	
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·07	?	Nil	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·03	0·80	1·30	2·58	0·05	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·38	?	Nil	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	2·05	?	Nil	
			Baharagura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	4·17	?	Nil	
			Galkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·35	?	Nil	
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·34	?	Nil	
			Monoharpur ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Khursawan ...										?		?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns ... spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at le

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 26TH OF OCTOBER 1895.

WEATHER during the week just past has again been fine and settled over the province, and, except at the close, over the Bay also. The chief features, viz., the absence of rainfall, the light northerly winds in all districts except Bihar, the rather warm days and comparatively cool nights, have all been maintained, as in the previous week. The rainfall was even more scanty, as none fell in Chota Nagpur and Lower Bengal, and a few scattered showers in North Bengal and Bihar give an average over these districts of only a hundredth of an inch. The heavier fall in Orissa was due to the disturbed weather in the south-west of the Bay. It was attended by heavy rainfall, which began in the extreme south and advanced slowly up the west coast of the Bay, reaching Ganjam and the south of Orissa at the end of the week.

The changes of pressure and of the other meteorological elements were of little importance in Bengal, there being only the usual small oscillations. Towards the end of the week a very slight fall of pressure in the north of the province led to readings being lower there than in the south; and this arrangement caused the southerly winds, which had hitherto prevailed in Bihar, to extend over North Bengal. As the change occurred at the time when the disturbance in the south of the Bay was giving unsettled weather over a wide area, it is impossible to say how far the increase of cloud in the northern districts was due to it. The probability is that it accelerated the change by a day or two. To whatever cause it was due the sky became overcast first in the north of the province, and afterwards cloudy weather with a good deal of rain became general in the southern districts.

The disturbance in the south-west of the Bay probably commenced too far south to affect the weather at any of the stations on the Madras coast, and as it moved rapidly, the stormy weather was only of short duration. Heavy rain began on the 22nd as far north as Madras, and continued on the 23rd, Cuddalore reporting nearly 8 inches on that day. Squally weather began on the 24th, but was not felt to the south of Madras, the severity of the storm being chiefly confined to the part of the coast between Nellore and Cocanada. Within little more than twenty-four hours after the squally weather began at Madras, the centre crossed the coast between Masulipatam and Nellore. On the morning of the 25th the centre appeared to be about due east of Madras and to be moving in a north-westerly direction. On that day heavy rain was reported from Nellore, and a moderate fall had occured as far north as Masulipatam. On the 26th the centre was well inland, and weather was rapidly moderating. The heavy rainfall on the 26th was between Masulipatam and Gopalpur, and lighter amounts were reported from Puri and Cuttack.

There was a considerable increase in the strength of the wind in the north-west angle of the Bay and in South-West Bengal, but that was of little importance as compared with the heavy rain, which gradually advanced northwards and ultimately became fairly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal.

Pressure.—Readings have been practically normal throughout the week, changes having been very slow at all times. The mean difference from the normal is, as a rule, only a few thousandths of an inch.

Temperature.—As stated above, temperature conditions have been very similar to what prevailed during the previous week. Mean temperature has been high in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, almost normal in Bihar and South-West Bengal, and low in North and East Bengal and Assam, the difference varying from excess of 1°·4 in Chota Nagpur to defect of nearly 2° in Assam.

Rainfall.—Only a very few scattered showers have been reported, except from Orissa, towards the end of the week. None has fallen in Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur, and only ·01 inch on an average in the north of the province. The fall in Orissa is 6 inch, almost the whole of which fell on the 26th, the last day of the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 26th of October 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	92·8	64·2	89·9	69·4	79·6	—0·3	Nil	0·87	—0·87	0·00	0·98	—0·98	2·44	4·11	0·08	1·46
North Bengal	88·1	65·8	86·0	68·6	77·3	—1·0	0·01	0·58	—0·57	0·00	0·61	—0·61	1·10	4·25	0·12	1·29
East Bengal	90·3	65·8	86·5	69·4	77·9	—1·4	Nil	1·05	—1·05	0·00	1·13	—1·13	5·35	5·15	Nil	1·62
Bihar	92·5	59·8	88·3	68·2	78·3	+0·1	0·01	0·52	—0·51	0·00	0·44	—0·44	0·41	3·20	0·01	0·76
Orissa	92·2	66·8	89·9	72·8	81·4	+0·9	0·60	1·54	—0·94	1·00	1·35	—0·35	3·32	5·65	0·60	2·00
Chota Nagpur	90·5*	61·5*	86·8*	65·9*	76·4*	+1·4*	Nil	0·51	—0·54	0·00	0·64	—0·64	0·60	2·81	Nil	0·66
Assam	80·5	64·0	84·9	67·5	76·2	—1·9										

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 29th October 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteo logical Office, Chowringhee, from 20th to 26th October 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall. past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inch
October ...	20th ...	29·928	81·7	91·5	19·7	71·8	85·6	76·5	·750	72·2	97	N
,, ...	21st ...	·913	82·2	91·6	18·8	72·8	86·6	76·5	·776	71·7	97	N
,, ...	22nd ...	·939	78·6	88·8	20·4	68·4	83·1	74·5	·608	70·2	87	N
,, ..	23rd ...	·920	80·0	90·1	20·3	69·8	85·1	75·5	·699	70·8	96	N
,, ...	24th ...	·913	79·6	89·8	20·4	69·4	85·9	70·6	·686	61·4	95	Ni
,, ...	25th ...	·938	80·1	89·3	18·5	70·8	84·6	72·6	·724	66·0	96	N
,, ...	26th ...	·972	78·1	84·4	12·6	71·8	84·1	76·5	·750	72·9	97	N

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	29·932
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	80·0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	23·2
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	89·4
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		...	...	95
				Inch.
The total fall of rain from 20th to 26th October 1895		...	...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 28th October 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Indi

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low-water in the Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathi, Jalangi and Brahmaputra, for the month of September 1895.

Date.		River Ganges.																River Bhagirathi.		River Jalangi.		River Brahmaputra.	
		Mirzapur.		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahibganj.		Rampur Boalia.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Sarupganj.		Gauhati.	
	Distance.	From Allahabad ...		From Allahabad ...	From Mirzapur ...	From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar ...	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahibganj ...	From Benares	From Rampur Boalia ...						
	Miles.	56		134	48	90		177	67	287	110	381	94	471	90	591	130						
		Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over zero of gauge.	Height over mean sea-level.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1st ...	...	27·75	233·97	25·50	222·30	21·58	190·63	27·80	162·03	21·58	123·43	19·50	87·50	20·42	62·42	20·17	29·11	24·25	57·99	22·83	27·13	27·00	175·76
2nd ...	...	28·25	234·47	26·00	222·80	23·08	192·13	29·20	163·43	21·83	123·68	19·75	87·75	20·42	62·42	20·08	29·02	24·00	57·74	22·75	27·05	26·30	175·06
3rd ...	...	29·75	235·97	27·83	224·63	24·00	193·05	29·20	163·43	22·42	124·27	20·33	88·33	20·67	62·67	20·00	28·94	24·00	57·74	22·75	27·05	25·70	174·46
4th ...	...	30·25	236·47	29·00	225·80	24·83	193·88	29·10	163·33	22·50	124·35	20·67	88·67	20·89	62·89	19·92	28·86	24·33	58·07	22·83	27·13	24·90	173·66
5th ...	...	29·50	235·72	28·50	225·30	25·00	194·05	29·00	163·23	22·33	124·18	20·83	88·83	21·17	63·17	19·92	28·86	24·44	58·16	23·00	27·30	24·20	172·96
6th ...	...	28·75	234·97	27·50	224·30	24·58	193·63	29·00	163·23	22·33	124·18	20·92	88·92	21·23	63·23	19·92	28·86	24·58	58·32	23·08	27·38	23·70	172·46
7th ...	...	28·00	234·22	26·83	223·63	23·92	192·97	28·40	162·63	22·17	124·02	20·83	88·83	21·23	63·23	19·83	28·77	24·58	58·32	23·00	27·30	23·30	172·06
8th ...	...	27·00	233·22	26·00	223·80	23·08	192·13	27·90	162·13	22·58	124·43	20·58	88·58	21·23	63·23	19·58	28·52	24·58	58·32	23·08	27·38	23·10	171·86
9th ...	...	26·00	232·22	25·50	222·30	22·25	191·30	27·40	161·63	21·17	123·02	20·42	88·42	21·19	63·19	19·58	28·52	24·58	58·32	22·83	27·13	23·60	172·36
10th ...	...	25·00	231·22	23·50	222·30	21·50	190·55	26·80	161·03	20·83	122·68	20·08	88·08	21·08	63·08	19·67	28·61	24·42	58·16	22·83	27·13	24·20	172·96
11th ...	...	24·00	230·22	22·00	218·80	20·67	189·72	26·60	160·83	20·75	122·60	19·83	87·83	20·75	62·75	19·67	28·61	24·17	57·91	22·83	27·13	24·60	173·36
12th ...	...	23·50	229·72	21·00	217·80	19·75	188·80	26·30	160·53	20·33	122·18	19·83	87·83	20·33	62·33	19·58	28·52	24·00	57·74	22·83	27·13	24·80	173·56
13th ...	...	22·50	228·72	20·00	216·80	18·92	187·97	26·00	160·23	20·00	121·85	19·67	87·67	20·12	62·12	19·50	28·44	23·67	57·41	22·58	26·88	25·00	173·76
14th ...	...	22·00	228·22	19·83	216·63	18·25	187·30	25·70	159·93	19·83	121·68	19·42	87·42	19·96	61·96	19·42	28·36	23·43	57·16	22·42	26·72	25·30	174·06
15th ...	...	21·17	227·39	19·00	215·80	17·58	186·63	25·00	159·23	19·00	120·85	19·17	87·17	19·83	61·83	19·33	28·27	23·00	56·74	22·17	26·47	25·50	174·26
16th ...	...	20·17	226·39	18·00	214·50	16·83	185·88	24·30	158·53	18·75	120·60	18·67	86·67	19·50	61·50	19·25	28·19	22·58	56·32	22·00	26·30	25·90	174·66
17th ...	...	19·25	225·47	17·00	213·80	16·00	185·05	23·70	157·93	18·25	120·10	18·33	86·33	18·83	60·83	19·00	27·94	22·08	55·82	22·00	26·30	26·00	174·76
18th ...	...	18·25	224·47	16·50	213·30	15·25	184·30	23·00	157·23	17·67	119·52	17·92	85·92	18·42	60·42	18·92	27·86	21·42	55·16	22·00	26·30	26·10	174·86
19th ...	...	18·00	224·22	16·00	212·80	14·67	183·72	22·40	156·63	17·35	119·10	17·75	85·75	18·21	60·21	19·00	27·94	21·00	54·74	20·83	25·13	25·90	174·66
20th ...	...	17·75	223·97	16·00	212·80	14·83	183·88	22·10	156·33	17·00	118·85	17·17	85·17	17·67	59·67	18·83	27·77	21·25	53·99	20·75	25·05	25·10	173·86
21st ...	...	17·00	223·22	16·00	212·80	16·50	185·55	22·30	156·73	17·08	118·93	17·00	85·00	17·42	59·42	18·50	27·44	20·25	53·99	20·67	24·97	24·60	173·36
22nd ...	...	16·50	222·72	15·00	211·80	16·33	185·38	26·90	161·13	18·50	120·35	15·67	84·67	17·42	59·42	18·42	27·36	20·42	54·16	20·58	24·88	23·70	172·46
23rd ...	...	15·50	221·72	14·00	210·80	15·42	184·47	25·00	159·23	19·33	121·18	16·50	84·50	17·67	59·67	18·42	27·36	20·37	54·11	21·25	25·55	24·30	173·06
24th ...	...	14·75	220·97	13·00	209·80	14·08	183·13	24·50	158·73	19·83	121·68	17·17	85·17	18·17	60·17	18·17	27·11	20·62	54·36	21·33	25·63	22·38	171·06
25th ...	...	14·00	220·22	12·50	203·30	13·08	182·13	23·30	157·63	19·37	121·22	17·33	85·33	18·50	60·50	18·08	27·02	21·08	54·52	20·67	24·97	21·60	170·36
26th ...	...	13·50	219·72	12·00	208·80	12·25	181·30	22·40	156·63	17·58	120·43	16·50	84·50	18·50	60·50	17·92	26·86	21·25	54·99	20·42	24·72	21·00	169·76
27th ...	...	12·50	218·72	11·50	208·30	11·58	180·63	22·20	156·53	17·17	119·92	15·83	83·83	18·00	60·00	17·50	26·44	20·92	54·66	20·00	24·30	20·70	169·46
28th ...	...	12·00	218·22	11·00	207·30	11·08	180·13	21·70	155·93	15·92	117·77	14·00	82·00	17·33	59·33	17·17	26·11	20·17	53·91	19·50	23·80	20·60	169·36
29th ...	...	11·50	217·72	10·50	207·30	10·75	179·80	21·00	155·23	15·25	117·10	13·33	81·33	16·83	58·83	16·75	25·69	19·33	53·07	19·33	23·63	18·90	167·66
30th ...	...	11·00	217·22	10·00	206·80	10·50	179·55	20·60	154·83	16·00	117·85	13·33	81·33	16·42	58·42	16·50	25·44	18·83	52·57	19·17	23·47	17·90	166·66

CALCUTTA,

O. C. LEES,

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 26th October 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 26th October 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 27th October 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	657	87,650	1,488	464	45,327	588
Jute	526	2,01,175	3,442	291	96,450	1,655
Firewood	114	65,025	949	74	56,350	829
Other articles	886	1,93,020	2,774	746	178,213	2,698
Total ...	2,183	5,46,870	8,653	1,575	376,340	5,770

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895 on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	a284,614	a3,38,561 3 0	31,89,483 20	6,61,829 8 0	15,651 2 0	10,16,041 12 0	79,135	123,508	202,643
Or per mile of railway	......	199 4 9	......	389 9 5	9 3 5	598 1 7	......	......	......
For previous 13⅗ weeks of half-year	*4,012,350	*40,90,512 1 0	†3,75,80,812 30	†75,70,033 4 0	‡2,16,488 4 0	1,18,77,033 9 0	§1,098,238¼	§1,530,137⅞	2,628,376
Total for 14⅗ weeks ..	4,296,964	44,29,073 4 0	4,07,70,296 10	82,31,862 12 0	2,32,139 6 0	1,28,93,075 6 0	1,177,373¼	1,653,645⅞	2,831,019
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year .	283,803¼	3,12,452 3 9	20,60,323 0	4,81,679 6 1	16,481 11 4	8,10,613 5 2	76,183	94,641	170,824
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	187 13 1	......	289 8 7	9 14 6	487 4 2	.....	......	......
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year .	4,261,357½	42,03,255 4 0	4,09,40,777 0	84,04,234 14 9	2,49,579 15 9	1,28,57,070 2 6	1,139,180	1,641,656	2,780,836

* Deducted number of passengers 10,392 and Rs. 10,296 }
† Added Mds. 2,99,460 and deducted „ 11,171 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and 24th
‡ Ditto ditto „ 179 } August 1895.
§ Miles 2,953¼ added to coaching and 4,524½ deducted from merchandise on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures from week ended 24th August to 21st September 1895.
a The increase is due to pilgrims and running of extra troop and mules special trains.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th October 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	262,537	3,28,950 0 0	34,73,428 0	6,95,225 0 0	16,401 0 0	10,35,576 0 0	82,789	130,984	213,773
Or per mile of railway ..: ...	.. ...	190 11 1	......	409 3 11	9 10 6	609 9 6	......	......	......
For previous 14⅗ weeks of half-year	*4,304,039	*44,46,244 4 0	†4,11,08,780 10	†82,41,667 12 0	‡2,32,678 6 0	1,29,20,590 6 0	1,177,373¼	1,653,645⅞	2,831,019
Total for 15⅗ weeks ...	4,566,576	47,75,194 4 0	4,45,82,208 10	89,36,892 12 0	2,49,079 6 0	1,39,56,166 6 0	1,260,162¼	1,784,629⅞	3,044,792
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	281,322	3,31,010 6 7	31,63,494 20	6,67,195 12 2	16,361 5 9	10,14,567 8 6	77,442	112,407	189,849
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	198 15 7	......	401 0 10	9 13 4	609 13 9	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year .	4,542,679¼	45,34,265 10 7	4,41,04,271 20	90,71,430 10 11	2,65,941 5 6	1,38,71,637 11 0	1,216,622	1,754,063	2,970,685

* Added No. of passengers 7,075 and Rs. 17,171 }
† Ditto Mds. 3,38,484 and „ 9,805 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st August 1895.
‡ Ditto „ 539 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	20,572	5,185 9 0	8,155 0	361 11 0	10 0 0	5,557 4 0	1,156	54	1,210
Or per mile of railway	......	233 4 4	......	16 4 4	0 7 2	249 15 10	......	......	......
For previous 13 5/7 weeks of half-year	*272,194	*64,717 0 0	†65,689 0	2,715 12 0	‡157 0 0	67,580 12 0	15,603	774	16,377
Total for 14 5/7 weeks ...	292,766	69,902 9 0	73,844 0	3,077 7 0	167 0 0	73,147 0 0	16,759	828	17,587
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,807	4,924 0 0	4,068 0	109 6 0	7 8 0	5,100 14 6	892	32	924
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	221 8 0	......	7 9 11	0 5 5	229 7 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ...	282,764½	66,679 9 4	1,17,813 10	4,850 4 0	136 3 6	71,666 0 10	16,802	963	17,765

* Deducted number of passengers 950 and Rs. 494 }
† Added maunds 1,550 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and 24h August 1895.
‡ Deducted „ 17 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th October 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,443	4,166 10 0	8,473 20	349 6 0	12 0 0	4,528 0 0	1,155	33	1,188
Or per mile of railway	......	187 6 11	......	15 11 5	0 8 8	203 11 0	......	......	.....
For previous 14 5/7 weeks of half-year	*292,953	*69,900 9 0	†74,170 0	†3,085 7 0	‡168 0 0	73,154 0 0	16,759	828	17,587
Total for 15 5/7 weeks ...	310,396	74,067 3 0	82,643 20	3,434 13 0	180 0 0	77,682 0 0	17,914	861	18,775
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,675	4,313 0 4	11,439 10	427 4 0	9 2 6	4,749 12 10	1,107	203	1,310
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	......	194 0 7	......	19 3 6	0 6 7	213 10 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ...	300,439½	70,902 15 8	1,29,252 20	5,277 8 0	145 6 0	76,415 13 8	17,909	1,166	19,075

* Added number of passengers 187 and deducted Rs. 2 }
† Ditto maunds 326 and „ 8 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st August 1895.
‡ Ditto „ 1 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 12th October 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*19,886	*25,754 6 0	77,861 0	10,830 3 0	39 0 0	36,623 9 0	7,533	4,899	12,432
Or per mile of railway	......	159 9 1	......	67 1 8	0 3 10	226 14 7	......	......	......
For previous 13 5/7 weeks of half-year	†276,718	†2,01,297 1 0	‡11,36,164 20	‡1,25,985 10 0	§486 0 0	3,27,768 11 0	90,144	39,844	129,988
Total for 14 5/7 weeks ...	296,604	2,27,051 7 0	12,14,025 20	1,36,815 13 0	525 0 0	3,64,392 4 0	97,677	44,743	142,420
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,018½	17,524 15 2	58,416 0	8,930 7 0	54 5 9	26,518 11 11	7,430	3,464	10,894
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	......	108 9 3	......	55 6 2	0 5 5	164 4 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 15 weeks of previous year ...	273,413½	2,13,966 11 9	9,44,181 30	1,20,326 3 8	804 11 3	3,41,157 10 8	87,628	48,550	136,178

* The increase is due to running of extra troop and mules special trains.
† Added No. of passengers 86 and deducted Rs. 1,593 }
‡ Do. Mds. 1,575 and „ 1,099 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 17th and 24th August 1895.
§ Do. „ 20 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 19th October 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	16,013	17,488 0 0	81,683 10	11,221 12 0	47 0 0	28,756 12 0	6,360	5,258	11,618
Or per mile of railway	......	108 5 8	......	69 8 5	0 4 8	178 2 9	......	......	......
For previous 14 6/7 weeks of half-year	*295,887	*2,26,037 7 0	†11,93,005 20	†1,35,406 13 0	‡550 0 0	3,61,994 4 0	97,677	44,743	142,420
Total for 15 6/7 weeks ...	311,900	2,43,525 7 0	12,74,688 30	1,46,628 9 0	597 0 0	3,90,751 0 0	104,037	50,001	154,038
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,725½	17,523 5 0	90,541 30	10,330 1 0	55 2 0	27,908 8 0	6,695	3,459	10,154
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	108 9 2	......	64 0 0	0 5 6	172 14 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 16 weeks of previous year ...	291,139	2,31,400 0 9	10,34,723 20	1,36,656 4 8	919 13 3	3,69,066 2 8	94,323	52,009	146,332

* Deducted number of passengers 717 and Rs. 1,014 }
† Ditto maunds 21,020 and „ 1,409 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 31st August 1895.
‡ Added „ 25 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th October 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	165,490	98,440 0 0	10,10,290 0	2,68,510 0 0	11,860 0 0	3,78,810 0 0	28,520	45,722	74,242
Or per mile of railway	204	121 0 0	1,243 0	330 0 0	2 0 0	†453 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	2,700,077	12,23,857 0 0	1,29,78,083 0	27,48,269 0 0	1,94,001 0 0	*41,66,127 0 0	440,443	500,263	940,706
Total for 16 weeks ...	2,865,567	13,22,297 0 0	1,39,88,373 0	30,16,779 0 0	2,05,861 0 0	45,44,937 0 0	468,963	545,985	1,014,948
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	168,392	85,082 0 0	9,57,973 0	2,13,831 0 0	18,001 0 0	3,16,914 0 0	27,335	42,455	60,790
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	207	105 0 0	1,178 0	263 0 0	3 0 0	371 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,747,510	12,39,478 0 0	1,42,94,560 0	29,40,168 0 0	2,66,568 0 0	44,46,214 0 0	458,566	567,589	1,026,155

* Audited up to 31st August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th October 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	25,950	9,960 0 0	1,13,250 0	10,880 0 0	200 0 0	21,040 0 0	3,756	3,892	7,648
Or per mile of railway	208	80 0 0	906 0	87 0 0	1 0 0	168 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	469,406	1,54,565 0 0	9,88,057 0	93,753 0 0	2,834 0 0	2,51,152 0 0	56,798	40,409	97,207
Total for 16 weeks ...	495,356	1,64,525 0 0	11,01,307 0	1,04,633 0 0	3,034 0 0	2,72,192 0 0	60,554	44,301	104,855
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,958	8,537 0 0	57,053 0	4,426 0 0	448 0 0	13,411 0 0	3,756	2,276	6,032
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	208	68 0 0	456 0	35 0 0	4 0 0	107 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	473,446	1,51,132 0 0	9,21,690 0	87,548 0 0	3,795 0 0	2,42,475 0 0	58,995	27,413	86,408

* Audited up to 31st August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 19th October 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,820	6,600 0 0	53,150 0	4,640 0 0	200 0 0	11,440 0 0	2,487	1,285	3,772
Or per mile of railway	219	77 0 0	618 0	54 0 0	2 0 0	133 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 15 weeks of half-year*	293,777	95,920 0 0	4,58,276 0	32,733 0 0	2,915 0 0	1,31,568 0 0	35,421	13,237	48,658
Total for 16 weeks ...	312,597	1,02,520 0 0	5,11,426 0	37,373 0 0	3,115 0 0	1,43,008 0 0	37,908	14,522	52,430
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,079	5,919 0 0	34,063 0	3,416 0 0	113 0 0	9,448 0 0	2,108	1,245	3,353
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	199	69 0 0	396 0	40 0 0	1 0 0	110 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	298,278	98,952 0 0	3,98,169 0	32,701 0 0	3,016 0 0	1,34,669 0 0	34,217	18,244	52,461

* Audited up to 31st August 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 19th October 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	82,540	(a) 33,670	2,85,860	40,370	7,370	(a) 81,410	14,355	16,807	31,162
Or per mile of railway	109·18	44·54	378·12	53·40	9·75	107·69	......	......	......
For previous 14¾ weeks of half-year (b)	1,391,678	5,26,088	36,39,931	4,85,406	1,22,802	11,34,296	225,420	221,746	447,166
Total for 15¾ weeks ...	1,474,218	5,59,758	39,25,791	5,25,776	1,30,172	12,15,706	239,775	238,553	478,328
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	102,556	41,562	3,02,848	38,492	9,058	89,112	16,328	13,539	29,867
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	135·66	54·98	400·59	50·91	11·98	117·87	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,538,038	5,76,113	48,60,829	5,98,719	1,46,952	13,21,784	247,596	238,251	485,847

(a) The decrease is due to slack traffic generally.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 24th August 1895.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON EXCISE ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1894-95.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—SEPARATE REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 28th October 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 720T.—F.

READ—

The Report of the Commissioner of Excise for the year 1894-95, with the observations of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta was Excise Commissioner throughout the year. He had immediately under him three Deputy Collectors—one as his Personal Assistant and two as Inspectors of Excise—whose chief duty was to travel about and assist the Excise Commissioner in inspections of all kinds. In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, Special Deputy Collectors were employed exclusively on excise work, and their pay was debited to the Department, while in 25 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of excise in addition to their regular duties. Nine Sub-Deputy Collectors and 27 kanungoes were employed as Superintendents and Deputy

Superintendents of the 31 distilleries open during the year, but owing to the closing of the Pakour distillery, the number has since been reduced by one. In future reports it should be stated which distilleries are in charge of Sub-Deputy Collectors; and these officers should only be appointed to the largest and most important distilleries. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, one appointment was abolished during the year, and two have been abolished since its close, bringing the numbers in this branch down to 201 on salaries ranging from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400. The old excise darogas are gradually being replaced by Sub-Inspectors who know English, and some of the men newly appointed are graduates of the University. Two clerks were added to the office branch, which includes 141 men, owing to the opening of liquor depôts at Vishnupur in Bankura and at Pirojpur in Backergunge. Some delay occurred in the submission to the Board of the Excise Commissioner's report owing to several District Officers not sending in their reports and returns punctually, and, no return at all having been received from the Deputy Commissioner of Angul, the Board authorised the Commissioner to omit the figures relating to that district from the statistics attached to the Report. The omission, which would have left the Provincial statistics for the year incomplete and would further have affected the accuracy of comparisons drawn in future years, has been supplied under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders, and the figures quoted in the Resolution differ to this extent from those given in the Report.

2. *Inspections.*—A sufficient amount of inspection was done by the Commissioner and the Inspectors of Excise, but in future every district and distillery should be inspected at least once during the year by the Excise Commissioner himself or one of his Inspectors, and the inspections made by Commissioners and District Officers should be reported. In Faridpur, Darbhanga, Patna, Bhagalpur, and Shahabad, it is stated that the central distilleries were insufficiently inspected by the Collectors, while in other districts the sadar excise office, the ganja golas, &c., were not inspected as often as the rules require. Fuller particulars should in future be given on these points, and the names of officers who disregard the standing orders on the subject should be reported. For Special Deputy Collectors the minimum number of days fixed for touring was raised from 120 to 150, and orders were issued directing that these officers were not to be employed on judicial work or placed in charge of treasuries. It is satisfactory to find that with a few trifling exceptions, these orders were everywhere observed. The prescribed standard of touring, however, was only attained in twelve districts out of eighteen. In Monghyr Babu Surendra Nath Mazumdar did no touring at all during the period of nearly three months for which he held charge; Munshi Dumri Lal of Darbhanga was out for only 35 days in seven months, and Babus Rakhal Das Chatterji (Muzaffarpur) and Bhabataran Chatterji (Gaya) did not travel as much as they should have done. For Deputy Collectors of the ordinary staff who are employed on excise work, the minimum period of touring was extended from 60 to 90 days, and they were exempted from being placed in charge of treasuries. In 15 districts out of 25, the prescribed amount of touring was done, and in three the deficiency was trifling. The short tours made in Nadia and Malda are attributed to constant changes of the excise officers, and it should be an object to avoid these in future. In Chittagong judicial work interfered with the proper performance of the Deputy Collector's excise duties; and in Jalpaiguri the excise work was given to the Deputy Collector who held charge during the touring season of the current duties of the district office—an arrangement which should not be repeated. The insufficient touring done in Dinajpur is explained by the ill-health of two officers, and by the fact that the Collector himself did most of the excise inspections during the cold weather. The Excise Commissioner complains that the efficiency of his Department is impaired by reason of Deputy Collectors reverting to the regular line after they have gained experience of excise work. So long as existing arrangements continue, this is a result which must be accepted as unavoidable; and as the term of service in the Excise Department is fixed at three years, six of the 18 Special Deputy Collectors employed exclusively on excise duties must on the average revert to regular administrative work every year.

3. *Revenue and charges.*—The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, and the net revenue for the last five years:—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1890-91	1,04,60,932	6,47,112	98,13,820	6·1
1891-92	1,11,29,813	6,67,792	1,04,62,021	6·
1892-93	1,16,00,621	6,53,715	1,09,46,906	5·6
1893-94	1,21,37,864	6,47,740	1,14,90,124	5·3
1894-95	1,25,71,971	6,37,793	1,19,34,178	5·07
Difference of the past two years.	+4,34,107	—9,947	+4,44,054	—·23

In order to get the true figure for the net Provincial Revenue derived from Excise, we must add to the charges as here given Rs. 11,051 on account of refunds, and Rs. 8,872 for the difference between fines collected and rewards distributed. This raises the amount expended to Rs. 6,57,716, and lowers the net revenue to Rs. 1,19,14,255. These departmental figures, it should be noted, do not agree absolutely with those of the Accounts Department, which show the receipts to be less by Rs. 9,621 and the charges Rs. 3,458 less, thus reducing the net revenue shown in the table above by Rs. 6,163. Greater efforts should be made in future to obtain agreement between the figures of the Excise Department and those of the Accountant-General.

Since the decline in the years 1889-91, consequent on the extension of the distillery system and the abolition of outstills in certain districts, the recovery of the excise revenue has been rapid and continuous. During the past year the gross revenue rose from Rs. 1,21,37,864 to Rs. 1,25,71,971, while the charges fell from Rs 6,47,740 to Rs. 6,37,793, and the net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 4,44,054 on that of the previous year. At the same time the total number of licenses sanctioned under all heads, excepting tari, poppy-heads, and druggists' licenses for opium, fell from 11,145 to 11,046, and the number of licenses actually settled from 10,896 to 9,377. Nearly three-fourths of the increase in receipts occurred under the head of country-spirits, and there was also a substantial rise under opium (Rs. 78,713), imported liquors (Rs. 48,426), and pachwai (Rs. 35,818). The revenue from ganja declined by Rs. 42,290, and that from tari by Rs. 18,870, and minor decreases occurred under the heads of rum and siddhi. The reduction of Rs. 9,947 in charges is distributed over a number of heads, the largest items of decrease being Rs. 10,155 under rewards and Rs. 11,114 under petty construction, while the charges for travelling allowance rose by Rs. 10,748, and for petty repairs by Rs. 5,614.

4. *Revenue by Divisions.*—Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus:—

Divisions.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1894-95 compared with 1893-94.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	10,58,793	11,33,437	11,55,147	11,72,732*	12,32,386	59,654	......
Presidency ...	30,35,974	31,16,723	33,57,661	34,40,916*	36,15,302	1,74,386	......
Rajshahi	8,31,874	8,87,451	8,87,549	9,48,582*	10,00,540	51,958	......
Dacca	8,13,878	8,19,122	8,12,103	8,09,634*	8,21,166	11,532	......
Chittagong ...	2,20,256	2,55,798	2,70,670	2,67,559*	2,88,837	21,278	......
Patna	21,13,365	23,47,428	24,91,126	26,33,418*	26,96,784	3,366	......
Bhagalpur... ...	12,10,087	12,52,353	12,17,947	13,36,647*	14,02,891	66,244	......
Orissa	5,05,077	5,51,459	5.69,131	6,19,873	5,87,436	..	32,437
Chota Nagpur ...	6,71,628	7,66,042	8,39,286	9,08,508*	9,86,629	78,126	......
Total ...	1,04,60,932	1,11,29,818	1,16,00,621	1,21,37,864	1,25,71,971	4,66,544	32,437
					Net increase ...	4,34,107	

* Revised figures.

The Presidency and Patna Divisions, which between them make up about half the revenue of the Province, contribute in very different proportions to the increase realised during the past year, the former showing a rise of Rs. 1,74,386, while in Patna the revenue was nearly stationary. The Chota Nagpur Division has the next highest increase to that of the Presidency, and Orissa shows a decline of Rs. 32,437.

5. *Revenue and consumption.*—The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of four chief articles of excise:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1893-94.	1894-95.		1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. Gal.	L. P. Gal.	
Distillery liquor ...	24,45,174	25,61,538	+4·7	416,938	455,595	+9·2
Outstill shops ...	28,07,724	30,04,100	+7·	......	......	......
Country rum ...	4,35,308	4,32,227	−·7	83,554	83,624	·0
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	21,34,867	22,13,746	+3·6	1,973	2,042	+3·5
Ganja ...	25,35,045	24,92,755	—1·6	5,116	4,828	—5·6

The fact that the consumption of distillery liquor increased more rapidly than the revenue is a consequence mainly of the reduction of duty in the Patna Division, and the change in the method of levying distillery fees. Both of these measures were adopted with the express object of lightening the taxation on distillery spirits, and of enabling it to hold its ground, within the area supplied from distilleries, against the cheap liquor produced at the outstills of the neighbourhood. The increased consumption of distillery spirit is therefore not necessarily an indication of the spread of drunkenness, but merely tends to show that illicit liquor is less largely resorted to; while at the same time the increase of revenue bears a slightly higher proportion to the increase of consumption than was the case last year. In the case of opium and ganja the difference in the ratios of revenue and consumption, though less marked than in 1893-94, is still somewhat in favour of the former.

6. *Sources of Revenue.*—In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the last five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1894-95 compared with 1893-94.	
	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country-spirits ...	45,28,262	48,14,643	50,30,143	52,52,898	55,65,638	3,12,740	......
Rum	98,383	2,29,972	4,19,717	4,35,308	4,32,227	....	3,081
Imported liquors ...	2,31,095	2,23,644	2,07,092	2,33,102	2,81,588	48,426	......
Beer	71	174	193	224	538	314	......
Tari	8,45,586	9,57,405	9,50,379	10,16,375	9,97,851	.....	18,524
Pachwai	2,72,288	3,04,168	3,34,557	3,46,518	3,82,336	35,818	......
Charas	6,594	7,568	9,097	10,776	15,888	5,112	......
Siddhi, sabzi, or bhang	44,847	48,464	53,553	55,752	55,394	......	358
Majum	1,910	1,962	1,984	2,069	2,119	50	......
Madak	81,467	86,343	79,680	78,379	89,409	11,030	......
Chandu	36,267	35,332	31,032	24,476	20,624	5,148	......
Spirits used for arts ...	466	772	1,066	337	390	53	......
Ganja	23,11,713	22,92,568	23,86,008	25,35,045	24,92,755	......	42,290
Opium	19,95,312	21,18,825	20,85,635	21,34,867	22,13,746	78,879	......
Miscellaneous	6,671	7,973	10,413	11,678	12,408	790	......
Total ...	1,04,60,932	1,11,29,813	1,16,90,621	1,21,37,864	1,25,71,071	4,98,360	64,253
					Increase ...	4,34,107	

The receipts from country-spirits, which make up 44·3 per cent. of the excise revenue, have advanced steadily throughout the period. Ganja and

its varieties, which in 1893-94 yielded 22·29 per cent. of the revenue, now contribute only 21·4. Opium and its preparations (18·5 per cent.) hold their ground, and show a slight increase since last year. Tari fell off slightly during the last year, but still contributes nearly 8 per cent. to the total revenue. Rum (3·4 per cent.) shows a small decline; and pachwai (2·4 per cent) an increase of 10·3 per cent. The revenue from imported liquors rose by Rs. 48,426, or 20·8 per cent., and now bears a proportion of 2·2 (against 1·9 last year) to the total excise revenue. Calculated on the population ascertained in the Census of 1891, the average incidence of the excise revenue was 2 annas and 10 pies per head, against 2 annas and 8 pies in 1893-94, while during the latter year the incidence in Bombay was 8 annas and 4 pies, and in Madras 5 annas and 10 pies. No allowance, however, has been made in this calculation for the natural increase of population, which is estimated to be 7 per thousand per annum, so that the true incidence is somewhat less than is here stated. The settlements for the current year show an increase in every Division except the Presidency, the total advance on last year's results being Rs. 3,95,403.

7. *Country-spirit.*—Map No. II, annexed to the report, illustrates the incidence of revenue from country-spirits on population, or, in other words, the comparative popularity of country liquor in different parts of the Province. Throughout a huge tract of country extending from Shahabad on the west to Monghyr on the east, and stretching southward so as to include the whole of Manbhum and Lohardaga, every ten persons contribute a rupee to the revenue. Singhbhum on the south and Saran and Champaran adjoin this tract, and pay a rupee per ten to twenty persons; while on the north-east, Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Malda attain the same standard, and adjoin Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, where the maximum rate of consumption prevails. On the south-east, again, Burdwan and the 24-Parganas show an incidence of one rupee to twenty persons, and Hooghly an incidence of a rupee to ten. Speaking generally, it may be said that a line drawn from Calcutta to Darjeeling marks off the areas of maximum and minimum consumption of country liquor; the minimum prevailing on the east and the maximum on the west. There are of course exceptions to this rule. Thus on the west of the line, the consumption of Orissa is at the rate of a rupee to 50 persons and over; Birbhum and Bankura yield a rupee per 40 to 50; Midnapore and Darbhanga a rupee per 30 to 40; and Muzaffarpur, Howrah, and the Sonthal Parganas a rupee for every 20 to 30. On the east of the line, again, the districts of Jalpaiguri and part of Darjeeling are areas of maximum consumption; but Jessore, Rangpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakhali, and Chittagong have the minimum incidence. Khulna and Mymensingh closely approach the same standard, and Nadia, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Pabna, and Dacca have an incidence of only one rupee per 30 to 40 persons. Dinajpur and Bogra alone rise to the scale of a rupee per 20 to 30 of population, and the higher rates which prevail so largely on the west of the line are practically unknown to the east. If Orissa be excluded from the comparison, it is clear that the area where the least country-spirit is drunk corresponds substantially with the tract in which Muhammadans form from 45 to 80 per cent. of the population recorded at the last Census, and it can hardly be doubted that their habits and traditions account for the fact that that area shows the minimum consumption of country liquor and the maximum or nearly the maximum consumption of ganja and opium. Even to this, however, there are notable exceptions, so far at any rate as drugs are concerned, for Noakhali pays less ganja revenue than any district in the Province, and Faridpur, Tippera, and Noakhali show the minimum consumption of opium. In Orissa the place of country liquor is supplied by opium, to which in Puri is added a substantial proportion of ganja.

8. The revenue from country-spirit rose from Rs. 52,52,898 in 1893-94 to Rs. 55,65,638 in the past year, being an increase of Rs. 3,12,740, or 5·9 per cent. Of the total revenue raised, Rs. 30,04,100 were contributed by outstills and Rs. 25,61,538 by distillery spirits, the latter under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 8,06,044), still-head duty (Rs. 16,98,642), and distillery fees (Rs. 56,852). The income from outstills rose by Rs. 1,96,376, and that from distillery liquor by Rs. 1,16,364. The statistics of licenses show

that the number of outstills sanctioned rose from 2,066 in 1893-94 to 2,096 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,059 to 2,088, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,292 to 1,237, and the number settled from 1,255 to 1,217. In the case of outstills, however, the increase is only apparent. Up to last year the licensees of outstills in some districts were allowed to open branch shops without taking separate licenses for them. These shops bore no number, and were not separately shown in the returns. During the past year 23 such shops have either been converted into independent outstills, or have been retained as branch shops bearing separate numbers, while 11 branch shops in Muzaffarpur have been closed. The net result of these changes was a reduction of four in the number of outstills sanctioned and of five in the number actually settled. All the districts of the Burdwan Division show an increase of revenue, with the exception of Howrah, where the decline was nominal. The existence of illicit distillation in Bankura and parts of Hooghly had been suspected for some time, and in order to check this the duty in Bankura was reduced from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2 per gallon London-proof, and in the Jahanabad subdivision of Hooghly from Rs. 4 to Rs. 2, while at the same time a special preventive establishment was sanctioned. Good results are said to have been attained, and the sales of distillery liquor in Jahanabad are stated to have increased. As, however, the duty in the surrounding area is Rs. 5 a gallon, there is a danger of the cheaper liquor being smuggled into this tract, and the working of the new arrangements should therefore be carefully watched. In the Presidency Division there was an increase of nearly Rs. 86,000 in revenue, of which Rs. 73,844 was contributed by Calcutta, and of more than 17,000 gallons in consumption, of which Calcutta accounted for 13,609 gallons. The Dacca Division shows a decline of nearly Rs. 20,000 in revenue, the fall being highest in Dacca and Mymensingh and lowest in Faridpur and Backergunge. In the first two districts, however, the fall is said to be nominal, being due to the issue of separate licenses for the sale of imported liquor, the receipts from which show a corresponding increase. In Faridpur scarcity and a change in the licensing system, and in Backergunge the taste for country-made Eau-de-Cologne, are said to have affected the revenue from country liquor, but Faridpur also shows a small set-off under the head of imported spirits. There was a slight fall of revenue in the Chittagong Division, where the outstill system is in force, owing, it is said, to apprehensions of scarcity in Tippera. In the area under the dual system of central distilleries supplemented by outstills, comprising the districts of the Patna Division, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Hazaribagh, the revenue from country-spirit rose from Rs. 15,97,272 to Rs. 16,69,448, being an increase of Rs. 72,176, to which all districts contributed except Bhagalpur. Within the same area the distillery revenue rose from Rs. 3,82,401 to Rs. 4,16,647, the increase being largest in Monghyr, where it is put down to general prosperity, and in Saran and Gaya, owing to the reduced yield of the palm trees from which *tari* is derived and the popularity of the weak *khasia* liquor now issued from the distilleries. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see this good result of the policy which he has all along strongly advocated. He upholds the central distillery system, but only on the condition, which has only now at length been complied with, that it does not force into consumption stronger liquor than the people are accustomed to drink. The Orissa Division with distilleries everywhere, except in the wilder tracts of Cuttack, shows a small decline of revenue, while the Chota Nagpur Division, which has a small distillery area near Giridhi, had an increase of Rs. 76,808.

9. *Changes in management of Central Distilleries and Outstills.*—Nothing is said in the Report or in the Board's review about the effect of the substitution of a distillery fee of 2½ annas per gallon London-proof for the former fee of an anna per gallon irrespective of strength, but the figures in table V show that notwithstanding a rise of 16,401 London-proof gallons in the consumption of distillery liquor in the Patna Division, the revenue from this source fell from Rs. 23,188 to Rs. 19,693, and it may be inferred that the change has removed an artificial restriction which tended to induce the abkars to produce stronger drink than they would otherwise have done. The system of levying duty on certain fixed strengths which are multiples of 5°, so that where the actual

strength falls between two of such multiples, duty is charged on the higher, has been introduced everywhere except in a few districts, where duty is levied on the actual strength. Under the head of outstills the only change effected was the regulation of branch shops and the reduction of their numbers already referred to. The restrictions on vat and still capacities originally proposed by the Excise Commission of 1884 had been withdrawn during 1893-94, on the ground that it was impossible to enforce them. No evil results appear to have followed, and the change is reported to have relieved the distillers from the liability to harassment, and to have tended to raise the fees for licenses.

10. *Country rum.*—The supply of country rum has hitherto been derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Shajahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arcot in Madras. During the past year a new distillery was opened in Darbhanga in connexion with the sugar refinery at Sakri in that district. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 4,35,308 to Rs. 4,32,227, the decrease of Rs. 3,081 being due partly to the rum imported under bond being slightly weaker than in the preceding year, and partly to a nominal decline under license fees. The number of licenses sanctioned was 16, all of which were settled, the corresponding figure for last year being 15. The total quantity of rum passing into consumption during the past year was 83,624 gallons London-proof (63,285 gross-gallons), against 83,554 gallons London-proof (62,066 gross gallons) in the previous year. The bulk of the trade in country rum is done through Calcutta, and the following statement illustrates the great development that it has undergone since 1888-89 :—

Imports of rum into Calcutta.

Year.	Albion rum.	Shajahanpur rum.	Madras rum.	Sakri rum.	Total.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Gross gallons.	Rs.
1888-89	9,168	15,150	......	......	24,318	50,408
1889-90	15,446	28,770	319	......	44,535	78,940
1890-91	4,417	27,340	9,360	......	41,117	73,871
1891-92	16,755	42,790	17,184	......	76,729	2,05,601
1892-93	9,386	35,799	14,597	......	59,782	3,97,951
1893-94	16,780	32,826	11,410	...	61,016	4,13,734
1894-95	13,377	32,643	12,134	3,518	61,672	4,11,696

During the period covered by this statement the total imports have increased nearly three-fold and the revenue eight-fold, the latter result being due to the introduction in 1892-93 of the practice of importation under bond, which is found to be more convenient to the trade. In Calcutta and its neighbourhood rum is drunk mainly by up-country people and labourers in the mills; and the remarkable growth of the demand has not interfered with the consumption of country liquor. During the past year 61,672 gross gallons were imported into Calcutta at a strength of 32° over-proof, of which 14,754 gallons were exported after being diluted to 20° under-proof, or 24,345 gross gallons. The amount consumed in Calcutta itself may therefore be taken to be 46,918 gallons at 32° over-proof, or 77,415 gallons at 20° under-proof, the strength at which rum is usually sold. The export of rum from Calcutta to the mufassal districts of Bengal rose from 7,092 gross gallons in 1893-94 to 12,537 gallons during the past year, the chief demand being from Dacca (3,871), Darjeeling (2,005), 24-Parganas (1,245), Mymensingh (720), Faridpur (702), and Jalpaiguri (632). There was also a direct import of 1,613 gross gallons from Shajahanpur into districts other than Calcutta. The exports to Assam rose from 6,222 gross gallons to 11,468 gross gallons during the year, and these, taken with the exports to Bengal mufassal districts, make up nearly the whole of the exports from Calcutta referred to above.

11. *Imported liquor.*—The revenue from this source, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,33,162 to Rs. 2,81,588. The total number of licenses sanctioned rose from 680 to 707, and of licenses settled from 639 to 700. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by 2, and that of hotel licenses increased by 2, while the number of retail licenses rose by 61. This, however, was only due to the abolition of the practice of issuing combined licenses for the sale of country-spirits and imported liquor. Of the net increase of Rs. 48,426 in revenue, Rs. 14,410 occurred in Dacca, Rs. 12,858 in Mymensingh, and Rs. 6,241 in the 24-Parganas. The decline of Rs. 2,038 in Calcutta is apparent only. It is satisfactory to observe that the increase in the rate of fees sanctioned in Calcutta in 1892-93 has worked well, and the revenue has risen since that year by Rs. 28,404, while within the same period there has been a marked decrease in the number of retail licenses. Attempts were made to check the traffic in cheap German spirit, mostly distilled from potatoes, which is coloured and flavoured locally and sold under fancy names as brandy, whisky, port or sherry, by requiring every bottle to bear a label showing where the contents had been manufactured and bottled. The dealers in these concoctions evaded the rule by printing the prescribed particulars in type so small as to be illegible, and revised orders were issued which could not be fully enforced during the year. Neither the Excise Commissioner nor the Board appear to expect much result from their efforts to let the public know the true character of the stuff some of them drink, and it is clear that so long as people are willing to buy spirits at Rs. 9 a dozen, without caring to ask what they are made of, there will be no lack of unscrupulous dealers to meet this demand.

12. *Tari.*—The revenue derived from the sap of palmyra and date trees fell during the year from Rs. 10,16,375 to Rs. 9,97,851, being a decline of Rs. 18,524, or 1·8 per cent. The increase of 329 in the number of licenses issued was due to a rise in the number of licenses for the sale of unfermented tari, which is not an intoxicant. The decline was heaviest (Rs. 22,156) in the Patna Division, which yields more than half of the tari revenue collected in the Province, and every district except Patna and Champaran showed a marked falling off, which is attributed by the Excise Commissioner to unfavourable climatic conditions, which caused a reduction in the yield of the trees. Unseasonable rain during the hot weather of 1894 is said to have led to the growth of a worm which destroyed the spadices of the palmyra trees, while the excessive cold of the autumn and winter caused the blossoms to wither. The Board think that the tari revenue was also affected by the reduction of taxation on country spirits in the Patna Division, and by the attempts made to introduce the Madras practice of taxing tari by means of a fee on each tree tapped, which were continued during the year without conspicuous success. The subject has since been fully reported on by Babu Abhilash Chandra Mukerji, 2nd Inspector of Excise, who was deputed to Madras for the purpose, and the Board have been instructed to introduce the tree-tax system into certain selected districts as soon as the law has been amended, so as to prohibit the tapping of trees without license. With reference to the inquiry made in the Resolution on last year's report, as to the relative alcoholic strength of tari and country-spirit, the Board explain that owing to the presence of saccharine matter in tari, its strength cannot be determined by the hydrometer. Experiments made by two different methods in 1892 point, however, to the conclusion that tari contains about the same proportion of alcohol as spirit at 95° or 96° under-proof, and is therefore about 5° weaker than the weakest kind of country liquor.

13. *Pachwai.*—The revenue under this head, which includes both the rice beer, which is consumed chiefly in the districts of Western Bengal, and the millet (*marua*) beer, drunk in the Darjeeling hills, rose from Rs. 3,46,518 to Rs. 3,82,336 —an increase of Rs. 35,818, or 10·3 per cent. The number of licenses for sale sanctioned fell from 1,790 to 1,736, and number settled from 1,680 to 1,668. At the same time there was an increase of 270 in the number of licenses granted for home-brewing, which are not included in the figures just quoted. The privilege of free home-brewing for domestic use has long been permitted to the aboriginal tribes in the greater part of the Chota Nagpur Division, and

has been extended since the close of the year to the district of Hazaribagh. In Darjeeling a system of allowing house-holders to brew *marua* beer for domestic use without limit of quantity, on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 2 per house, is being tried in Kalimpong during the current year. Both of these proposals have been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor as tending to promote the use of a harmless and wholesome beverage, and to discourage the consumption of country-spirit by people who have not yet acquired a taste for it. Experiments made during the year by the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling show that the alcoholic strength of rice beer is 94·8° under-proof, and that of millet (*marua*) beer about the same. Either drink, then, is about as strong as tari, and some 5° weaker than the weakest variety of country-spirits.

14. *Ganja.*—The following statement shows the main facts relating to ganja revenue for the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1892-93 ...	2,708	2,672	5,451	23,86,066
1893-94 ...	2,736	2,715	5,116	25,35,045
1894-95 ...	2,725	2,702	4,828	24,92,755

The receipts from duty fell from Rs. 14,02,568 to Rs. 13,34,269, or by Rs. 68,299; and after allowing for a rise of Rs. 26,009 under license fees, the net falling off in revenue was Rs. 42,290. This was due to a reduction of 1,285 bighas in the area under cultivation, and to the deficient outturn of the crop of February and March 1894 caused by unfavourable weather and the attacks of a kind of red spider. For these reasons prices ruled very high until the close of the year, when the new crop of 1895 came into the market. The figures of consumption are highest in Calcutta (425 maunds), and Mymensingh (401 maunds), Purnea (230 maunds), Dacca (208 maunds), Bhagalpur (206 maunds), and Monghyr (171 maunds). In Orissa the consumption fell from 236 to 169 maunds, but there was no increase in the consumption of duty-paid Garhjat ganja, which declined from 18 maunds to 17 maunds, and it seems probable that large quantities of illicit Garhjat ganja must have been imported into those districts. The smuggling of this ganja was reported on at length by the Hemp Drugs Commission, and the experiment is now being tried of introducing into the Tributary States of Orissa the system which has been in force in Kuch Bihar for many years and has worked well there. Under this arrangement the Chiefs will get Rajshahi ganja at cost-price, and will issue it to the consumers after levying duty at the rates in force in British districts. As they will make a substantial profit on the transaction, it is hoped that it may induce them to suppress the cultivation of the ganja now grown, which is not a spontaneous product, and can without doubt be extirpated if the Chiefs take the matter vigorously in hand. The other suggestions made by the Commission are under consideration.

15. *Production and distribution of Ganja.*—The following statement illustrates the production of ganja in, and its export from, Rajshahi during the past year:—

	Mds.	Mds.
Production—Balance of previous years		2,324
Crop of 1894, less amount exported in 1893-94		2,489
Crop of 1895		7,000
Total to be accounted for ...		11,813
Export of crop of 1893-94	3,767	
„ of 1895	1,690	
Destroyed by order	113	
Total accounted for		5,570
Balance in hands of cultivators—		
Crop of 1894 and earlier years	933	
„ of 1895	5,310	
		6,243

The further distribution of the drug after it leaves Rajshahi may be illustrated thus—

	Mds.	Mds.
Balance in district golas on 1st April 1894		2,007
Imported from Rajshahi		5,457
Total to be accounted for ...		7,464
Consumed in Bengal	4,065	
Exported to North-Western Provinces	426	
" to Nepal	226	
" to Sikkim	1	
" to Kuch Bihar	62	
" to Assam	602	
" to Hill Tippera	2	
" to Orissa Tributary States	6	
" to Mauritius	85	
" to London	249	
Quantity destroyed	637	
Adjustments and wastage	125	
Total accounted for		6,486
Actually in stock on 1st April 1895		978

The quantity destroyed seems to be unduly large, as it amounts to nearly 10 per cent. of the total quantity accounted for, but this as well as the large balance in store on 1st April 1892, is explained by the fact that as the crop of February-March 1894 was a poor one, a large quantity of old ganja which would otherwise have been destroyed was retained under special orders to make up the deficient supply. Much of this, however, was not really needed, and was destroyed in March 1895, in addition to the usual quantity thus disposed of. The export of ganja to London is said to have been going on for over 30 years, and within the last five years the amount so exported has risen from 96 to 249 maunds. A small portion of this is retained in England for medical purposes, and the rest is transhipped to Demerara, Natal, and other colonies for the use of Indian coolies. Hitherto ganja exported to London has been free of duty, while the full duty has been levied on ganja sent to Mauritius. Orders have now been issued to charge duty on ganja exported to London.

16. *Bhang.*—According to Dr. Prain, whose definitions of the various products of the hemp plant have been followed in the report of the Hemp Drugs Commission—*bhang*, *siddhi*, *sabzi*, and *patti* "are different names applied to the dry leaves of the hemp plants, whether male or female, and whether cultivated or uncultivated." Although the consumption of this article rose from 943 to 1,064 maunds, and the number of licenses from 315 to 321, the total revenue fell from Rs. 55,752 to Rs. 55,394, owing to the surrender of several licenses in Calcutta and their re-settlement at reduced fees. Owing to the fact that the hemp plant grows spontaneously over a large area in Bengal, the illicit consumption of bhang cannot be effectively suppressed, and the revenue suffers. When the Excise Act is amended, power will be taken to prohibit the collection of bhang except under license, and it is hoped that this will be sufficient to protect the revenue without going the length of the suggestion made by the Hemp Drugs Commission, that occupiers of land should be made responsible that it shall not be found on their lands.

17. *Opium.*—The following statement illustrates the demand for excise opium during the last three years:—

	Licenses. No.	Consumption. Mds.	Revenue. Rs.
1892-93	3,031	1,934	20,85,635
1893-94	3,297	1,973	21,34,867
1894-95	3,066	2,042	22,13,746

The figures for licenses include permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medical purposes only. The number of these was reduced by 199 during the year, the largest decrease (169) being in Noakhali, where it is stated that many village practitioners used to take out permits, not because they used any opium, but because it was supposed to add to their importance. Although the number of ordinary licenses issued was less by 29, the consumption rose by 69 maunds and the revenue by Rs. 78,879. The revenue from license fees shows an increase of Rs. 32,475, or 6·6 per cent., while the average fee per retail license was Rs. 303 as compared with Rs. 279

in the previous year. In Chittagong the receipts from license fees rose from Rs. 58,136 to Rs. 77,202—an increase of Rs. 19,066, while the consumption shows an increase of 1 maund 36 seers.

The competition for licenses which these figures indicate is believed to be due in some measure to the enormous profits to be made by smuggling excise opium into Burma, where, according to the Board, it sells sometimes as high as Rs. 100 per seer, but the last Burma report shows the Arakan selling price to be Re. 1-7 per tola, or nearly Rs. 130 per seer. This opinion is borne out by the fact that in several cases of opium smuggling recently detected in Chittagong, the drug seized was excise opium. The Commissioner of the Division states that in these cases an examination of the accounts of two rival shops showed that they received opium greatly in excess of the quantities accounted for or the balance in store. It is clear from this that the special Chittagong system of apportioning the supply of opium to the licensees of frontier shops according to the ascertained local demand is not an effective safeguard against smuggling, where the temptation is so great as is represented by the difference between the treasury price plus license fee, amounting together to Rs. 55 or Rs. 60 per seer, and the Burma price of Rs. 100 to Rs. 130 per seer, of a highly portable article, which can be smuggled into Burma across the 60 miles of land frontier or in the open boats in which much of the rice trade is carried on. The same cause is also said to account, at any rate in part, for the increase of 81 maunds 5 seers in the consumption of opium in Calcutta, and it is possible that much of this goes to Burma either direct or through Chittagong. The increase of 10 maunds 22 seers in the consumption of the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur is thought to indicate a decrease in the supply of illicit opium through the cultivators. In Hooghly the increase of 6 maunds 33 seers is ascribed to the detection of some important cases of opium smuggling from French territory. The map annexed to the Report illustrates clearly the comparative prevalence of the use of opium throughout the Province. The area of maximum consumption lies along the coast from Puri to Chittagong, and the people of this tract contribute to the opium revenue at the rate of one rupee per one to twenty persons. To this, however, there are three exceptions, Noakhali, with the minimum incidence of one rupee to 120 persons and over, Backergunge (Re. 1 to 60-80 persons), and Khulna (Re. 1 to 40-60 persons). Next in order come the districts of Northern and Central Bengal, which pay a rupee of opium revenue per 20-40 persons, while the large tract of country, including the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which pays the maximum revenue on country liquor, contributes to the receipts from opium at the minimum rate of a rupee to every 120 persons and over. Bearing in mind the popular belief that opium taken in moderation is a prophylactic against fever, it is of interest to observe that the area showing a high consumption of opium includes the fever-stricken tracts of Northern and Central Bengal, while in former years the coast districts are believed to have suffered severely from the same cause.

18. *Madak and Chandu.*—The revenue from madak rose from Rs. 78,379 to Rs. 89,409, while the number of licenses issued fell from 315 to 308. Chandu yielded Rs. 29,624, against Rs. 24,476 in the previous year, and 67 licenses were issued as compared with 73. The effect of the order issued in May 1892, prohibiting the smoking of these drugs on the premises of licensed shops, and reducing the limit of retail sale and private possession to one tola, which at first brought about a decrease of revenue, seems therefore now to have passed away, while the prohibition of private manufacture has compelled the ordinary consumer to procure his supply of the drugs from licensed vendors instead of making them up himself. Another result of the order has been to drive the consumers of madak and chandu to congregate in private houses near the shops for the purpose of smoking. These places are described by the Board, the Excise Commissioner, and several local officers as unlicensed smoking dens, and the expression seems to assume that there is something specially nefarious in the practice of resorting to them. It is, however, clearly not contrary to law, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not satisfied that any reasonable ground exists for taking special measures to interfere with it. The question of reducing the fee of Rs. 50 for the privilege of manufacturing madak or chandu for domestic use is discussed at length by the Excise Commissioner, who points to increased revenue and the fall in the number of prosecutions for unlicensed manufacture from 837 to 600, as indicating that the prohibition

of private manufacture, though possibly harassing at first to ordinary consumers, has brought about a rise in the revenue from madak and chandu. Mr. Gupta doubts whether any *bonâ fide* use would be made of any concession in this direction, though it might induce unscrupulous persons to start unlicensed shops, under cover of their permission to manufacture madak and chandu for private use. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in this view. The intention of the orders of May 1892 was to prohibit private manufacture in all but very exceptional cases, which the special license fee of Rs. 50 is intended to meet. The main object seems to have been attained, people are beginning to learn that they may not make madak or chandu for themselves, and it is undesirable to introduce any further change.

19. *Methylated spirit.*—The customs returns show that during the past year the quantity of methylated spirits passed out of the Custom House increased by nearly 5,000 gallons. The greater part of the supply is derived from Germany and the Straits Settlements. Recent experience has proved that methylation by wood-naptha does not render spirit permanently unfit for human consumption, that such spirit can by adding essences be manipulated into a potable liquor which eventually passes into consumption as Eau-de-Cologne, and that, if mixed with water, it can be drunk or used to adulterate ordinary spirit. As methylated spirit pays a nominal duty of 5 per cent. *ad-valorem*, and is seldom less than 60° over-proof, it is obvious that, after its peculiar taste has been disguised, it can compete successfully with ordinary imported or country-made spirits. The question of what measures should be adopted for the protection of the revenue has recently been under consideration, and has been submitted for the orders of the Government of India.

20. *Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws.*—The number of licensees arrested for infringing the conditions of their licenses fell from 496 to 273, owing to the instructions issued to excise officers to prosecute only for wilful and persistent infringements and for fraudulent default in the payment of fees. As compared with last year, the number of other persons prosecuted shows a decline from 4,602 to 4,146, but it is higher than in 1892-93 or 1891-92. Taking both classes together, the number of persons prosecuted fell from 5,098 to 4,419, and of persons convicted from 4,352 to 3,824, while the percentage of convictions rose from 85·3 to 86·5, showing that greater care was taken in sending up cases. The amount of fines imposed fell from Rs. 89,209 to Rs. 69,056, but the proportion realised increased from 64·6 to 71·2. A sum of Rs. 58,195 was distributed in rewards to police and excise officers and informers, as against Rs. 74,540 in the previous year. In the past year, as in 1893-94, the Sonthal Parganas showed more than 100 cases of illicit distillation, Hooghly coming next with 41, and Midnapore and Bankura with 34 and 33 apiece. A curious account is given of the systematic fashion in which illicit distillation is carried on in the Damin-i-Koh by Sonthals and Paharias. Their craving for strong drink has led these people to form liquor clubs, which subscribe to pay the fines of any member who is punished for distilling. Organised frauds on the revenue of this kind cannot be adequately dealt with under the law as it now stands, and in the Bill which has been prepared by the Board to amend Bengal Act VII of 1878, power has accordingly been taken to punish excise offences by either rigorous or simple imprisonment. Singhbhum, which had 28 cases in the previous year, showed only 7 last year. The Sonthal Parganas also heads the list with 143 convictions for selling tari without license, against 11 cases in 1893-94. The decrease in arrests for the possession of foreign exciseable articles was due to the smaller number of such cases detected in districts bordering on Nepal. Mr. Colvin, Collector of Champaran, suggests that such cases should not be taken up, on the ground that the accused are mostly ignorant people; but in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion this would be pushing leniency too far, and would tend to establish a regular contraband trade, which would soon become difficult to suppress.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank Mr. Krishna Govinda Gupta for an excellent report, and for his successful management of the Excise Department during the year. Sir Charles Elliott hopes that Excise Administration in Bengal, after sustaining many attacks and undergoing many changes of policy, is now established on a fairly firm basis, and that in future a steady development of the revenue may be looked for without any undue increase in the consumption of either liquors or drugs.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 428T.—G.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for the year 1894-95.

Preliminary.

Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., was in charge of the Education Department, as Director of Public Instruction, throughout the entire year 1894-95, and has submitted the Annual Report in good time. This is the alternate year in which the report is confined mainly to statistical results, and the discussion of questions of general policy is avoided, so that it is justifiably 22 pages shorter than that for 1893-94. But its abbreviation has in no way diminished its completeness as a record, the value of its suggestions, or its utility to Government for administrative purposes.

Number under instruction.

2. The advance in the number of pupils under instruction is considerably larger than last year, when the total gain was only of 14,211 pupils and 613 institutions. This year the number of pupils in public institutions has risen by 87,422 from 1,413,737 to 1,501,159, and in private institutions by 4,830 from 135,530 to 140,360: there has been a total gain of 92,252 pupils. The institutions have also increased in number: public from 53,615 to 55,800, private or indigenous from 13,602 to 13,941: total increase 2,524. The gain has been shared by nearly all classes of institutions. Colleges increased by one; but as one of these furnished no returns, the number remains apparently stationary, with a slight reduction in the number of pupils. Middle vernacular schools are slightly fewer, but have more pupils. Among the schools classified as "public institutions" which adopt departmental standards, the number supported or aided by public funds has risen from 41,981 to 42,476, and the number of unaided schools has also increased from 11,634 to 13,324. Taking University and Secondary education together, the number of pupils under a higher class of instruction has risen from 208,453 to 216,527. The increase in the number of pupils at primary schools is from 1,130,551 to 1,206,285, the development having taken place in both upper and lower primaries, but more particularly in the latter. The figures for the lower primary schools are given below for the last five years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	43,998	942,244
1891-92	44,920	987,948
1892-93	43,829	983,271
1893-94	44,020	988,745
1894-95	45,897	1,055,253

Female schools continue to make satisfactory progress, as shown by the following figures for the quinquennial period—

	Schools.	Pupils.
1890-91	2,270	49,638
1891-92	2,743	58,801
1892-93	2,856	60,249
1893-94	3,042	65,011
1894-95	3,261	68,477

Unlike last year, Arabic and Persian schools have advanced from 1,225 with 14,688 pupils to 1,383 with 16,417 pupils, while Sanskrit schools have receded both in numbers and attendance.

3. In the population of Bengal which is included in the educational returns, there are, at the usual rate of 15 per cent., 5,461,912 male children and 5,494,642 female children of school-going age. The returns show 1,527,511 boys and 114,008 girls at school. Thus of all boys of a school-going age 27·9 per cent., and of all girls of a school-going age 2·0 per cent, are at school. The proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts, compared with the number of boys of school-going age, taken at the usual rate of 15 per cent. of the male population, varies from nearly 67 per cent. in Noakhali and 60 per cent. in Chittagong, Hooghly and Calcutta, and 57 per cent. in Midnapore and Howrah, to 11 per cent. in Palamau and Purnea, and 10 per cent. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Bihar and Bhagalpur districts still send far fewer boys to school than they should send.

Ratio to population.

4. The income of the Department remained nearly stationary in the year, viz., Rs. 5,63,000 as compared with Rs. 5,71,000 in 1893-94. The gross expenditure charged in the accounts to the Department was Rs. 26,37,703 as compared with Rs. 25,72,107 in 1893-94. The net expenditure from Provincial revenues on education, according to the Accountant-General, was Rs. 20,67,074 as compared with Rs. 20,06,388, an increase of Rs. 60,686. Taking the departmental accounts, as distinguished from those of the Financial Department, the total expenditure on education in Bengal, including all disbursements from public and private sources, amounted to Rs. 98,29,572, an increase of Rs. 2,54,115 over the Rs. 95,75,457 of the preceding year. The net expenditure from all public sources, including District and Municipal Funds, increased from Rs. 34,69,664 to Rs. 34,91,020, *i.e.*, by Rs. 21,356, while expenditure from private sources increased from Rs 61,05,793 to Rs. 63,38,552, or by Rs. 2,32,759, of which Rs. 13,754 are due to the increased income of the University. Primary education cost more by Rs. 1,30,617: of this amount increased expenditure from District Funds, owing to additional grants made for the purpose from Provincial revenues, accounts for Rs. 54,260, while the expenditure from private sources increased by Rs. 71,973. The municipalities have continued, as was noticed last year, to devote less of their funds to secondary and more to primary education. The figures were—

Financial results.

		Secondary.	Primary.
		Rs.	Rs.
1892-93	...	37,000	24,000
1893-94	...	29,970	41,419
1894-95	...	26,838	48,344

5. The Director was on inspection tours extending over 51 days, and visited 53 institutions of all grades and kinds in 14 districts. Owing to his appointment as President of a Committee for the revision of the European School Code, he was unable to do so much touring as last year, when he and Dr. Martin between them spent 85 days in the mufassal and visited 114 institutions in 17 districts. The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province, throughout the year, is exhibited in the following statement and compared with last year:—

Inspection tours.

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days.	Number of officers.	Average number of days.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	5	172	5	158
Assistant and Joint-Inspectors ...	9	152	9	191
Inspector of European Schools ...	2	95	1	68
Deputy Inspectors	44	182	44	172
Sub-Inspectors	200	212	204	198

It is unnecessary to repeat in any detail the Director's remarks, with which the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, on the amount of inspection done by individual officers. Among Inspectors, he gives the highest praise to Dr. Martin and Rai Radhika Prasanna Mukerjea, Bahadur. Among the Deputy Inspectors, the prescribed minimum rate of 150 days touring in the year was attained in all the districts except Hooghly, Midnapore, and Darbhanga, in which there was a change of officers. The Sub-Inspectors have on an average exceeded the prescribed minimum of 200 days touring in all the Divisions, but the number of Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca Division appears to be deficient and to require strengthening. Last year His Honour expressed his concurrence with the Director's opinion that 400 visits to schools was too high a minimum to fix, and that 500 visits implied perfunctory work. In the instances of hasty work mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction in his paragraph 29, severe notice should be taken and travelling allowance should be refused when tours are made in the manner described. The reduced standard of 350 schools visited has been attained in all Divisions except Rajshahi. In that Division the average number of schools visited was as low as 308, while in Patna it rose to 559.* His Honour trusts that due notice has been taken of the Sub-Inspectors whose conduct has been recorded as unsatisfactory. The "victim of a chronic lethargy" (from which he cannot be roused) should be dealt with strictly. The gradual substitution of inspecting pundits for chief gurus has been completed in all the Divisions, even in the urban area of the 24-Parganas. Last year 484 pandits paid 239,835 visits to schools, average 495; this year 483 paid 241,549 visits, average 499.

District Boards.

6. The Lieutenant Governor is glad to hear that the relations between the District Boards and the Education Department were on the whole harmonious. There has been some contention on the subject of the Boards placing their Sub-Inspectors at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector for the punctual preparation of the annual returns, and it is hoped that the District Boards will see the necessity of meeting the reasonable requirements of the Deputy Inspector in this respect. Most of the District Boards have Educational Sub-Committees, and the Deputy Inspector is generally a leading member, and in some instances the Chairman of these bodies. Complaints against the District Boards are diminishing every year. With few exceptions all the Boards sent in their reports to the Inspectors with punctuality, and little is said now of delays in passing bills and disposal of correspondence. The Director writes:—"The tendency to reduce educational expenditure, or to spend educational savings on objects other than education, appears to have well nigh disappeared. It was reported last year that the Burdwan District Board did not spend so much on education as had been spent by Government before the Local Self-Government Act came into force. Dr. Martin now notices that the Board has decided to restore to education the savings thus effected, and that Rs. 2,000 have been consequently provided this year for primary education in excess of the allotment. The Chittagong Board is reported to have raised its educational grant by over Rs. 5,000. Other Boards have shown similar liberality towards education. Every case in which I am not satisfied, on examining a Board's budget, with the proposed rate of educational expenditure, is promptly challenged, and it is seldom that after correspondence a satisfactory settlement is not arrived at." It is hoped that the principle laid down last year by Government, that educational expenditure should grow with the growth of the Board's ordinary income, will protect education against sudden and embarrassing fluctuations. Local Boards appear to exercise control over secondary education only in the Burdwan district, and in many districts they have no connection at all with educational matters. The Lieutenant-Governor's advice is that they should be limited to the control of primary education and such cognate matters as the payment of teachers on the authority of the Sub-Inspector, the appointment of teachers, and the selection of backward schools for stipends. The two Howrah Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and worked independently of each other, with the result that decentralization produced disorder.

University Education.

7. The number of Colleges has increased from 36 to 37, divided into Government 11, Municipal 1, Aided 8, and Unaided 17, the new one (under the last category) being the

Central Institution at Calcutta: but Bishop's College furnished no returns. The total number of students on the rolls has diminished from 6,240 to 6,122, *i.e.*, by 118; this slight fluctuation is due to the smaller number who passed the Entrance examination in 1894. Of the total 6,122 college students, 3,999 read in the Calcutta Colleges and 2,123 in the mufassal, as compared with 3,892 and 2,348 last year. The importance, therefore, of providing adequate accommodation and supervision for the students in Calcutta is abundantly manifest. The variations in the numbers of the successful candidates at the University Examinations during the last six calendar years are shown in the following statement:—

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Entrance	2,156	1,710	1,643	2,915	1,863	2,194
Percentage of success ...	50	43	40	67	44	47
First Arts	996	693	1,011	830	826	1,162
Percentage of success ...	36	36	44	37	58	41
Bachelors of Arts	399	231	280	301	484	416
Percentage of success ...	40	29	24	25	36	32
Bachelors of Law	254	128	48	148	99	71
Percentage of success ...	70	63	27	47	32	24
Masters of Arts	57	46	54	57	52	...*
Percentage of success ...	45	36	46	44	36	...

* The examination is held in November.

The Lieutenant Governor has more than once drawn attention to the want of uniformity and the element of uncertainty which so largely affect the results of University Examinations. The fluctuations are graphically shown in the accompanying diagram. The University could confer no greater boon upon the cause of education than by ensuring equal success to equal proficiency in successive years.

Success in University Examinations.

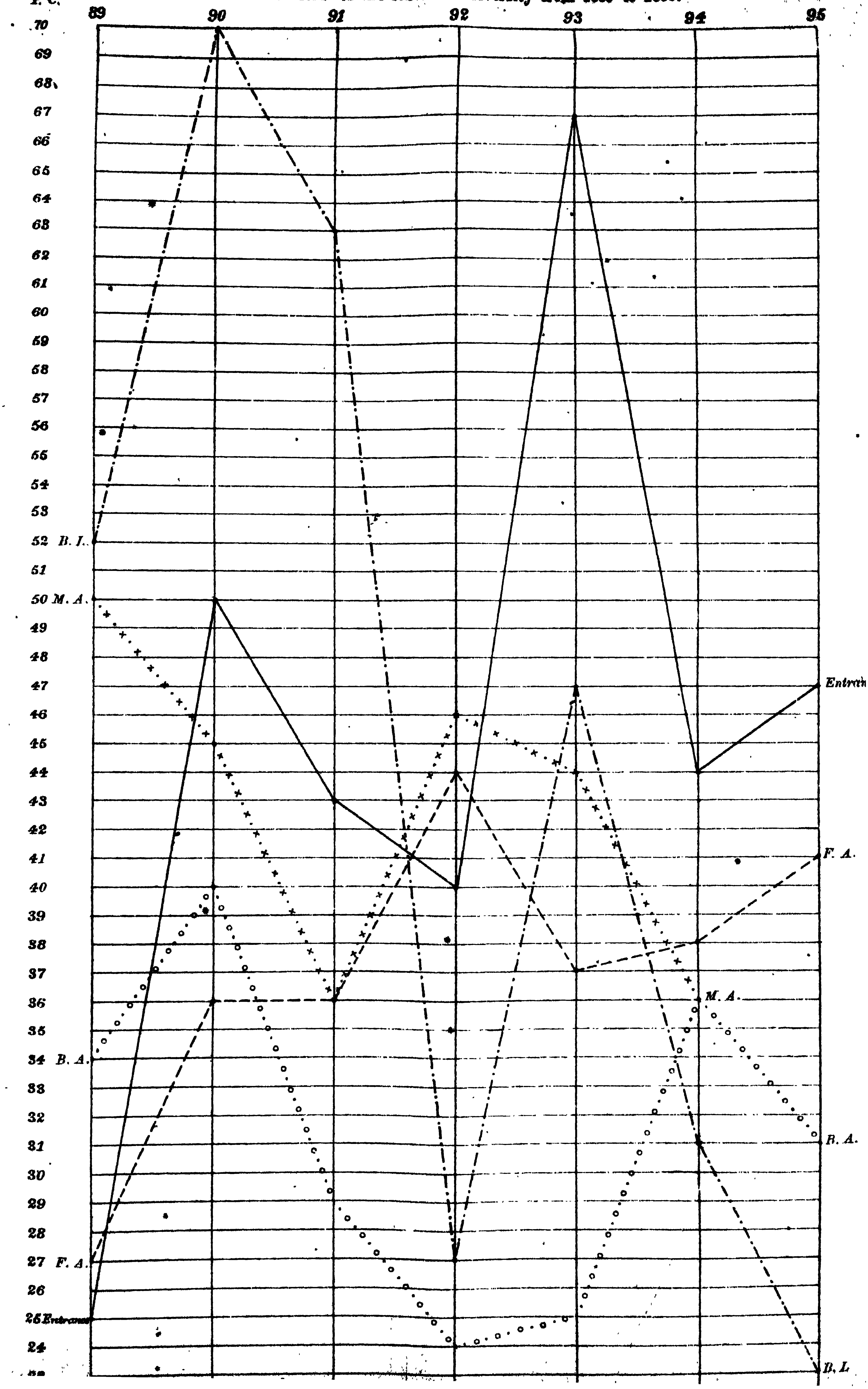
8. There were 2,817 candidates, as compared with 2,179 in 1893-94, in the First Arts Examination held in February 1895. As 1,162 passed, against 826, the percentage of success rose from 38 to 41. In Government Colleges the percentage was 51, in Aided Colleges 40, and in Unaided Colleges 37. All the Government Colleges, with the exception of Patna and Rajshahi, passed more than half their candidates, the Dacca, Krishnagar and Chittagong Colleges standing highest with 63, 70 and 73 per cent. respectively. Among Colleges under municipal, missionary, or other private management, the most successful were the Midnapore College (72 per cent.), the Burdwan Maharaja's College (57), and the Barisal Braja Mohun Institution (61).

Among the candidates for the B.A. degree, the percentage of success (calculating on the candidates in both courses together) fell from 36 to 32; the number of candidates for the A course fell from 992 to 905, while those for the B course increased in number from 355 to 447, the total numbers remaining very nearly the same. Comparing the groups of Colleges, the ratio of success was as follows:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
Government	34	42	37
Aided	31	39	34
Unaided	24	37	28
Total ...	27	40	32

Last year greater success was achieved in the A than in the B course, and it was hoped that at last the two examinations had been conducted with nearly equal severity. This year the figures appear to show that the B course had a decided advantage. Whereas the ratio of success in the A course was 27 per cent. on the whole number of candidates and 39 per cent. in the Presidency

Diagram showing the Percentage of Success in the Entrance, F. A., B. A., B. L. and M. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University from 1889 to 1895.



College, in the B course 39 per cent. of the whole number of candidates, and 51 per cent. in the Presidency College, were successful. The figures of preceding years have been:—

	A Course.	B Course.	Total percentage.
1889	33	39	34
1890	39	49	40
1891	26	33	29
1892	20	47	24
1893	21	45	25
1894 ...	37	34	36
1895	27	40	32

The figures, however, previously returned are to a small degree inaccurate. It now appears that, in the University tables hitherto published, if a candidate passed with honours in two subjects he was entered in the tables as two candidates. This was an extraordinary error, and it is strange that it was not detected sooner. The mistake having been discovered, the correct number of candidates is shown for this year.

Of the 144 candidates for the M.A. degree, 52 passed, *i.e.* 36 per cent. as compared with 44 per cent. last year. The failure in Mathematics was remarkable. Last year 8 out of 14 passed; this year only one out of 14 was successful. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know whether any explanation of this circumstance can be offered. The comparative success in the literary and scientific subjects is as follows:—

	A.	B.
1893	35	78
1894	33	48

These figures afford corroboration to the idea that the scientific course is the easier.

Cost of the Colleges.

9. The total expenditure upon collegiate education has increased from Rs. 7,19,354 to Rs. 7,20,875, or by Rs. 1,521: the expenditure from Provincial revenues has increased by Rs. 3,203: the fee-receipts are lower by Rs. 2,673, while the receipts from subscriptions and endowments show a rise of Rs. 991. The charge on Provincial revenues is over 40 per cent. of the total expenditure. The annual cost of each student in a Government College during the year rose from Rs. 236-14-5 to Rs. 238-11-8, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 142-15 to Rs. 152-2-10. The cost of collegiate education generally is Rs. 114. The cost of the whole number of collegiate students for the past five years may be exhibited as follows, showing that the hitherto descending scale of expenditure has been unchanged this year:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average cost of each student in a college in Bengal	129	127	124	114	114
The Government share thereof ...	52	52	50	46	46

Auxiliary Societies.

10. In dealing with the subject of Collegiate Administration, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot omit to place on record his sense of the valuable aid afforded to Government in the education of the rising generation by two Societies, viz. the Society for the Higher Training of Young Men, of which Mr. Cotton is President, and Mr. C. R. Wilson Secretary, and the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, under the presidency and guidance of Dr. Mahendra Lal Sarkar, C.I.E. Both of these institutions have done good work in carrying on the education of young men outside of the University curriculum and the class teaching of the Colleges. They are based on sound principles and deserve cordial encouragement from Government and the public.

11. The main statistics relating to secondary schools for the last five years are contained in the following statement furnished by the Director in his 61st paragraph:—

Secondary education.

	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,393	199,105	6,11,046	20,62,859	26,73,905
1891-92 ...	2,285	194,178	5,94,816	20,87,904	26,82,750
1892-93 ...	2,326	198,270	5,90,493	20,92,642	26,83,135
1893-94 ...	2,373	198,736	5,94,328	21,33,751	27,28,079
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398

Secondary schools of all classes taken together have increased from 2,373 to 2,397, or about one per cent., and their pupils from 198,736 to 206,989, or by ·41 per cent. The total expenditure has risen this year by Rs. 67,319. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues has increased by Rs. 13,848, and that from District Funds by Rs. 4,696, while Municipal Funds have contributed Rs. 3,132 less than in 1893-94. This is in harmony with the policy of Government to discourage municipal expenditure on secondary education.

12. The number of Government High Schools was unaltered, but the attendance of pupils slightly diminished. There were three fewer schools managed by District or Municipal Boards, but an increase of 11 in the aided High schools, the total number of High schools being 372 against 361 in 1893-94. The number of pupils rose from 75,682 to 78,227, an increase of 2,545, or about 3 per cent. At the University Entrance Examination 2,194 boys, *i.e.*, 47·3 per cent., passed out of 4,633 candidates, against 1,863 successful out of 4,268 candidates in 1893-94. The percentage of successful candidates for the previous six years has been 25, 50, 43, 40, 67, 44, so that the figure for the year under review represents a greater degree of leniency, which is shared by all the classes of schools. Government institutions passed nearly 67 per cent. of their candidates, while schools under private management, both aided and unaided, were successful to the extent of nearly 42 and nearly 40 per cent. While the general ratio of success was 47·3, the several Divisions varied from Chota Nagpur, 79 per cent., the highest, to Patna, 30 per cent., the lowest. In the Resolution on last year's report, when commenting on the system of merit marks (allotted to the different schools), which depended solely on the number of candidates passing at the Entrance Examination in the different Divisions, Government observed that, to be a satisfactory test of merit, some deduction should be made for unsuccessful candidates. This has now been arranged for by multiplying the marks as previously calculated by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of successful candidates, and the denominator the number sent up to the examination. Judged by this adjusted standard, the Hindu, Hooghly and Dacca Collegiate Schools, and the Faridpur, Birbhum, and Mymensingh High Schools, distinguished themselves by the performances of their pupils in the examinations.

High Schools.

13. The Middle English Schools increased from 869 with 60,250 pupils, to 896 with 64,649 pupils. In the Middle Scholarship Examination, where the standard required is the full middle vernacular test, together with English language and composition as taught in the middle classes of High English Schools, 1,855 were successful out of 2,959 candidates (1,000 gaining the English and 855 the vernacular certificate), the percentage of success among the candidates being 63 against 58 last year and 66 in 1892-93. The examination for all the Bengali-speaking districts was again held with the same set of question papers for the whole Province; but the Boards of Examiners for the different circles continued to examine the answer papers under the supervision of the Circle Inspectors. It is understood that in the Hindi-speaking districts the practice of having one

Middle class schools.

set of question papers for all has also been adopted. The Middle Vernacular Schools have fallen from 1,143 to 1,129, practically the same as in 1892-93, but the pupils are more numerous, having increased from 62,804 to 64,113. In the examination, which is the same as the preceding, with the omission of the papers in the English language, the percentage of success was 54·2 against 52·9 in the preceding year, 2,106 candidates out of 3,888 being successful.

Drawing.

14. The record of the endeavours made to engraft drawing on the educational course is not altogether encouraging. Last year 40 pupils from 12 Government High Schools took up drawing as a subject at the University Entrance Examination, and 19 passed. This year out of 72 candidates, only 11 from 9 Government schools passed; and out of the total 307 candidates, who were examined in drawing by the University, only 24 qualified. Students have never taken kindly to this subject, which carries no marks at the examination, and the University has not favoured the idea of making drawing compulsory. To meet this difficulty it had long been proposed to assign marks for drawing in the award of junior scholarships, but the want of teachers prevented the adoption of this plan. Last year Government laid down that the time had arrived when the supply of qualified teachers was sufficient to justify the rule that the marks obtained in drawing should count in the award of junior scholarships, and a notification was issued during the year, specifying the number of marks so obtainable. In all Government High Schools which have a drawing master, the subject is to be compulsory in certain classes. In the last examination for vernacular masters, the result in drawing, as regards the qualification for special certificates, was very disappointing, but measures have been taken to secure greater attention to the subject and a steady and sufficient supply of qualified teachers.

Discipline and moral training.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor has perused with regret the list of cases of breach of discipline set out by the Director in his 79th paragraph. He does not suppose that any orders of Government will altogether change the nature of boys, and instances of outbreaks of youthful offenders still occur in England. But the cases of serious misconduct now reported are numerous, and show that the standard of discipline in this country admits of considerable improvement before it reaches the English level. The behaviour of the boys of the Krishnagar College at the annual athletic sports which were held in the circuit-house compound in the presence of the Magistrate and a large body of police is said to have been disgraceful: the Magistrate and other officials present were disregarded, and stones thrown at the police. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Sir Alfred Croft's expression of regret that the offenders could not be identified, and with the opinion that in such cases, where the actual culprits cannot be detected, the adoption of the system of general punishment, as practised in English public schools, is perfectly right and proper, either by the curtailment of holidays or the denial of some privilege or liberty for a definite time. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to read that the Noakhali Zila School, where unruliness had been reported for two years, has now a clean record, and that the good results are attributable to the punishment of the offenders and the strict discipline enforced by the head-master. The operation of the transfer rules has done much to improve the previous state of things, but instances still occur where they afford opportunities for fresh offences in the shape of forgery and mis-statements. In the case of these rules the co-operation of the parents and guardians is essential to their observance, and it is matter for regret that the Director should have to write that "guardians often exercise too little control over their wards, and instances have occurred in which they have been charged with complicity in their misconduct. Thus, in the case of junior pupils, in order to avoid the payment of the transfer fee, guardians have been found to send their wards to new schools with a declaration that they have not been in any school before."

Boarding-houses.

16. The Lieutenant-Governor has always attached the greatest importance to the provision of boarding-houses in connexion with schools as a means of enforcing discipline and developing scholastic life in some of its most cherished relations. He has read, therefore, with the greatest satisfaction the Director's report that this importance is now fully recognised, and that many public-spirited gentlemen

have come forward to help in the erection of houses for the accommodation of students. Sir A. Croft writes as follows:—"As instances of liberality in this direction, may be mentioned the gift of a pucka house and of the land on which it stands, by Rai Jotindra Nath Chaudhuri, M.A., B.L., for the benefit of the Taki School in the Presidency Division, and the erection of a house at his own cost by Babu Gobinda Nath Saha Chaudhuri of Parsadanga, for the use of boarders attending the Pabna Zila School. The Maharaja of Sonbursa in the Bhagalpur Division is also stated to have attached a boarding-house to his unaided high school for Rajputs. The members of the Oxford Mission House established a hostel in the Chorbagan quarter of the town of Calcutta, in which the management is left with the students themselves so far as concerns their boarding, their conduct and behaviour being closely supervised by a member of the Mission. But the benefit to be derived from boarding-houses cannot be fully realised so long as all non-resident pupils, or all those who do not put up with their *bonâ fide* guardians, are not compelled to live in them." Government has been able to make, during the current year, an important step in this direction, by undertaking the construction of a boarding-house for the students of the Calcutta Madrasa and the enlargement of the Eden Hindu Hostel, so as to enable it to hold all the students of the Presidency College, who are otherwise unprovided for. This long desired object has been deferred till now by financial considerations, but the present prosperous state of the Provincial revenues has enabled the Lieutenant-Governor to carry it out, and when the building is completed, residence in it will be compulsory on all who do not live with their parents or guardians, or in such a well-regulated establishment as that of the Oxford Mission. Sir Charles Elliott hopes that the time may come when the University will refuse to affiliate any school or college which does not make similar provision for its students.

Physical training and athletic pursuits.

17. The subject of the advantages of physical training for students has been fully dealt with in previous years, and the Director again refers to it, and gives a summary (in paragraphs 56 and 82) of the more interesting particulars. Athletic sports continue to grow in popularity, and the greater interest taken in football of recent years has attracted much attention. The Lieutenant-Governor's acknowledgments are due to the collegiate and school authorities, Government officers, and private gentlemen who have given encouragement to students in the pursuit of manly games by personal example and the offer of prizes. Friendly matches played at cricket or football between the residents at a station and the school-boys are calculated to produce good-fellowship and good temper, a kindly regard for opponents, and respect for skill and pluck. The allotment by the District Board of Balasore of a sum of money for the appointment of a peripatetic gymnastic teacher, who is to teach physical exercises in middle and primary schools controlled by the Board, seems to be a step in the right direction. It is hoped that Marcus Square, in the centre of Calcutta, may soon be opened as a playground for the use of the large number of students and residents in the neighbourhood who have not the time or the means to repair to the *maidan* for wholesome exercise.

Primary education.

18. The numerical fluctuations in primary education for native boys during the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	Upper Primary.		Lower Primary.	
	Number of schools.	Pupils.	Number of schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
1890-91	3,537	128,537	43,997	942,211
1891-92	3,661	135,371	44,918	987,876
1892-93	3,697	139,726	43,828	983,204
1893-94	3,763	141,483	44,020	988,745
1894-95	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253

The number of schools in both divisions has increased by 2,015 and their pupils by 75,903, or 6·7 per cent., so that the average strength of a pathsala has advanced from 23·6 to 24·2. Upper primaries and their pupils continue to exhibit a constant increase: the lower primaries, which have sometimes shown curious variations in numbers, have now taken a decided step in advance. These devolopments in numbers are shared by almost all the Divisions in the Province. The variations depend more specially on local causes, and it has been assumed that the agricultural prosperity of the country during the last cold-weather was favourable to the growth of schools.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

19. The expenditure incurred by the Department (including the Provincial expenditure in municipalities) and by District Boards, on account of primary education for native boys and girls, is shown in the following table to have exceeded that for 1893-94 by Rs. 86,566, which indicates a satisfactory development during the year:—

Description of schools and expenditure.	From Provincial revenues.		From district funds.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	1,03,701	1,06,269	1,56,003	1,70,079	2,59,704	2,76,348
Non-stipendiary	24,129	27,518	3,11,875	3,57,494	3,35,504	3,85,012
Subordinate inspecting agency ...	13,281	12,136	80,483	86,058	93,764	98,194
Primary scholarships	8,189	2,183	44,089	22,256	52,238	24,439
Examinations, prizes and rewards...		6,399		35,100		41,499
Buildings and furniture	5,598	5,722	1,956	2,337	7,554	8,059
Charges for abolished schools ...	4,335	3,028	9,216	11,346	13,551	14,374
Stipends to gurus under training ...	9,394	51	23,932	1,595	33,326	1,646
Miscellaneous		11,131		21,495		32,626
Total ...	1,68,627	1,74,437	6,27,004	7,07,760	7,95,631	8,82,197
Allotment	1,77,561	1,85,664	6,51,380	7,29,856	8,28,941	9,15,520
Savings	8,934	11,227	24,376	22,096	33,310	33,323

The ordinary departmental budget grant was swelled by the re-grant of a further sum of Rs. 31,000, being the amount of savings in the allotment for primary education in municipalities and cantonments for 1893-94. Another sum of Rs. 40,568, representing the unallotted balance of the grant for primary education in municipalities and non-Board districts for 1894-95, was also placed at the Director's disposal, with instructions to spend as much as possible of the amount on primary education in the mufassal during the year under report. He allotted Rs. 56,500 to 26 different District Boards, while the total of the Departmental grants on account of schools in non-Board districts, Government estates, and municipal areas in Board districts amounted to Rs. 1,85,664, and the expenditure therefrom to Rs. 1,74,437. Many of the Board districts failed to spend their additional grants, and their savings, amounted to Rs. 22,096, have been re-appropriated for primary education in the current year. The municipal expenditure on primary schools rose from Rs. 32,916 in 1892-93 to Rs. 51,630 in 1893-94 and to Rs. 58,672 in 1894-95. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the municipalities will continue to regard the promotion of primary education as one of the first calls on their income, until the standard of their duty in this respect, as explained in previous years, has been attained.

Systems of payment of grants to primary schools.

20. Of the three systems under which payments to primary schools are regulated, viz. (1) by stipends, (2) by rewards for pupils who pass in the fixed standards, (3) by a mixed system of small stipends supplemented by rewards, Government and the Director recommend the last as preferable to the two others, at least in the case of the Lower Primary schools, and discourage the adoption, except in Upper Primary schools and in special cases, of the plan of payment by stipends only. The subject has been treated at length in previous reports, and this year there is little to notice but the variations in the figures showing the payments made. The sum spent in rewards has risen from Rs. 3,49,634 to Rs. 4,05,199, while the expenditure on stipends has risen from Rs. 2,46,473 to Rs. 2,58,591. The increased expenditure on stipends is practically confined to the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions. The system of paying rewards in advance, that is, of

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giving small stipends, the amount of which is eventually deducted from the reward which the school earns, is in partial though increasing operation in several districts, the payments under this system having advanced from Rs. 23,860 to Rs. 34,348. The advanced payments at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-8 a month were originally intended to ensure the stability of the weaker schools, but the Director reports that, these being precisely the institutions which were the least likely to earn Rs. 12 or Rs. 18 a year in rewards, the Deputy Inspectors in many districts felt some hesitation in incurring expenditure, the adjustment of which at the end of the year might involve them in difficulty. The system has, however, made progress in the more advanced districts, and should be encouraged.

Comparison of cost of upper and lower primaries.

21. The expenditure on upper and lower primary schools, and the relative cost in these classes are shown in the following table, Division by Division:—

Primary Schools.

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school.		Cost per pupil.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	1,29,968	34,443	70,935	749	8,237	27,808	205,961	45·9	9·7	19·8	6·2
Presidency	1,02,320	17,220	63,047	387	3,800	16,081	181,320	44·5	16·2	17·1	9·1
Calcutta	11,000	1,264	7,155	16	187	1,067	8,657	79·	38·2	18·9	18·2
Rajshahi	1,11,796	22,753	52,561	433	2,193	15,885	59,084	52·5	23·9	22·9	14·
Dacca	1,04,724	26,147	56,057	673	4,963	23,926	115,126	38·8	11·3	17·4	7·8
Chittagong	69,443	19,308	39,307	454	3,372	18,648	85,410	42·6	11·7	16·6	7·4
Patna	1,31,043	15,878	70,357	174	4,504	8,528	108,408	88·4	15·6	28·8	10·4
Bhagalpur	97,137	14,801	46,064	214	2,234	8,521	50,128	69·5	20·6	27·9	14·7
Orissa	68,954	11,540	29,865	222	3,381	6,543	52,989	51·9	8·8	28·2	9·
Chota Nagpur	72,582	7,767	48,471	120	1,935	5,604	51,153	61·6	25·	22·1	15·1
Total for 1894-95 ...	8,98,067	1,70,771	4,93,019	3,448	34,896	132,611	847,842	49·5	14·1	20·8	9·3
Total for 1893-94 ...	7,33,710	1,61,049	4,34,482	3.370	34,721	125,792	820,575	47·7	12·5	20·4	8·4

The average cost of the two classes throughout Bengal remains at about Rs. 4 a month for an upper, and Re. 1 a month for a lower primary school. The annual cost of each pupil in an upper primary school has advanced from Rs. 20·4 to Rs. 20·8, and in a lower primary school from Rs. 8·4 to Rs. 9·3. The wide variations in cost in the different Divisions show that there is room for the exercise of considerable economy.

Relative position of districts.

22. An elaborate statement is furnished by the Director in his paragraph 90 of the Report, to show the number of pupils in each district and Division in the different stages of primary education, and to compare the relative positions of the districts and Divisions. The principle of the table is that a merit-mark is given to each school by assigning values of 5, 3, and 1 respectively to pupils in the three stages—(1) upper primary, (2) lower primary reading printed books, (3) lower primary not reading printed books. The divisional figures showing the percentage of merit marks to the male population of a school-going age are reproduced in the margin. The order of the Divisions remains the same as last year, except that Dacca now shows better results than Orissa. The Burdwan Division, with its advantage of having had an indigenous system of education from early days, still occupies the first place, by showing the highest percentage of merit-marks on population of school-going age, Hooghly being the best district, and Howrah and Midnapore nearly as successful. As in last year, the results are least satisfactory in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions (which might have done better with their additional allotments), and particularly in the Muzaffarpur, Shahabad and Purnea districts. The percentage of primary pupils (boys) to the male population of school-going age has increased for the whole Province from 22·4 to 24. The total merit-marks for the Province show an advance, numerically measured, of 7 per cent., whereas in the previous biennial period the improvement was only 1·7 per cent.

Divisions.	Boys only.
Burdwan ...	128·4
Chittagong ...	102·3
Presidency ...	77·3
Dacca ...	77·3
Orissa ...	73·7
Rajshahi ...	49·3
Chota Nagpur ...	41·7
Patna ...	30·1
Bhagalpur ...	29·4

The Director has made some interesting calculations to show that increased allotments have invariably produced improved results, and, as he observes, it is highly satisfactory to find that the liberality of Government has already effected an educational advance that can be measured.

Combined post-masters and school-masters.

23. A description of the system of placing post-offices under village school-masters, with a small allowance for the additional work (to be done out of school hours), was given in last year's report. Various complaints have come to light during the year, and certain inconveniences arising from alleged incompatability of the dual duties has been reported. But, as the Director shows, the inconveniences can mostly be avoided by judicious management, and, so long as the postal duties are not performed during school hours, the expansion of the postal arrangements is undoubtedly a public good. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the plan should be persevered in and details settled with the Postmaster-General.

Training schools.

24. The number of training schools for masters and mistresses was practically stationary (26), though their pupils decreased from 1,125 to 1,006. The number of guru-training classes fell from 218 to 149, a large number having been closed. The expenditure from Provincial revenues on all these institutions decreased from Rs. 86,444 to Rs. 84,068, while the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,17,803 to Rs. 1,19,572. The average cost to Government of the education of each pupil in a training school varied from Rs. 92 at Hooghly and Rs. 98 at Rangpur, to Rs. 177 at Calcutta, Rs. 169 at Dacca, Rs. 154 at Patna, and Rs. 152 at Cuttack. The results of the Vernacular Mastership Examination for pupils of first grade training schools, excluding private candidates (of whom 8 were successful), show 256 as having passed out of 424 candidates; in the previous year 276 (excluding 22 successful private candidates) passed out of 483. Seventy-six men as compared with 66, 110 and 142 in the three preceding years, have been granted first grade certificates after the three years' course. Drawing being compulsory for these examinees, all the 256 who passed the examination passed in that subject, but not a single examinee succeeded in obtaining a special certificate as a teacher of drawing.

Last year as many as 25 qualified in this way. Sir Alfred Croft writes:—

"A good deal may have been due to a difference of standard, the examiner in 1894 having been the head-master of the Dacca Survey School, and in 1895 the head-master of the Calcutta School of Art; but even though the standard may have been a bit lax to start with and is now being pulled up, it was to be hoped that the candidates would advance in correspondence with the standard. I have now drawn the attention of all Inspectors and head-masters of training schools to these results, pointing out the importance of the subject and the necessity of securing a due supply of qualified teachers to meet the anticipated demand, and requiring them to give more hours a week to drawing, so that these lamentable results may not recur."

It is essential that the examination in drawing should be common for the whole Province, and this should be arranged for the future.

Qualifications of Professors and teachers in different classes of schools.

25. The academical qualifications and certificates of previous training possessed by the 89 Professors in the Government Colleges, the 3,935 teachers in the 377 high English schools, and the 10,879 teachers employed in middle English, middle vernacular, and primary schools are exhibited statistically in paragraphs 55, 71, and 111 of the Report. Of the 89 Professors, all but 11 possess University degrees or titles conferred in the Sanskrit examination. Of the 3,935 teachers in high schools, 1,334 hold University degrees (including the F.A.) and 1,089 hold no certificates; the rest have passed qualifying examinations of different kinds. In 670 middle English schools, out of 2,841 teachers, 739 had passed the Entrance or some higher standard of the University, 644 the Vernacular Mastership Examination, 277 the middle English, and 400 the middle vernacular test. Out of 2,789 teachers in middle vernacular schools, 119 had passed the University Entrance or higher examination, 970 the vernacular mastership test, 1,076 the middle vernacular. In 3,840 upper primary schools there are 5,249 teachers, of whom 2,724 had passed the middle vernacular test and 1,222 had passed no test at all. These statistical tables should be continued from year to year, and should show a regular

advance in the numbers of those who possess University degrees or have passed examinations of a qualifying nature.

Other schools of special instruction.

26. The statistics of the numbers and cost of all institutions and departments of institutions teaching Law, Medicine, or Engineering, the Calcutta School of Art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character, are exhibited in the following form:—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Provincial revenues.	Expenditure. From public funds. From district funds.	Expenditure. From public funds. From Municipal Funds.	Expenditure. From private funds. From fees and fines.	Expenditure. From private funds. From other sources.	Total.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Cost to public funds.	Average annual cost of educating each pupil. Total cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I.—Law.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Law Schools ...	6	92	89	—1,785	......	...	8,007	189	6,501	.....	73 0 0
Municipal ditto ...	1	3	3	......	...	...	241	...	241	......	80 4 9
Unaided	7	547	502	......	..		22,580	509	23,048	.....	45 14 4
Total Law Schools ...	14	642	594	—1,785	.....	.	30,877	698	29,790	......	50 1 7
II.—Medicine.											
Medical College, Calcutta ..	1	311	420	1,09,124	...	...	25,067	....	2,24,191	474 1 7	533 11 2
Government Medical Schools	4	848	882	72,162	....	...	23,238	19,026	1,14,426	81 12 9	129 11 2
Unaided Schools	4	625	613	.. ...	...	...	5,427	890	6,317	...	10 4 9
Total Medical Schools ...	9	1,784	1,915	2,71,286	..	...	53,732	19,916	3,44,934	141 1 ″	180 1 7
III.—Engineering.											
Civil Engineering College, Sibpur ...	1	304	293	67,722	.....	...	11,142	......	78,864	231 1 7	260 1 7
Government Survey Schools	3	605	616	7,236	...	...	10,676	.....	17,912	11 11 4	29 0 0
Unaided ditto ...	1	13	13	......	...	...	......	142	142	......	10 14 4
Total Engineering Schools ...	5	922	922	74,958	.....	...	21,818	142	96,918	10 4 9	105 1 7
IV.—Art and Industry.											
Government School of Art ...	1	270	249	25,410	...	...	6,375	......	31,785	102 0 0	127 9 7
Government Industrial Schools	4	35	36	2,086	...	...	......	2,813	4,899	57 14 4	136 0 0
Board Industrial Schools ...	8	284	271	1,760	13,631	240	667	11,170	27,468	57 9 7	101 4 9
Aided ditto ..	11	234	223	1,157	846	387	1,933	4,785	9,108	10 11 4	40 12 9
Unaided ditto ...	6	242	224	......	......	..	......	7,854	7,854	......	35 0 0
Total Art and Industrial Schools	30	1,065	1,003	30,413	14,477	627	8,975	26,622	81,114	45 4 9	80 12 0
V.—Other Schools of Special Instruction.											
Government Schools	1	57	44	400	......	..	......	.....	400	......	9 0 0
Aided Schools	10	255	232	679	52	982	930	8,107	10,750	7 4 9	46 4 9
Unaided Schools	(a)7	389	361	......	...	..	41,140	1,425	42,565	......	117 14 4
Total of other schools ...	18	701	637	1,079	52	892	42,070	9,532	53,715	3 1 7	84 4 9
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1894-95 ...	76	5,114	5,071	3,75,951	14,529	1,609	1,57,472	56,910	6,06,471	77 4 9	119 8 0
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1893-94 ...	73	4,809	4,697	3,66,729	16,952	796	1,37,327	30,608	5,22,412	78 0 0	111 3 2

(a) Including the Special Departments attached to St. Joseph's College, Darjeeling.

The variations in the numbers of the students of the learned profession and others are of interest, as follows:—

YEAR.	Law.	Medicine.	Engineering.	Arts and Industry.	Other Special Schools.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1890-91 ...	1,025	1,184	703	753	550	4,215
1891-92 ...	563	1,290	661	853	559	3,926
1892-93 ...	488	1,545	764	915	447	4,159
1893-94 ...	509	1,747	933	1,034	586	4,809
1894-95 ...	642	1,784	922	1,065	701	5,114

The number of law students, that is, those reading for the B. L. examination, the pleadership and mukhtarship classes being excluded, has again increased from 509 to 642, after the marked and sudden diminution in numbers four years ago. The satisfactory increase in the number of students of Medicine, Engineering, Arts and Industry, is still maintained. In 1893-94, including the 35 candidates who passed at the supplementary examination held in July 1894, 98 out of 304 candidates passed the University Examination for the degree of Bachelor in Law; in November 1894 only 68 out of 296 passed, a smaller proportion than before. The extraordinary fluctuations in success in taking this degree have been illustrated in the diagram attached to paragraph 7 of this Resolution. The Director suggests that either the test is becoming more severe, or the candidates come up to the examination less well prepared than in former years.

Medical Schools.

27. The total number of students of all classes in the Medical Schools throughout the Province is higher than last year; but in some instances the numbers have fallen. The attendance was greater at the Medical College by 420 to 367, but on the 31st March the rolls showed 311 pupils in 1895, as compared with 317 in 1894: an exceptionally large number, 119, having brought their studies to a close in the session and left the College in despair of qualifying for a degree. In the interests of such unsuitable students, and to prevent the overcrowding of the class-rooms, it has been decided to hold at the end of each session a test examination, such as is held at other educational institutions; the standard fixed is so studiously moderate, that no student of the most ordinary assiduity and ability, need run any risk of failing to gain promotion. Those who fail to pass this examination will have to go through the year's course again, and if they fail a second time, will be removed from the College. They will pay full fees during the year of remand, for the fee-receipts of the Medical College are very low in comparison with the Provincial expenditure (about Rs. 25,000 against two lakhs), and a similar rule prevails in all Arts Colleges and in the Sibpur College.

The numbers attending the Temple Medical School at Patna were lower than last year, and two unaided Medical Schools in the Dacca Division came to an end, so that the returns show lower figures on this account. Last year a hope was expressed that arrangements would be made to open a female class at the Dacca Medical School; this has been sanctioned since the close of the year under report. There were 16 female students at the Medical College in receipt of scholarships of various amounts: and information is afforded of the present employment of 34 passed students of the College, so far as can be ascertained. The erection of a hostel for the female students of the Campbell Medical School, at a cost of Rs. 96,000, was sanctioned during the year. With regard to the Campbell Medical School, the Lieutenant-Governor regrets to hear that Government service continues to be unpopular, and that only one licentiate became a Civil Hospital Assistant. He understands that no more appointments were offered last year, and he is disposed to think that there should be a fixed number of such appointments to be competed for annually. He is informed that one appointment to Government service was made in 1893-94, three in 1892-93, and none in the two previous years. Six were taken from the school in each of the years 1888-89, 1889-90; none in 1887-88; and in the four previous years an average of 14 annually. It is clear that the numbers appointed from the Campbell Medical School have been diminishing greatly of late years. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will be addressed on the subject. Sir Charles Elliott understands also that in 1894-95 only two candidates from the Dacca Medical School received appointments as Civil Hospital Assistants, one in Bengal and one in Assam, and that eight similar appointments were made from the Patna Medical School, viz. three for Rajputana, three for Assam, one for Burma, and one in Bengal.

Sibpur College.

28. The Sibpur College consists of three departments, viz., the Engineer Department affiliated to the University with 97 students, all Hindus, except two Europeans and three Muhammadans; the apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, with 207 students, of whom 165 are Hindus, 40 Europeans and two Muhammadans; and the artisan class, newly opened with nine students, eight being native

Christians and one an Eurasian. The total strength of the College on the 31st of March, excluding the artisan class, was thus 304 against 331 (116 engineers and 215 apprentices) of the previous year. The reduced numbers are due to the introduction of a new rule limiting the annual admissions, as the classes in both departments were becoming too crowded for efficient teaching. The demand for qualified apprentices still continues, and all have received employment. The practical training of the students was transferred during the year from the Public Works Department to the Principal; and with this object Rs. 50,000 were placed at his disposal for the erection of new sheds, the transfer of the machinery belonging to the College, and the conversion of half the existing workshops into class-rooms. The transfer has been carried out with economy and with entire success by Mr. Slater, who found excellent practice for his pupils in the work entailed by the change, and thus saved money for purchasing additional machines. Arrangements to teach mining and electrical engineering are also in progress. Mr. Slater was able to pay this year nine visits to the technical schools in the mufassal. The Director states that "experience has shown us that with proper encouragement the young native of good caste becomes a capital workman," but the tendency to substitute surveying for work in wood and iron must be resisted.

Survey Schools.

29. At the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack, the total cost for 616 pupils (average monthly roll number) is Rs. 17,912, of which Rs. 10,976 are recovered from fees and fines, so that each pupil only cost Rs. 29 on an average, of which Rs. 11 were debited to public funds. At Dacca the field work of the second-year class again covered an area of 90 square miles, a cadastral map of the whole tract having been made with the plane-table. The accuracy and value of their work in 1893-94 has been the subject of enquiry, and a final professional verdict on the methods and results has yet to be pronounced. The following proposals have been made for improving these survey schools: that the fee should be raised so as to make the schools more self-supporting: that a certain amount of English knowledge should be required from students more at Dacca, less at Patna and Cuttack: that the course for the first year should be so arranged that students passing through it should be qualified for Government service as amins: that the course be extended for all, or at option, by the addition of some manual work in wood and iron: that the survey schools should be more closely connected with the public offices: that all schools should annually make a cadastral survey. In accordance with these suggestions Government has already ordered the more direct attachment of the schools to the Government offices, so that the complaint may not be made that Collectors appoint untrained men and ignore those trained at the survey schools. The whole subject is receiving the attention of Sir Alfred Croft and of Colonel Sandeman, late Director of Bengal Surveys, and will soon come before Government for final orders.

School of Art.

30. The Art Gallery, attached to the School of Art, was removed during the year from Bowbazar Street to its present site in Chowringhi, between the School and the Indian Museum; all the pictures were carefully examined, cleaned and varnished, and the frames restored. The gallery was opened on the 29th January by Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin. The popularity of the school is maintained, the number of pupils varying only from 269 to 270: the total expenditure on the institution has risen from Rs. 31,058 to Rs. 31,785, of which Rs. 6,375 were defrayed by fees and fines: the average cost of each pupil was Rs. 127, of which Rs. 102 were paid from public funds. The character of the work done at the school is the same as last year. The Lieutenant-Governor heard with sincere regret of the death of Mr. W. H. Jobbins, Superintendent of the School, on his way to England in September last. His conscientious labours on behalf of his pupils, his capacity for management and artistic ability, were highly appreciated by Government.

Industrial Schools.

31. The number of industrial schools increased during the year from 26 to 29, and the total number of pupils from 765 to 795. The following quotation from the Director's Report deals with the only matter of recent importance and interest:—

"The only school that demands special notice is the Bihar Industrial School. Arrangements have now been completed for amalgamating the school with the Patna Survey School,

an object which has been long under consideration. The amalgamated school would thus teach a course combining the best elements of both; a fuller course in surveying for those whose work has hitherto been mostly in the carpenter's and blachsmith's shop, and the additional of manual training in wood and iron to the survey school course, together with the introduction of an elementary course in dynamics. It is believed that the pupils thus turned out from the school will be fitted for a much wider range of employment, while for those who show special aptitude, facilities will be provided for admission to the third-year class of the Sibpur college. It is proposed that the school should become a Government institution, the income of the Bihar Technical School Fund, amounting to about Rs. 8,000 a year, being contributed to Government in aid of its expenditure; and that the institution should be called the 'Bihar School of Engineering.' These proposals have now received the sanction of Government."

Other schools.

In connection with the work undertaken by large European schools in preparing pupils for the various departments of the public service, Sir Alfred Croft brings to notice the waste of power involved in the necessary maintenance of separate classes for all the different Government tests; and the Lieutenant Governor fully concurs with him that it would be an immense relief to educational institutions, as well as to Government officers who have to set papers and allot marks, if measures were taken to assimilate in some degree the examination for admission to different branches of the public service.

Female education.

32. The main statistics of female education, i.e., the attendance and expenditure in schools for native girls, are shown in the following table:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number on the rolls on the 31st March 1895.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure— From public funds. Provincial revenues.	Expenditure— From public funds. District funds.	Expenditure— From public funds. Municipal funds.	Expenditure— From private funds. Fees.	Expenditure— From private funds. Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government ..	2	253	242	163	23,603	......	120	6,813	302	30,838
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards.	3	137	139	79	......	......	776	4	......	780
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	2,732	56,662	52,305	39,572	74,328	37,120	10,735	26,554	2,07,911	3,56,648
Unaided	479	7,515	6,917	5,264	......	......	......	1,534	15,673	17,212
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	97,931	37,120	11,631	34,905	2,23,891	4,05,478
						1,46,682		2,58,796		
Total for 1893-94 ...	2,999	61,034	56,047	41,748	96,706	31,628	11,452	36,363	2,10,340	3,86,489
						1,39,786		2,46,703		
Total for 1892-93 ...	2,921	53,579	......	......		1,35,708		2,16,027		3,51,735
Total for 1891-92 ...	2,708	54,199	......	......		1,31,093		2,24,976		3,56,069
Total for 1890-91 ...	2,238	46,443	......	......		1,26,520		2,24,567		3,51,087

In four years the number of girls' schools has increased from 2,238 to 3,216, and of pupils from 46,443 to 64,567, besides 37,553 girls in boys' schools. The net result of the year is a gain of 217 schools and 7,400 pupils. The total expenditure increased during the year from Rs. 3,86,489 to Rs. 4,05,478. The two Government schools are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School sent up six candidates to the last Entrance examination, of whom three passed, one in the first division and two in the second; the first gained a first grade junior scholarship. At the Eden Female School three pupils prepared for the Entrance examination; one failed to attend, and the two others were unsuccessful. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts to the Director to make any suggestion that may in due course appear to him to be desirable for the improvement of this school. The system of administration of grants-in-aid to female schools in Calcutta and the neighbourhood was matured during the year, by making certain modifications to the advantage of the schools in the rules previously sanctioned, and by the adoption of a plan to prevent too sudden a reduction in the grants drawn by them. The grants for the present year have been calculated on the results of the examination in the revised standards held in December 1894, and at present

the scheme embraces all the girls' schools in Calcutta and those in the 24-Parganas and Howrah which are under missionary management. Mrs. Wheeler, the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, examined *in situ* in Calcutta 45 schools with 3,705 pupils, besides 36 in zananas, and 91 schools out of Calcutta with 3,485 pupils, besides 9 in zananas: total 136 schools with 7,235 pupils. Out of 3,338 pupils examined by her, 2,731 passed, or 82 per cent. Mrs. Wheeler deserves the special acknowledgments of Government for the thoroughness of her inspections. Sir Alfred Croft refers to the following important matter which awaits solution:—"The question of unifying the standards for girls' examinations over the whole Province, and the creation of a separate system of scholarships for those who pass these examinations, has to be taken up at an early date, as the present multiplicity of standards is a puzzle to all new workers in the field, and a source of difficulty to inspecting officers. The Calcutta standards would probably be the best for general adoption; but they require to be supported by a special system of scholarships." He will be desired to submit the subject, as soon as it has been matured, for the orders of Government.

Education of Europeans.

33. The statistics of European education show a break in the continuity of increase for the second time in ten years. The following table for the decennial period is of interest:—

YEAR.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of pupils	6,098	6,391	6,541	6,682	5,710	6,829	7,098	7,444	7,777	7,640

The number of schools has increased from 72 to 76, and the number of boys at school from 4,264 to 4,271, but the number of girls has sunk from 3,513 to 3,369. The decrease is accounted for by the outbreak of small-pox in Calcutta. The total cost of European education in Bengal fell from Rs. 11,14,962 to Rs. 10,34,478, of which Government paid Rs. 1,75,878 as compared with Rs. 1,82,906 last year. But the total figures are avowedly defective for want of the complete returns. There are 8 aided high schools (6 of those which were classed as high last year having now fallen to the status of middle schools because they sent up no pupils to the Entrance or High School examination) and 7 unaided high schools; of the total number, 4 are at Darjeeling and the rest in the plains. The numbers of the pupils at the schools included in the present return were 1,839 boys and 591 girls, against 1,812 boys and 620 girls in 1894. They sent up 34 candidates (14 boys and 20 girls) to the High School examination, of whom 17 passed (8 boys and 9 girls). In the University Entrance Examination (which is generally preferred by the boys as more likely to lead to appointments), the number of candidates increased from 113 to 117, of whom the successful increased from 73 to 79. The percentage of successful candidates from European schools was 67·5, whereas the percentage of candidates from all classes of schools was 47, showing the marked superiority of European candidates. The total number of middle schools has risen from 36 to 41 containing 1,940 boys and 2,283 girls, against 1,943 boys and 2,412 girls in 1894. The Government Boarding School at Kurseong for boys is to be converted into a girls' school as soon as a new building under construction to accommodate 200 boys is ready. Of the 41 schools, 35 are aided, 5 unaided, and 1 Government. For the Middle Scholarship Examination 30 schools competed, sending up 185 candidates, of whom 177, or 96·7 per cent., obtained passes: this result comparing favourably with that of 1894, when 72 per cent. were successful. There are 20 primary schools (16 aided and 4 unaided) with 396 boys and 495 girls, against 406 boys and 436 girls in the preceding year. For the primary scholarship examination 50 schools and 362 candidates competed, with a percentage of 91·6 passes, as compared with 40 schools and 330 candidates, with a percentage of 82·6 passes, in 1894. European education has therefore done better in every aspect.

Grant-in-aid Rules for European Schools.

34. The new system of grants-in-aid is that all the aided schools in Bengal should receive grants dependent upon the average attendance and the classification of scholars instead of upon examination results, and that frequent supervision by the Inspector

should supersede the annual examination. It was introduced partly in 1893-94, and its working is thus described by Mr. Bamford, the Inspector of European Schools, as quoted by Sir Alfred Croft:—

"The examination of individual scholars was abolished in May 1893 before the examination season for that year had begun. The grants current at that time were calculated upon the results of examinations held in 1892, except in the case of four or five schools examined in February and March 1893. The current grants were continued up to the end of March 1894, when the new rules came into force It was only to be expected that some schools would have advanced and others gone back between the school year 1891-92 (which really determined the grants current up to March 1894) and the calendar year 1893 (which was the period to which the new rules were applied, when calculating the grants for 1894-95); and the new grants therefore exhibited, when compared with the old, not only those variations which were inevitable in consequence of the change of system by which they were calculated, but also others which resulted from the growth or the dwindling of the schools. The latter cause accounted almost entirely for the cases in which there was a great increase or decrease in the amount of grant, when calculated according to the new rules: so much so, that, although every instance of any considerable decrease was carefully considered, it was not thought that there was any claim for a special grant to be given by way of compensation, and in no case was the diminution of the grant objected to or complained of. The introduction of the new system caused the grants-in-aid to be increased in the aggregate by 6·3 per cent. Of the 56 aided schools, 35 gained increased grants, 18 suffered a loss, and the grants of the remaining three were unchanged. In order to avoid any sudden great variation in the grants, the full introduction of the new system was deferred for a year, the grants for 1894-95 being made up of half the grant earned under the old system *plus* half the grant calculated according to the new."

The revision of the Code for European Schools in February 1895 by a strong Committee, should lead to considerable improvements.

Muhammadan education.

35. The total number of Muhammadan pupils has varied during the last five years as follows:—

	Number of Muhammadan pupils.
1890-91	415,428
1891-92	448,847
1892-93	447,485
1893-94	446,130
1894-95	489,333

There has thus been a gain of 43,203 pupils in the year, the most marked and satisfactory advance yet recorded. The ratio of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of youths under instruction has risen accordingly from 28·8 to 29·8. The cause of this exceptional increase is considered by Sir Alfred Croft to be perhaps mainly attributable to the general agricultural prosperity of the year: he says, "it would not be unreasonable to expect that, in the course of the next four or five years, the proportion of Muhammadan pupils would equal the proportion of Muhammadans in the population of the Lower Provinces, which according to the last census is close upon 33 per cent. But it has been found from experience that the majority of them being agriculturists, the increase or decrease of Muhammadan pupils at school depends chiefly upon the fluctuating state of the crops." The increase is distributed through all the Divisions and all the districts but two. Tippera again shows a decrease owing to climatic causes. The number of Muhammadan candidates successful at the University Examinations for the last five years is shown as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Entrance	110	85	172	134	153
First Arts	16	47	35	31	59
Bachelors of Arts ...	19	14	23	26	17
Masters of Arts	2	2	2	0	5

The total number of Muhammadans who passed any examination down to the lower primary rose by nearly one-third, from 4,854 to 6,466. In the

general results of the common examination of madrasas for the last two years (for which the papers were set by a Central Board) 169 out of 252 candidates passed this year, as compared with 162 out of 217 last year, *i.e.*, the results were worse, chiefly at the Dacca, Chittagong and Tippera madrasas. The increase in the number of candidates at Chittagong from 52 to 75 deserves special notice. The Chittagong Madrasa, with 624 pupils, of whom 324 learn English, is now the largest of the madrasas outside Calcutta. The 1,637 pupils at the seven madrasas under Government management (of which the three at Hooghly, Dacca and Chittagong are supported from the the Mohsin Fund, the rest from Provincial Revenues) cost Government Rs. 30,881, out of a total expenditure of Rs 62,772. At the Calcutta Madrasa the number of pupils in the Arabic Department rose from 360 to 373: but in the Anglo-Persian Department the numbers have fallen from 460 to 322. Owing to the failure in the Entrance Examination of 1894, the whole conduct of the Anglo-Persian Department was subjected to a thorough enquiry, and as it appeared that there had grown up much laxity in teaching and admitting pupils to this department, stringent measures were adopted to check these evils. The immediate consequence of these measures was a considerable number of withdrawals of unfit or doubtful pupils.

Education of aborigines.

36. The number of pupils of aboriginal races decreased by 488 from 35,572 to 35,084, the gain of 445 Christian pupils being more than counterbalanced by the loss of 933 non-Christians. Of these aborigines 20,214 are returned as under tuition in Chota Nagpur, 3,933 being Christians and 16,280 non-Christians. In the Bhagalpur Division there are 6,183, in Burdwan 3,540, and in Orissa Tributary Mahals 1,424 pupils of aboriginal races. The increase of 2,737 pupils in Singhbhum in 1893-94 is largely cancelled by the decrease of 1,831 pupils, chiefly Sonthals, in the same district this year; the partial failure of crops in Dalbhum is the explanation offered. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 182 schools against 163 in 1893-94, with 4,903 pupils, as against 4,729. The total expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 40,578 to Rs. 43,726, while the Government share of it fell from Rs. 9,338 to Rs. 9,029. The elementary schools for miners' children near Giridih numbered 33 against 32, but their pupils declined from 1,500 to 1,404. These schools are supervised by a Committee, of which Dr. Saise is President; Government bore about half their cost. Three aboriginal pupils passed the Entrance Examination, as against 2 in 1893-94, and 515 others passed the other departmental examinations in the year, as compared with 460 in the previous year.

Indigenous education.

37. There are a number of private institutions for education scattered throughout the country, which do not conform to any particular departmental standard, but adhere to the traditional indigenous modes of teaching. The figures for the last five years as follows:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Schools ...	13,387	13,868	13,473	13,602	13,941
Pupils ..	132,057	139,564	134,989	135,530	140,360

The total shows an increase of 339 schools and of 4,830 pupils, so that now the numbers are nearly the same as they were in 1889-90. Many of the schools may be expected to disappear eventually from under the category of indigenous education, when they come under departmental standards and influences.

Sanskrit.

38. The Sanskrit tols decreased by 54 and the number of pupils by 26. Under the orders of Government, issued in 1893, for the encouragement of indigenous Sanskrit tols throughout the country, these institutions are now carefully looked for, and the annual grant of Rs. 12,240 has been sanctioned for the award of stipends to the teachers and pupils. The total outlay during the year from Provincial

Revenues for the encouragement of Sanskrit learning in tols, amounted to Rs. 17,998 in all, including the sum of Rs. 10,538 paid to tol pupils and their teachers as stipends. At the Sanskrit first examination, 350 passed in 1894 and 408 in 1895: at the second examination 129 passed in 1894 and 196 in 1895.

The Central Text-Book Committee.

39. The Central Text-Book Committee consists of 19 members with the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Guru Das Banerjee, M.A., B.L., as President, and the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle, as *ex-officio* Member and Secretary. Its chief duty is, on behalf of the Education Department, to make its selection out of the very large number of school-books prepared by private enterprise and offered for its acceptance. The Committee dealt with 260 books during the year, approving 122 and rejecting 109: 20 of the remainder awaited disposal at the end of the year, and the rest were beyond the scope of their functions. The authorized list of books for middle schools has passed through the Revision Committee, and is now being examined by the General Committee. It will then remain to prepare authorized lists of books for high and primary schools. Substantial work was also done by the Branch Committees for Bihar and Orissa during the year. The labours of these voluntary Committees are fully appreciated by Government.

Conclusion.

40. The Lieutenant-Governor desires again to place on record his great obligations to Sir Alferd Corft, K.C.I.E., for the ability and thoroughness of his work as Director of Public Instruction, the wisdom of his advice on all matters on which he is consulted by Government, and the close attention he pays to the administration of his great Department. His long tenure of office has not abated his zeal in the cause of education, while his accumulated experience is of the utmost value to Government. His report, though designedly not so full as last year, leaves nothing to be desired as a record of the year's working. The thanks of Government are due to the Principals, Professors, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors, and other officers mentioned in the Report.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LABOUR ENQUIRY COMMISSION.

No. 427*T.G.*—*The 2nd November* 1895.—The following papers are published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 2nd November 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 421T.—G.

READ—

A letter from the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 1237, dated the 16th October 1895, requesting Government to appoint a Labour Enquiry Commission.

The letter of the Chamber of Commerce sets forth with clear emphasis the increasing difficulty of obtaining labour for the working and development of the Bengal coal mines and the importance of devising methods for overcoming this difficulty in the interests of a great and growing industry. These questions have been long and anxiously considered by Government, and the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that it will be right to accede to the representation of the Chamber and to appoint a Commission of a few gentlemen who possess such experience and practical knowledge that they may be expected to be able to throw some light on the subjects to be investigated.

2. The systems by which labour at present is conducted from the congested districts of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and from the sparsely populated Division of Chota Nagpur to the districts where it is in demand are two: we have free emigration and we have emigration by recruitment. Free emigration (properly so called) is the system under which labourers leave their homes voluntarily in search of employment; they travel in great numbers to work on the rice and jute harvests of Eastern and Central Bengal, in the jute and cotton mills near Calcutta, on the roads in the lower part of Assam, and on the tea gardens in the Western Duars and the Darjeeling Terai. Many of them on their journeys pass close by the coal mines of Raniganj and Barakar, but they either do not know of the openings there, or are not attracted by them. Emigration by recruitment is the system adopted to supply the Colonies and the tea gardens of Assam, and, in the case of jute mills and perhaps of other forms of industry, it has been used as a precursor of free emigration, in order to start the stream of labour which afterwards flows readily in the channel thus opened. It comprises what is known to the law as "Free Emigration" in the case of the Assam supply, but the term is there used in a somewhat non-natural sense, to distinguish the recruit who is not put under contract till he reaches Assam, from the recruit who starts under a contract. It depends for its success upon a machinery created by law, of recruiters, sardars, local agents and contractors; it is a system open to much abuse, and full of temptations to the agents, who are carefully, though they cannot be effectually, watched and controlled by the executive; innumerable complaints are made against the agents, and numerous convictions for acts of fraud and violence have taken place; and yet the Lieutenant-Governor believes that it is possible to carry on the system fairly and honestly, to the good of the labourer and the employer alike.

3. The main object of the Mining Association and of all who are interested in the coal industry should be to establish a recruiting system in the congested districts, and perhaps also in Chota Nagpur, which shall be free from the abuses and complaints which have given a bad reputation to the recruitment for Assam tea gardens, and which shall gradually and insensibly merge into free emigration to the mining districts when the people of the supply districts learn that the demand for labour is permanent, the wages good, and the life tolerable.

4. In order to effect this object, the first steps are to appoint upright and respectable persons to be labour agents in the congested areas, to

enable them to get into direct communication with the labouring population' and to accredit them to the District Officers of those districts in such a way that the intending emigrants may be able to receive assurances from officials whom they know and trust, that the promises held out to them are màde *bonâ fide* and can be relied on.

5. It is essential that the recruiting agency should be altogether separate from Government, but it will be greatly to its advantage to be able to put forth a programme, supported by the report of a responsible body of men and issued under Government authority, showing where the demand is, what is the nature of the work, what the amount of the wages to be earned, and what the conditions of living. Such a report the Commission asked for by the Chamber of Commerce should be competent to draw up. They would enquire into the resources of the supply districts where the labour agents should be located, how they can best set to work to make known to the surplus population the openings which await them, and what methods employed by the agents for emigration to Assam or to the Colonies they should use and what avoid. They would similarly enquire into the wants and conditions of the mining districts, and would give their official *imprimatur* to a prospectus setting forth the nature and attractions of the proffered employment. This is the extent to which, in Sir Charles Elliott's opinion, it is proper and possible for Government to assist those who are interested in the development of the coal industry, by the appointment of a mixed Commission.

6. There is, however, another direction in which His Honour believes that this Commission may by their enquiries lay the foundation of a great and far-reaching reform. He has already indicated how keenly he feels the abuses which have grown up around the present system of recruiting for Assam tea gardens, the unpopularity which, arising thence, attaches itself to service in Assam, and the general failure which has followed the attempts of the Legislature to promote a system of really free emigration into Assam. At present it may be roughly said that every recruit imported into an Assam tea garden costs Rs. 100; the Chamber, in their letter before Government, estimate that the average recruitment of about 50,000 labourers yearly costs the tea industry about 45 lakhs of rupees. On the other hand, the really free emigrant into the Terai or the Duars is said to cost from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10; he sometimes comes from the same district as the Assam recruit, but he comes voluntarily and receives only a small advance which is often recovered from his wages. There is nothing to justify the immensely greater cost of recruitment for Assam. There is only one cause for it—the competition among the recruiting agency; and to this cause also are due the frauds and enticements, the wrongful confinement and violence used, the prison-like depôts, the costly apparatus of guards and establishment, and the frequent reclamations of emigrants who have been entrapped and deceived. It is this competition which has created the *arkati* or unlicensed recruiter, an "outside broker" who trades in coolies and whose interest it is to get the control, lawfully or unlawfully, over a body of labourers, and to run up the price of those labourers so as to secure large and illegitimate profits to himself. It has been repeatedly stated by District Officers, smarting under a sense of these abuses, that they will never be cured till Government takes the whole recruiting work into its hands. This suggestion is impossible, for Government would never consent to go so far outside its proper functions. But Sir Charles Elliott is convinced that an equally efficient remedy would be created if the tea industry could combine to take the whole recruiting work into its own hands. If all the contractors, local agents and recruiters scattered over the country, instead of competing with each other, stealing each other's coolies, and bargaining with different indenters for the highest price for their recruits, were the employés of a central authority, each working in his own defined area, carrying out orders as the employés of the Colonial Emigration Agents do, recruiting the required number and class of labourers at the required time, nearly all the abuses would be removed, and probably three-fourths of the cost of recruitment would be saved. To effect this is a problem of organisation, a difficult problem no doubt, but still one of a type with which the commercial world is familiar, and which ought to be as feasible in India as similar applications of the principle of combination

for a common object have proved to be in other parts of the world. Whether such a scheme is practicable depends largely on the state of feeling and the desire for combination among the members of the Tea Association in Calcutta, and on its influence over the industry generally, and this the proposed Commission will from its constitution be able to ascertain. It is conceivable that the suggested central agency might embrace the system of recruiting for coal mines also, but whether this is so or not, the recruitment for the labour required by the coal districts will not be successful unless it is carried on in the co-operative manner suggested, the local agents working together for the supply of all mines, and not against each other for the supply of individual applicants with adverse interests. If such a principle can be applied to the recruitment for tea gardens in Assam, a great reform will be effected, and the Lieutenant-Governor commends the examination into this suggestion to the careful attention of the Commission. They will understand that only a preliminary, and (so to speak) a superficial enquiry into the possibility of such an agency is expected from them; in order to investigate it completely, the Administration of Assam will have to be associated in the enquiry, and such a fuller investigation is beyond the scope of the Lieutenant-Governor's authority, and must be placed in the hands of the Government of India.

7. To sum up, the following are the duties with which His Honour considers that the Commission should be charged:—

(1) to ascertain the extent of the labour requirements of the coal-mining industry, and the reason why, up to the present time, the employers of labour have not succeeded in getting a sufficient supply of it;

(2) to ascertain the present condition of the districts (or parts of districts) in which the coal mines of Bengal are situated, as regards their healthiness, natural advantages, density of population, means of communication, and the general industries of the people;

(3) to ascertain the actual terms and conditions under which wages are earned and paid at the coal mines, as well as the collateral inducements offered by the coal industry to those who will work upon the coal fields, including travelling expenses to and from the mines, house accommodation, water-supply, the propinquity of bazars and post-offices, holidays and leave allowances, subsistence during sickness, the provision of medical comforts, hours of labour, and the provision for new labourers when learning their work;

(4) to propose the best means by which the advantages of the mining districts may be made known to the inhabitants of the congested districts of the North-Western Provinces and Bihar;

(5) to ascertain the best systems under which labourers may be induced to proceed to the mining districts and from what classes of the population such labourers should be drawn.

Lastly, and with special reference to what has been written in paragraph 6, to consider the question of the possibility of establishing one central agency through which alone all labourers, whether for coal-mining, tea-growing, or any other purpose, except colonial emigration, should be recruited, and, if this is possible, what the nature, constitution and powers of such an agency should be.

8. The Commission will consist of the following gentlemen:—

H. C. Williams, Esq., C.S.	*President.*
Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails	*Members.*
One gentleman to be named by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, one by the Indian Mining Association, and one by the Tea Association	
One native gentleman experienced in questions relating to coal mining	

They will begin to sit early in December, as soon as Mr. Williams is relieved of the officiating charge of the Burdwan Commissionership.

9. The President of the Commission will settle the date of the meeting of the Committee in Calcutta, and be entrusted with the statistical work, and will lay it, when obtained, before the Commission.

Such documents as may be needed for reference will be laid before the Commission by the President.

10. Mr. H. C. Williams will be placed on special duty for the purpose, and will receive a deputation allowance of Rs. 10 a day under article 98(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, in addition to the salary which he would draw in the regular line and the travelling allowance admissible under the rules. The services of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Comins will be lent to the Commission in addition to his own duties, unless it is found that for a short time it is necessary to place him on special duty for purposes of inspection. The other members of the Commission will be allowed their actual travelling expenses. The cost of the Commission will be met from Provincial Revenues.

11. As the enquiries of the Commission into the points connected with the condition of the supply districts will extend into the Benares and Fyzabad Divisions, and possibly elsewhere, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government will be asked to allow the President to correspond direct with any District or Divisional authority in the united Provinces.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for information, with the request that the Chamber will be good enough to nominate, in consultation with the Indian Mining and the Tea Associations, three gentlemen to represent them on the Commission.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and of the letter of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, be forwarded for information to—

(1) H. C. Williams, Esq., C.S., Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.
(2) Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. D. Comins, Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces.
(3) The Appointment Department of this office.
(4) The Financial Department of this office.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 1237, dated Calcutta, the 16th October 1895.

From—S. E. J. CLARKE, ESQ., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

THE Committee of the Chamber of Commerce desire me to bring to the notice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor an important subject which has long had their close attention, and in which the commercial community would be glad to have the assistance and counsel of the Government. It is the supply of labour, not only to the tea districts, but also to the expanding coal industry. The Committee have set on foot certain enquiries, but the more closely they have studied this question, the more convinced they have become that it involves an investigation, as a result of which the Chamber would have of necessity to approach not only the Government of His Honour, but also other Local Governments. This last course could only be adopted by addressing those Governments through the Government of Bengal. It might also well happen that the Chamber, as a result of its investigations, might have to solicit the good offices of His Honour's Government to give administrative effect to such conclusions as might be arrived at, whether those conclusions affected the Province of Assam, or the supply of labour from the congested districts of Bihar and the North-Western Provinces. Under these circumstances, it has occured to the Committee that it would perhaps save time, and also advance the object the Chamber has in view, if the Committee at once suggested to His Honour the appointment of a Commission to consider the question of the supply of labour. Proceeding one step further, they would respectfully ask to be excused if they venture to suggest that, considering the practical acquaintance which Mr. H. C. Williams, C.S., has obtained of the labour question,

as an officer who has served in Assam as well as in Bengal, and who has recently been Chairman of the Mines Commission, His Honour might consider that that gentleman might usefully undertake the investigation now suggested by the Chamber, as President of a joint Commission of enquiry into the supply of labour.

The Committee think that, whilst they refrain from going at length into the questions that have come before them in connection with the supply of labour, they may yet indicate to His Honour the importance of the suggested enquiry and their reasons for soliciting that Government should assist to conduct it to a successful issue.

For many years the merchants in Calcutta interested in tea have formed amongst themselves labour supply agencies intended to control recruiters and to secure for tea gardens the labour they might need. In fact, in 1891 efforts were made to form a labour supply association working in connection with the Chamber of Commerce, but operating under its own rules, and intended to concentrate and control those agencies which now supply labour, and of which occasionally there are loud complaints. One of the objects of the association would have been to encourage to the utmost extent free emigration to Assam. Unfortunately, the scheme fell through. Since 1891 the coal industry has made large and increasing demands on the fields of labour hitherto chiefly resorted to by the tea industry. The growth of an export trade in coal, and the increased demand for mineral fuel owing to an increase of industrial works, has taxed the local resources to their maximum, leaving the coal mines of Bengal far short of their required labour force. The present supply of labour is below the requirements of the mines, and the labourers are in consequence too independent for steady work. Wages are so good that the mining population has no incentive to regular and steady employment: it shows a tendency to work by fits and starts—a tendency that can only be cured by the opening to coal-owners of a new source of labour supply equal to their demands for workpeople. At the same time, there is a large and constant demand for labour to be employed on tea gardens. The tea industry is also expanding, so that for many years it may be anticipated that the requirements in this direction are likely to increase rather than to exhibit a falling off.

But because competition for a scanty supply of labour of a particular class or kind is undesirable, the Committee are anxious to see the coal-fields supplied with a sufficiency of labour flowing to the mines without the intervention of a class of persons occupying the position of professional recruiters. One of the principal objects the Committee have in view in addressing His Honour on this subject is to prevent, as regards coal mines, a recurrence of what has taken place in connection with the supply of labour to tea gardens.

On going into the matter, the Committee discovered such an anomaly as the following, that whilst labourers from Bihar and the North-West are few in number at the Bengal collieries, men from Oudh and the North-West resort somewhat freely to the mines at Wardah in the Central Provinces. At the Bengal collieries this class of labourer exhibits several peculiarities which place them at a disadvantage as regards the Sonthalis. This there is no reason to suppose they will not overcome. And there can be no doubt that the North-Western Provinces do offer to those requiring labour a large and promising field of supply. The difficulty is how to tap this field, and it is here that the Committee consider the matter is one rather to be dealt with by Government than by an independent commercial agency.

As regards the coal-fields and their supply of labour, the Committee may perhaps usefully contrast the density of population in the districts near the mines with that of the more congested districts of Bengal and Upper India:—

Density of population per square mile.

Recruiting Districts.		Bengal and Bihar.		Upper India.	
Manbhum ...	288	Saran ...	950	Benares ...	912
Hazaribagh ...	166	Muzaffarpur	903	Jaunpore ...	810
Lohardaga ...	158	24-Parganas	898	Ballia ...	805
Singhbhum ...	145	Hooghly ...	880	Azamgarh ...	805
Palamau ...	122	Dacca ...	865	Lucknow ...	800
Sonthalia ...	321	Patna ...	852	Ghazipore ...	737
Birbhum ...	456	Darbhanga	840	Gorakhpore ...	654
Bankura ...	405	Faridpur	792	Bareilly ...	652

This table serves to show that the districts adjacent to the coal-fields are not capable of supplying the labour needed by the mines, whilst there are certain tracts in Bengal and Upper India where variety of employment, new sources of earnings, would be the greatest boon that could be conferred upon the people.

It is difficult to settle with precision the money wage of agricultural labourers. Where population is dense, wages are low, and the collateral advantages offered, such as a supply of cloth, concessions of grain, and so on, are few, if indeed they are not entirely absent.

Turning to the valuable and interesting tables issued by the Statistical Bureau of the Department of Finance and Commerce, the monthly money wage of an able-bodied agricultural labour in 1894 varied as under:—

Assam	Rs. 6 to Rs. 10.
North-Western Provinces	Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.
Oudh	Rs. 1-14 to Rs. 4.
Bengal	Rs. 3-12 to Rs. 7-8.

These figures illustrate the fact that, where population is densest, wages descend to starvation point. They show that an able-bodied agricultural labourer can, in Oudh, earn from one anna to two annas one pie, and in Bengal from two to four annas, per day.

In the mining district the fixed wage may be taken at about the higher wage given in Bengal, and such a wage may be earned by new and untried labourers. The work, however, is usually done by the piece or by contract, and the wage therefore cannot so easily be stated at a monthly sum. The information before the Committee shows that working by contract or by the piece, a miner, without greatly exerting himself, can earn eight annas a day, while, if he choose to work steadily and with fair perseverance, there is nothing to prevent his increasing his wage to twelve annas or even more daily. In like manner, piece work on a tea garden is highly remunerative to the labourer, though it is difficult to reduce it to a monthly standard of earning. Sufficient has been said to show that, expressed as a monthly wage, the earning of a tea garden cooly or a labourer in the Bengal mines is far in advance of the average earning of an able-bodied labourer in either the Bengal Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, or Oudh; and this without referring to those important collateral advantages enjoyed by workers on tea gardens and at the mines of free house accommodation, free tools, free medical attendance and medicines, purer water, cheap supplies of grain, or other facilities for purchasing necessaries and even small luxuries. This being so, it may seem strange at first sight that the people of the congested districts, even allowing for the attraction which the land has for all natives of India, should be content to subsist on so small a wage, whilst industries in the same or the neighbouring province should be crippled for want of labour. The only explanation which occurs to the Committee as being probably near the truth is that in the North-Western Provinces the existence of, say, the coal mines in Bengal and a comprehension of the rate of wage to be earned there, are practically unknown. In bringing this necessary information home to the people and to facilitate the movement of those of them who may desire to improve their condition, the officials of Government may lend most useful aid.

And here the Committee may remark that their experience bears out the testimony of Mr. Forbes, Commissioner of the Patna Division, as to the movement of petty cultivators and able-bodied labourers from Bihar to the eastern districts of Bengal, where they help to harvest the jute and rice crops. Harvesters are also drawn from Oudh and the North-Western Provinces. These men remit money to their homes and return in time for the winter and spring cultivation of their own villages. Such a movement has more than merely local importance. It deserves to be not only encouraged, but stimulated. Used judiciously, it may, in conjunction with improvements in the communications with the tea districts, lead ultimately, not only to the establishment of a valuable supply of season-labourers for tea gardens, but also to a steady influx of permanent settlers.

To turn to some minor points of the question, the Committee do not overlook that one result of a steady supply of labour to the coal districts would be a gain to the State from the larger mineral earnings of the East Indian

Railway. Again, with a larger and cheaper output of coal, the export trade of coal from Calcutta might be expanded to probably ten times its present proportions. An export of from three to five millions of tons of coal per annum would be a very practical and effective way of minimising the burdens now imposed upon the general trade of the port by the charges connected with, or arising from, wet docks at Kidderpore.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces is understood to be willing in the interests of the population of the congested districts of those provinces to lend its aid to encourage labourers to resort to the coal-fields of Bengal, where an income much in excess of that obtainable near their homes can be secured. But if this source of supply is to be worked at all, it should be worked upon a system approved by the Government of Bengal as well as by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to ensure that the most economical and desirable methods are adopted in the interests alike of the labourers and the mines.

The Committee have shewn that there is an urgent need of an increased labour supply to the coal-fields. As regards Assam, the Census Report of the Province gives 39,000 per annum as the number of persons needed to keep up the rate of increase of residents born outside the Chief Commissionership. This statement, however, if accepted as a measure of the yearly reinforcement of the labour supply for the gardens, would give a wrong idea of the real proportions of the labour demand of the tea industry. The report on labour immigration into Assam gives the totals for Act adults (sardari and contractor's), non-Act adults, and children as under:—

1889	...	55,658	immigrants	into	Assam.
1890	...	36,080	"	"	"
1891	...	49,908	"	"	"
1892	...	56,050	"	"	"
1893	...	50,675	"	"	"
1884	...	42,519	"	"	"

This makes an average, for the six years, of 48,448.

When, however, it is remembered that Assam Proper is a province with an area of nearly 21,000 square miles, and a scanty population of about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions, and that out of a total for all India of 138 million pounds of tea it produces $97\frac{1}{4}$ million pounds, it may be inferred that immigration is far below the requirements of the province. The majority of the great column of close upon 50,000 immigrants into Assam are imported therein at the expense of the tea industry. The estimate of this outlay approaches the serious total of Rs. 45 lakhs per annum, which again may be taken to be about ten per cent. on the cost of production. The mere statement of such a fact as this shews what an enormous tax the import of labour is upon Assam tea. At the same time, it discloses a state of things which, in the opinion of the Committee, makes the appointment of such a Labour Commission as they have suggested not only desirable, but a necessity. For this costlines, of imported labour is in a large degree due to the artificial difficulties placed by the system of recruitment in the way of securing labourers for the tea industry—difficulties which, the Committee would hope, a Labour Enquiry Commission might find means to remove.

Having thus placed the matter before His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce trust that His Honour will believe it is only a conviction of the urgency of the labour problem which has led them to solicit, as they now do, his sympathy and assistance.

BENGAL SANITARY DRAINAGE BILL.

No. 3791*S.*—*The* 5*th November* 1895.—The following correspondence is published for general information.

H. H. Risley,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the 8th August 1895.

From—Rai Rajkumar Sarvadhikari Bahadur, Secretary, British Indian Association,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

By desire of the Committee of the British Indian Association, I have the honour to submit, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the following representation regarding the Sanitary Drainage Bill passed by the Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations on the 3rd instant.

From its very inception the measure was regarded by the public with anything but approbation. It was looked upon with disfavour by most of the public bodies, officers of Government and other gentlemen who were consulted about it, and several of the responsible officers of Government who could speak with authority on the subject condemned it in no equivocal terms. Mr. Cooke, Magistrate of Hooghly, who has the largest experience of drainage works by reason of most of such works having been executed in the district under his charge, said that—"Drainage works under Act VI are not altogether satisfactory precedents for Government interfering as public benefactors, and if alluded to, should be quoted rather as warnings than as examples." Instead of multiplying instances the Committee of the Association beg to quote what His Honour Sir Charles Elliott himself said in his public address at Dacca in July 1894:—"The present Bill was therefore drawn up and had been widely circulated for criticism amongst members of municipalities, Boards, officials and many others, whose opinions are likely to be of value. Many replies had been recorded and others are still coming in, and His Honour said he had to confess that most, if not all of them, where hostile to the Bill."

It is only a natural result of its character that the measure has not commanded public support. The science of sanitation is new even in the country of its origin. In Bengal the climate and the physical conditions of the country are factors which remove the province from the operation of conclusions derived from experiments in European countries. Then, again, the institutions, habits, and modes of living of the people of Bengal strengthen the differences arising from climatic and geographical conditions. It is reasonable therefore to doubt whether measures, recommended as useful in Europe, would prove beneficial to the inhabitants of Bengal. This doubt has been strongly fortified by what responsible officers of Government themselves have said about the causation of disease in Bengal. In reviewing the Report of the Drainage Obstruction Committee, Mr. A. Mackenzie (now Sir Alexander Mackenzie), Secretary to the Government of Bengal, said: "Dr. Lethbridge is unable to accept the view that the dampness of the sub-soil could be the sole and only cause of the fever, or that this dampness, which is general in Lower Bengal, had been brought about by roads, railways, &c." Another officer, Colonel Haig, stated: "I have seen villages situated on high ground from which the levels sloped away gradually in all directions for a mile or two, and within which there was not in the month of January, and plainly could not be at any other time of the year, a vestige of a swamp; yet this had all had the fever, all had a dismal tale of suffering to tell. It is vain therefore in my opinion to look for the origin of the fever solely in the swamps, great and small, scattered over the country."

The truth is that it is not obstructed drainage and the dampness of the country so much as the poverty of the people which should account for the high rate of mortality which is said to obtain in some districts in Bengal. The concensus of professional opinion should leave no doubt on the point.

In 1886 Dr. Coates, Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Bengal, observed in his annnal report: "Outbreak of cholera in different districts throws no new light on the etiology of disease. It is owing to water-supply, impure and insufficient, inhabitants enfeebled by exposure, insufficient clothing, scanty and unwholesome food." Another eminent officer, Dr. Saunders, while Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, observed: "And now as to causation, Dr. Elliot has in his report given a very fair *resumé* of the views which have been held on the subject, and he has pointed out how sanitation, or the absence of it, defective drainage, supersaturation of the soil, &c., exist in many places where fever has not been markedly prevalent, and that where supposed causes are not apparent, yet that disease has been rife and excessively fatal." Dr. Saunders ascribes the lowering of the health of the people to "the total absence of all conservancy, the almost total want, at certain seasons, of proper clothing, the overcrowding in their dwellings, the almost invariable corruption of water-supply, the insufficiency of their food (looked at as nutriment), and all other conditions which I have alluded to on a former occasion."

It is therefore inevitable that the public, and the influential section of the public represented by the Association, should view with apprehension and anxiety such a measure as the Sanitary Drainage Bill. It involves the imposition of additional taxation for recovering the cost of works undertaken in compliance with its provisions. And it imposes an increase of burden upon the people of this province—a people suffering already from a failing stamina and inability to resist morbific influences, and upon whom any new burden must have a disastrous and injurious effect. The alarm is the more widespread, as there is no limit to the cost of such works and to the rate which may be levied for recovering such cost. The Committee of the Association beg to submit that in their present impoverished condition, both landholders and raiyats must feel the imposition of additional taxation upon them as an act of grievous oppression which, instead of benefiting them, must reduce their means of maintaining themselves, of providing themselves with proper food and clothing, and of paying for medical aid and medicines when necessary, and thus predispose them more to the attacks of the fever against which the drainage work is intended to be a protection.

Irrespective of all other considerations no justification for the measure exists even on the ground that it is necessary for the purpose of removing a defect in the Statute Book. There are already in the Bengal Code several Acts—the Road Cess Act (section 109), the Drainage Act, 1880, the Embankment Act (section 79), and the Local Self-Government Act (section 87)—which provide for the execution of drainage works for the purposes of sanitation and improvement of land.

But not the least objectionable feature of the Bill is its provisions for the recovery of the cost from persons interested in the land and for its apportionment on the basis of the road cess. It is not only persons that are in immediate possession of land either as proprietors or tenants, and whose benefit is intended by a sanitary drainage work, who would have to pay, but also all proprietors of superior grades living at distances from the scene of operation, and who would be quite unaffected by the work. Landlords, who have let out their estates in permanent tenures and have no direct connection with the land, would have to bear a share of the cost, while merchants, traders, manufacturers, artizans and others, who would be benefited in a sanitary point of view, would have to pay nothing at all. This would be a new imposition on land and an increase of the land revenue in opposition to the pledges given in 1793, and in a way which admits of no justification whatever. The Committee of the Association would respectfully submit that it has been held by such eminent lawyers as Lord Bramley, Sir Erskine Perry, and Sir Barnes Peacock that any imposition which reduces the profits of landholders in the permanently-settled provinces is a breach of the conditions on which the settlement was made, and they would humbly ask whether it is a wise and sound policy to enact a legislative measure which is unnecessary and of doubtful utility, which must seriously shake the confidence of the people in solemn pledges given by Government, make them brood over wrongs repeatedly done them by breaches of vested rights, and tend to create disaffection and a sense of helplessness.

Too much importance cannot also be attached to the way in which the Bill was passed. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor said from his place in Council on the 20th ultimo that "another reason for deferring the final passing of the Bill is that we leave an opportunity for two mufassil Members of the Council who have not yet been elected to give us the benefit of their opinion in the matter." But although one of the Members has not yet been elected, and although motion was made to allow the Bill to stand over for three months, the motion for passing it was allowed and carried by a majority of three, even though all the elected hon'ble Members and one appointed hon'ble Member, strongly opposed the passing of the Bill.

For the above reasons among others, the Committee of the British Indian Association respectfully solicit that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General may be graciously pleased to withhold his assent to the Sanitary Drainage Bill.

No. 280T.M., dated Darjeeling, the 31st August 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, ESQ., C.I.E., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I AM directed to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, a representation from the British Indian Association, praying that His Excellency may be moved to withhold his assent to the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Bill. I am at the same time to offer, for His Excellency's consideration, the following observations on the arguments put forward by the Association.

2. The Bill, as the Government of India are aware, was based upon a Resolution* adopted unanimously by the members of a Conference held at Belvedere on the 25th July 1892 to consider what legislative action should be taken in order to promote the improvement of water-supply and drainage in towns and rural tracts in Bengal. The Conference comprised 5 official and 9 non-official members, and the latter were representative men, having special experience of the subjects under consideration. In the course of the discussion of the Resolution, it was urged by Babu Surendranath Banerjee that the existing law had been found insufficient, and that it was essential that the initiative should rest with the Government. If this was not provided for by law, he was afraid that in the vast majority of cases, nothing would ever be done. He added that nearly all of the persons consulted by him in various parts of Bengal were in favour of compulsory legislation. Accordingly, in section 3 of the Bill, which was submitted to the Government of India with Mr. Bourdillon's letter No. 64T.M. of the 6th September 1893, the Local Government was empowered to take action either of its own motion, or on the representation of the Magistrate of the district, or on an application made to the Magistrate by the District Board. In view, however, of the opposition with which the Bill was received, the Lieutenant-Governor caused its provisions to be altered so that, in the measure recently passed by the Council, not only does the power of initiating and rejecting schemes reside solely in the District Board, but if a scheme is modified by the Government so as to increase its cost, it must be referred back to the District Board, which has the power of rejecting it. Further than this it was impossible to go without abandoning the Bill altogether, and with it all hope of taking any effective action against the prevalent malarial fever which for the last twenty-five years or more has been generally ascribed to obstructed drainage.

* "That when an application is made to Government on the part of the inhabitants of any tract where malarial fever prevails, or when it is notorious that there is a high rate of mortality due to the want of drainage, provision shall be made by law for ascertaining the wishes of the majority of the inhabitants or owners of the property concerned, as represented by the District Board, and if the majority support the scheme, the Government shall be empowered to carry out comprehensive schemes of drainage, and to raise from the area affected such funds as may be necessary for meeting the cost of such schemes."

3. The allegation made in the third paragraph of the Association's letter, that European experience can throw no light on the prevention of malaria in India, hardly deserves serious discussion. It is a matter of common knowledge that the causation and symptoms of malaria are the same all over the world, and if the removal of obstructions from drainage has been followed in Europe by the

agriculturists to 77·1 per cent. Even this, however, really understates the case, for the simple reason that people whose caste occupation is non-agricultural, but who also cultivate, are apt to be recorded as non-agriculturists. The records of the Muzaffarpur settlement and other settlements recently completed in these provinces show that virtually the entire population is more or less interested in land, and therefore, through the machinery of the road cess, will contribute to the cost of drainage schemes. The point was carefully considered by the Select Committee, and it was found impossible to devise any means of compelling non-agriculturists resident in rural areas to bear a share of the cost of drainage schemes without introducing a special machinery for assessment quite out of proportion to the end in view, which the figures referred to above, and more especially the settlement records, show to be one of merely nominal importance.

10. The time-worn argument that the Bill involves a breach of the Permanent Settlement may be dismissed in a few words. It amounts to a claim on the part of the landholders that their lands should be drained for them and that some one else should pay the cost. It ignores the fact that the drainage rate is in no sense a regular tax, but a charge which will be imposed, if imposed at all, on the motion of the people themselves as represented by the District Board, and that it will only be levied for a period of thirty years. And finally it leaves out of account the Duke of Argyll's despatch of 12th May 1870, which ruled once for all that the levying of rates upon the holders of land for local expenditure involves no breach of faith on the part of the Government.

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No. 1966, dated Simla, the 24th October 1895.

From—J. M. MACPHERSON, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal Department.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 280T.M., dated the 31st August 1895, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding a representation from the British Indian Association, Calcutta, dated the 8th idem, praying that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General may be moved to withhold his assent to the Bengal Sanitary Drainage Bill, and to request that, with the permission of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the memorialists may be informed that His Excellency the Viceroy has considered their representation and has seen no reason to withhold his assent to the measure.

2. I am at the same time to state that memorials from the Associations noted on the margin have also been received, and to request that these Associations may be similarly informed.

From Secretary, People's Association, Faridpur, dated 19th September 1895.

From Secretary to the Barisal People's Association, dated 20th September 1895.

From Secretary to the Rajshahi Association, Bengal, dated 21st September 1895.

From Assistant Secretary to the Murshidabad Association, dated 29th September 1895.

REGULATIONS FOR 1896 OF THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH IN COOPER'S HILL COLLEGE.

No. 4778For.

THE following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.,—*For.*,
The 4th November 1895.

Circular No. $\frac{18}{290-2}$F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Simla, the 18th October 1895.

Read the following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, forwarding copies of the Regulations for 1896 of the Forest Service Branch in Cooper's Hill College:—

No. 98 (Revenue), dated London, the 5th September 1895.

From—The Right Hon'ble Lord George Hamilton, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

I FORWARD herewith, for the information of Your Excellency's Government, ten copies of the Regulations for admission to the Forest Service Branch at Cooper's Hill College for the year 1896.

REGULATIONS FOR THE FOREST SERVICE BRANCH OF THE ROYAL INDIAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE, COOPER'S HILL, FOR 1896.

[*Post Town, Staines. Railway Station, Egham. Telegraph Station, Englefield Green.*]

STAFF OF THE COLLEGE.*

President, General Sir Alexander Taylor, G.C.B., R.E.
Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Boyes.
Bursar, J. P. Pasco, Esq., R.N., retired.
Chaplain, Rev. C. Croslegh, D.D.

Engineering Branch.

Assistant Professor of Engineering, A. H. Heath, Esq., A.M.I.C.E.
Professor of Surveying, Major-General E. H. Courtney, R.E.
Instructor in Geometrical Drawing, Arthur Hicks, Esq.
Lecturer in Accounts, J. C. Hurst, Esq.
Instructor in Freehand Drawing, Russell Dowson, Esq.

Mathematical Branch.

Professor of Applied Mathematics, G. M. Minchin, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.
Professor of Pure Mathematics, A. Lodge, Esq., M.A., Fereday Fellow of St. John's College, Oxon.

Natural Science Branch.

Professor of Chemistry, Herbert McLeod, Esq., F.R.S.
Professor of Physics, W. N. Stocker, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon.
Lecturer in Geology and Mineralogy, Professor H. G. Seeley, F.R.S.

Forestry Branch.

Principal Professor of Forestry, W. Schlich, C.I.E., PH.D., late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.
Assistant Professor of Forestry, W. R. Fisher, Esq., B.A., late Conservator of Forests, Northern India.
Professor of Botany, H. Marshall Ward, Esq., M.A., S.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., Fellow of Christ' College, Cambridge.

* The staff of the College is only given in so far as it concerns the Forest Branch.

Lecturer on Entomology, W. F. H. Blandford, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Lecturer on Chemistry of Soils and Vegetation, A. H. Church, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Instructor in German, T. H. Dittel, Esq.

Lecturer on Forest Law, B. H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.I.E., late of the Indian Civil Service.

Director of Practical Study in Forestry on the Continent, Sir Dietrich Brandis, K.C.I.E., PH. D., F.R.S, late Inspector-General of Forests to the Government of India.*

[The arrangements hereinafter described are subject to revision under the orders of the Secretary of State for India.]

1. The Royal Indian Engineering College is primilarly maintained, under the orders of the Secretary of State for India in Council, for the education of candidates for the service of Government in the India Public Works, Telegraph, and Forest Departments; but it is open, to the extent of the accommodation available, to all persons desirous of following the course of study pursued in it.

India Forest Department Appointments.

2. The examination, which is conducted by the Civil Service Commissioners, usually takes place towards the end of June; and candidates may undergo the written part of their examination in London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, or at any of the provincial centres at which the simultaneous examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is to be held. A list of the probable centres may be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners at any time after March 1896. The oral and practical parts of the examination will be held in London only.

A fee of £2 is required from candidates examined in London, but when the written examination is conducted elsewhere than in London the fee is £3. Candidates examined at a college or school will probably be required to pay a local fee in addition to the fee of £3 (in order to defray the expenses of superintendence), as to which they should obtain early information from the college or school authorities. The fee payable to the Civil Service Commissioners must be paid by means of stamps of the specified amount. Instructions on this point will be issued to candidates about 10 days before the examination.

3. The number of candidates to be selected annually varies according to the requirements of the Forest Service in India; the figures as regards each particular year will be advertised from time to time. *In 1896 there will be six appointments offered for competition. It is possible that after 1896 recruits for the Indian Forest Service will be selected from Cooper's Hill College students at the end of their first year's course of study.*

4. Candidates for the Indian Forest Department are selected under the followng arrangements:—

(a) An applicant must be a natural-born British subject, and must be above 17 and under 20 years of age on the 1st June of the year in which he competes for an appointment. He must be unmarried, and if he marries before reaching Indian, he will forfeit his appointment.

(b) An applicant must send† to the Revenue Department of the India Office, on or before the 15th day of May of the year in which he proposes to compete:—

(1) His name and parentage, a certificate or other satisfactory evidence of the date of his birth, and the written consent of parent or guardian that his name should be recorded as a candidate.

(2) A statement of the places of education at which he may have been, accompanied by testimonials of good conduct, during the last four years.

(c) Applicants will have to appear before a Medical Board‡ at the India, Office, particular stress being laid upon good vision and hearing. A physical test will also be imposed, so as to ensure the selection of persons of active habits and powers of endurance.

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* Sir D. Brandis is not on the staff of the College.

† There is no form of application; the documents specified in paragraph 4(b), clauses (1) and (2), should be enclosed in a covering letter addressed to the Secretary, Revenue Department, India Office London.

‡ With a view to prevent parents and guardians from incurring the inconvenience and expense of preparing candidates who may be physically unfit for the Forest Service, it is suggested that, before any such preparation is begun, candidates be submitted to examination by the medical adviser of the family, or any other qualified medical practitioner, with regard to the following points:—

1. A weak constitution.
2. Defective vision.
3. Impaired hearing.
4. The existence of any congenital defect.

It is to be understood that this private examination is merely suggested to lessen the chances of disappointment, and that it is by no means intended to take the place of, or to influence in any way, the official examination.

On the subject of the standard of eyesight required for the Indian services, a pamphlet has been published, under the authority of the Secretary of State in Council, by Messrs. Churchill and Sons, 11, New Burlington Street.

(*d*) The applicants who have successfully passed the medical examination and the physical test will be required to undergo an examination before the Civil Service Commissioners in the following subjects* (Classes I to III), marks being assigned as follows:—

No.	Subject	Marks.	
	CLASS I.—OBLIGATORY SUBJECTS.†		
1.	Mathematics (lower), *viz.*, Algebra up to and including the Binomial Theorem; the theory and the use of logarithms; Euclid, Books I to IV and VI; Plane Trigonometry up to and including the solution of Triangles and Mensuration	2,500	In each of these subjects a candidate must obtain not less than one-third of full marks in order to qualify.
2.	English composition	1,000	
3.	German (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
	CLASS II.—OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.		
4.	Mathematics (higher), including Analytical Geometry, Conic Sections, Statics, and Dynamics	2,000	A candidate may take any two, but not more than two, of the optional subjects. Under "Optional Subjects" Nos. 9, 10, 11, and 12 the examination will be partly practical.
5.	French (400 for colloquial)	2,000	
6.	Latin	2,000	
7.	Greek	2,000	
8.	English History. There will be set: one general paper; one paper limited to a fixed period, which will be from the year 1702 to the year 1788 for the examination of 1896 ...	2,000	
9.	Botany, *viz.*, the elementary parts of vegetable morphology, histology, and physiology, and the principles of a natural system of classification as illustrated by the more important British natural orders. Candidates will be required to describe plants in technical language. Questions will not be set on vegetable palæontology or on the geographical distribution of plants	2,000	
10.	Chemistry, viz., the elements of Inorganic Chemistry	2,000	
11.	Physics. Elementary properties of Electricity, Magnetism, Heat, Light, and Sound ...	2,000	
12.	Physical Geography and Geology, chiefly economic; including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses	2,000	
	CLASS III.—ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS.		
13.	Freehand Drawing	500	Either or both of these subjects may be taken in addition to the obligatory and the two optional subjects.
14.	Geometrical Drawing	300	

(*e*) The Secretary of State will nominate as probationers such competitors as attain the highest aggregate of marks (provided they obtain the minimum in the obligatory subjects and satisfy the requisite conditions in other respects). These probationers will then enter the College, where they will be further trained for the Forest Service of India.

(*f*) If the full number of competent probationers required in any year cannot be obtained from the persons so examined, the Secretary of State reserves a discretion to fill up the deficiency by selecting any other person or persons who may satisfy the authorities of the College that he or they are properly qualified to become probationers for the Forest Service.

5. The course of study for candidates for the India Forest Service extends over about three years, divided into seven terms, and a period of study in foreign forests. During seven terms the candidates will prosecute their studies mainly at the College, and during the period of foreign study, which may last for five or six months, they will visit, under suitable supervision, such continental forests as may be selected for the purpose. Excursions may also be made for purposes of instruction, both during term time and during part of the vacations.

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* Reprints of the papers set at previous examinations, together with tables of the marks assigned to the candidates, are published by the Civil Service Commissioners, and can be obtained through any bookseller. The price of each reprint is one shilling.

† Attention is invited to the appended Syllabus, giving further details regarding the extent and character of the examination.

6. Each annual session begins in September and is divided into three terms, with vacations of about four weeks at Christmas, two weeks at Easter, and eight weeks in the summer, except at the end of the visit to the Continent when the vacation will be shorter.

7. A charge of £61 is made for each of the seven terms spent at the College; for the period of foreign study the charge is £150 for each student; the amount must be paid terminally in advance to the Bank of England for the first seven terms, and the amount due for the period of foreign study must be paid before the period begins. Receivable orders, with full directions as to the mode of payment, will be forwarded from the India Office to the parents or guardians, shortly before the fees fall due. A student will not be allowed to come into residence or to start for his foreign study of the forests until his fee has been paid.

8. A deposit of £5 is required to be paid by each student on admission to the College as caution money to cover charges incurred by him for damage to books, instruments, &c., or any College bills outstanding on leaving the College. Any balance over and above such charges will be repaid. This deposit is to be paid with the fee for the first term, making the total payment on that occasion £65.

9. The foregoing payments cover all charges for tuition, board according to the College tariff, lodging, with washing, up to a cost of 2*s.* a week, and ordinary medical attendance while in residence at the College. When students are on tour and during the course of practical instruction, whether in Great Britain or on the Continent, the Secretary of State will defray the expenses of (1) board, lodging, and washing (the aggregate maximum expenditure under these heads being 10*s.* per diem), (2) travelling expenses, and (3) fees to local Forest officers, &c.

Students are required to provide their own class books and drawing instruments. Drawing paper, drawing boards, and surveying instruments are provided by the College.

10. The prescribed course of study comprises the following subjects:—

I.—*Auxiliary Subjects.*

1. Geometrical Drawing.
2. Freehand Drawing.
3. Surveying.
4. Forest Engineering.
5. Accounts.
6. German.
7. Mechanics.
8. Physics.
9. Chemistry.
10. Geology and Mineralogy.
11. Entomology.
12. Botany.
13. Drill and Gymnastics.

II.—*Forestry*, theoretical and practical, in all its branches.

11. Every student is required to conform to the College rules, to exhibit due diligence in his studies throughout the course, and to give evidence of satisfactory progress in such manner as may be required; failing which, or in the event of serious misconduct, he will be liable to be removed from the College, or to be sent back from the foreign study, which may entail the loss of his appointment.

12. During the course of study, the proficiency of the students will be tested by periodical examinations, and on the termination of their studies there will be a final examination. Each student may also, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India, be required to appear before the Medical Board at the expiration of the first year of residence at the College, and should the result be unsatisfactory he cannot claim to be allowed to complete the course.

13 The subjects enumerated in paragraph 10 are grouped in certain main branches of study,* and a fixed minimum of qualification is required in each branch and in the subjects taught during the forest tours, as well as a certain minimum for all branches taken together. Students who obtain these mimina will receive the College diploma in foresty.

14. Candidates who have obtained this diploma and are found to be of sound constitution and free from physical defects which would render them unsuitable for employment in the Forest Department (the final decision on which points will rest with the Secretary of State for India), will be appointed Assistant Conservators in the Forest Department of India in the order of their standing at the end of the final examination. They will be allowed, before leaving the College, to state their preference in respect to the Provinces to which they desire to be alloted; but the distribution will be made to the several Provinces according to the needs of the public service, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India after consulting the President of the College and the Principle Professor of Forestry. The distribution will be made on the understanding that officers are at all times liable to be transferred from one Province to another at the pleasure of the Government of India.

15. Within a month of his nomination as Assistant Conservator, each nominee must sign articles of agreement describing the terms and conditions of his appointment; he must embark for India when required to do so by the Secretary of State, and will be provided

* For details see Royal Indian Engineering College Calendar.

with a free passage. Failure to embark at the stated time will, in the absence of satisfactory explanation, lead to forfeiture of appointment.

16. The pay of an Assistant Conservator of Forests will begin from the date of reporting arrival in India. Probationers who acquit themselves creditably during their course at Cooper's Hill College will begin on a salary of Rs. 350 a month. It will, however, rest with the President of the College, in consultation with the Principal Professor of Forestry, to decide whether any of the probationers, though they have obtained the College diploma in Forestry, have failed to deserve that rate of initial salary. Such probationers, if any, will begin on a salary of Rs. 250 a month; and this difference of salary will continue until the first departmental examination is passed in India.

17. Promotion, leave, and pension will be regulated by the rules of the Service for the time being. The more favourable pension rules have recently been extended to Forest officers appointed from England, who are thus placed on an equality with Public Works officers appointed from Cooper's Hill College. Any Forest officer who has rendered not less than three years' approved service as head of his department, has also been made eligible for an extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A copy of the Regulations relative to this matter can be seen on application either at the Library or the Record Department of the India Office; the principal rules, however, are contained in the Abstract of the Civil Service Regulations, as given in the "India Office List" or the "India List," published respectively by Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 59, Pall Mall, and Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, S. W., either of which can be procured through any bookseller.

18. Every candidate before proceeding to India will be required to furnish to the President of the College satisfactory evidence of his competency in riding.

General Rules.

19. Chemical, physical, and botanical laboratories, a forestry museum, a forest nursery, a library, and gymnasium are attached to the College. Means are also provided for the practice of photography. Students making use of the laboratories are supplied with the needful apparatus.

20. The responsibility for the discipline and management of the College and for the superintendence of the studies is vested in the President, under the control of the Secretary of State for India.

21. The students are distributed in divisions, under personal charge of one of the Professors or Instructors selected by the President; such tutor being responsible for exercising the proper degree of personal supervision over each student in his division, and for conducting necessary correspondence with the student's parents or guardians.

22. Each student residing in the College is provided with a separate room, and with fuel and light, also with the necessary attendance. Furniture and bedding are supplied by the College, but students are required to provide their own towels and bed linen. Meals are taken in hall. Wine and beer are not included in the ordinary fare, but can be obtained from the College cellar at fixed prices.

23. A chapel is attached to the College, which the students residing in the College are expected to attend, unless specially exempted.

24. Every student will be required to go through a course of gymnastics and also of military exercises, including the use of the rifle.

25. Students are required to wear academical dress, under such regulations as may be prescribed from time to time.

Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service, but desirous of obtaining a Diploma in Forestry from Cooper's Hill College.

26. Students not nominated for the Indian Forest Service may be received into the College, as far as the available accommodation permits. Such students may pass through the course of instruction prescribed for the nominees of the Indian Forest Service, as detailed above, or they may be permitted to participate in the instruction given in certain subjects only. On attaining the prescribed minima of marks in the several branches of study and in totals as laid down above, they will receive, as the case may require, either the College Diploma in Forestry, or special certificates showing in what subjects they have followed the instruction and with what result.

27. Candidates who desire to be admitted under paragraph 26 may submit the necessary application at any time, but not later than the 15th day of June of the year named for admission, except with the special permission of the President. The application must be made on the prescribed forms, which can be obtained from the Secretary of the College.

28. Candidates whose applications are found satisfactory as to character and in other respects will be required to undergo an examination, to be held at the College, about the last week in June of the year for admission. The object of the examination will be to ascertain whether the candidate is qualified to follow the course of instruction with advantage (or ascertain parts of it, as the case may be). Candidates who do not come up to the required standard will not be admitted to the College.

The President may dispense with the whole or any portion of this examination in the case of a candidate who produces an University diploma, or other similar certificate granted by a recognized examining body.

29. Candidates admitted to the College under paragraph 26, who propose to pass through the full prescribed course of study, will be required to pay the same fees in every respect as those paid by the nominees for the India Forest Service. Candidate who do not become resident, and are admitted only to certain subjects of study, will be required to pay the fees which may be fixed in each special case in consideration of the extent of their studies. The candidates of both classes will be required to abide by the general rules of the College.

INDIA OFFICE,
August 1895.

FOREST EXAMINATION.

SYLLABUS.

CLASS I.

Mathematics.—The extent of the Examination will be as follows:—

(*a*) Algebra, up to and including the binominal theorem, the theory and use of logarithms;
(*b*) Euclid, Books I to IV and IV;
(*c*) Plane Trigonometry up to and including solution of triangles and mensuration.

English Composition—The standard of positive merit will be looked for in logical, arrangement of thought, and in accuracy and propriety of expression, but large deductions of marks will be made for faults of writing and spelling.

Candidates are also warned that, for similar faults in the use of the English language similar deductions will be made from the marks obtained in the German papers in Class I.

German.—There will be translations of unseen passages from German into English, and from English into German; the passages for translation will be taken, mainly, from standard authors, and a few simple questions may be asked on the passages set, as to the structure and character of the language, and allusions of obvious and general interest. The *vivâ voce* Examination will include Dictation.

CLASS II.

Any two Subjects may be maked up.

Higher Mathematics:—

*** In all the following subjects great importance will be attached to accuracy in numerical results.

Further questions and problems on the subjects of the Examination in Mathematics, Class I.

And in addition:—

Statics: The equilibrium of forces acting in one plane and of parallel forces, the centre of gravity, the mechanical powers, and friction. (The graphical or geometrical method of treating such problems should be studied as well as the analytical. No application of the differential calculus to Statics will be required.)

Dynamics: Uniform, uniformly accelerated, and uniform circular motion, falling bodies and projectiles *in vacuo*, collisions and work. (Analytical methods of solution, but not the use of the differential calculus, will be involved.)

Analytical Geometry: Problems on straight line and circle.

Conic Sections: Elementary properties, with easy problems both on the analytical and geometrical methods.

French.—The passages for translation will be taken mainly from standard authors, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same lines as in German.

Latin.—Passages selected from the authors usually read in schools will be set for translation into English. Passages from English authors will be given for translation into Latin prose and verse; but Candidates will be allowed, in the place of verse composition, to answer questions of a simple character, which will test whether they possess a fundamental knowledge of the grammar of the language, and such an elementary acquaintance with Roman History as is required for the intelligent study of the books they have read.

Greek.—Passages will be set for translation into English from the authors usually read in schools, and in other respects the Examination will proceed on the same line as in Latin.

English History.—The General Paper in this subject will test whether the candidates are accurately acquainted with the facts of English History, and also possess an intelligent knowledge of the meaning of the facts. The paper on the fixed period will, of course, require from the candidates more minute knowledge than the General Paper.

Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Physical Geography, and Geology.—The standard of Examination in these subjects will be such as may be reasonably expected from the education given at schools possessing appliances for practical instruction, such as a laboratory, &c. A considerable portion of the marks will be allotted for the proficiency shown in the practical part of the Examination.

Chemistry will be limited to elements of inorganic chemistry.

Physics will include elementary properties of electricity, magnetism, heat, light, and sound

Geology, chiefly economic, including the recognition of the more familiar minerals and rocks, and their properties and uses.

CLASS III.

Both subjects may be taken up.

Drawing, Freehand.

Drawing, Geometrical.

GENERAL.

Handwriting.—In estimating the papers of candidates, a limited number of marks, namely 100 out of the maximum allotted to each subject, is assigned for handwriting.

ORDER—Ordered that a copy be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

Ordered, also, that these papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

[True Extract.]

F. G. SLY,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 4th November, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall at Burdwan 2·51. Weather cooler. Rain fell generally on the 27th and 28th October. Prospects of winter rice slightly better. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall at Sadar 1·01, Contai ·87, Tamluk ·46, and Ghatal 1·14. Weather cooler. The recent rain has ameliorated the prospects of the standing crops and added moisture for the *rabi*. Water and fodder plentiful. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	21	
Tamluk	16 to 19	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall at Sadar ·38. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crops fair: those on high lands in the Basirhat subdivision reported to be drying up for want of sufficient rain. Rainfall of the 27th October has done some good to the *aman* crops in the Barasat subdivision. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	17	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall 1·43. Weather seasonable. The recent rain has done much good to *aman* rice all over the district and has saved a good deal. It has also enabled sowing of winter crops to go on everywhere. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Khulna ·10, Bagerhat ·05, Satkhira ·23. Weather seasonable. Land is being prepared for *rabi* crops. *Aman* doing well. The rain has done good to the *aman* crop. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17 to 21	per rupee.
Bagerhat	18	
Satkhira	16	

Dinajpur.—Average rainfall ·11. Weather seasonable. Standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers a rupee. No cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·03. Weather seasonable: tolerably cool at night. Prospects of standing *aman* are good. Washing of jute and cultivation of land for winter crops going on. More rain is wanted. Price of common rice 12 to 14 seers a rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot in day time, but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* paddy good at Sadar, but indifferent at Sirajganj, where more rain is wanted. *Rabi* crops are being sown Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·77. Weather seasonable. Recent rain has done good to the standing crops. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease.

Chittagong.—Rainfall nil. Early *aman* is being harvested. Paddy on high lands suffering for want of rain. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice selling at 17 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of paddy fair. The absence of rain in October is, however, expected to affect the outturn. *Rabi* sowings in progress; those already sown are germinating. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice selling at 18½ seers per rupee.

Gaya.—Rainfall nil. Both winter rice and *rabi* suffering for want of rain. Pressing of sugarcane in progress. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers against an average of 16¼ seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* being sown. *Aghani* suffering for want of rain. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Upland paddy withering for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings in progress, but rain is much wanted. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices almost stationary.

Bhagalpur.—There has been slight rain (0·13) at Banka ; no rain in other parts of the district. Weather seasonable. Prospects of both paddy and *rabi* unfavourable. Yield of paddy estimated under 12 annas. Sugarcane doing well. Common rice continues to be sold at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from a few scattered villages.

Purnea.—No rain. *Rabi* sowings going on. Paddy on high lands wants rain throughout the district. No cattle-disease. Common rice sells at 20 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall 2·20. Weather cloudy. *Sarad* in ears and attaining maturity. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	23	5	per rupee.
Jajpur	28	12	
Kendrapara	31	8	
Banki	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall at Giridi 1·80. The last rainfall has not been general, and prospects of rice crops are not as good as expected. Outturn will probably only average 10 annas. *Rabi* prospects good. Fodder and grazing plentiful. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—The rain, which fell generally over Lower Bengal, Orissa, and part of Chota Nagpur towards the end of October, is reported to have done much good to the *aman* crop and facilitated the sowing of the *rabi* crops. In Bihar the absence of rain in October has been harmful to the winter rice and has also affected the prospects of the *rabi* crops. In parts of North and East Bengal too the rice is said to have suffered owing to the early cessation of the rains. The price of common rice continues still steady. Cattle are generally in good condition.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 5th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Jowar or Cholum (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	Jowar or Cholum. Next preceding return.	Jowar or Cholum. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Burdwan Division.																
1	Burdwan ...	13 0	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	12 0	15 12	15 12	16 14	...	...	...
2	Birbhum ..	15 0	15 12	12 0	...	...	...	13 8	15 0	12 0	17 4	18 0	15 12	...	...	...
3	Bankura ...	13 0	15 8	14 8	18 2	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	17 8	18 0	20 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore ...	13 0	16 0	14 8	16 0	...	...	15 0	14 8	12 8	16 0	19 0	15 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly ...	...	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 14	12 5	11 8	.	...	...
6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 0	9 8	15 5	13 8	11 12	...	...	...
Presidency Division.																
7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	8 0	7 4	13 8	13 8	12 13	...	...	...
8	Calcutta ...	12 1	12 4	13 9	16 6	16 0	20 10	8 0	7 12	7 12	12 4	11 6	10 5	17 12	17 4	20 0
9	Nadia ...	16 0	15 3	16 0	...	24 0	17 0	7 4	7 4	6 14	14 13	14 13	12 7	...	...	...
10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	11 0	10 0	15 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
11	Jessore .	13 0	13 0	11 0	13 0	16 0	...	11 8	12 0	9 8	13 7	16 0	14 4	...	...	...
12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	11 8	18 0	18 0	14 7	...	...	...
Rajshahi Division.																
13	Rajshahi ...	16 8	17 4	15 0	26 4	26 4	24 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 0	15 15	13 8	...	...	...
14	Dinajpur ...	15 0	15 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	11 13	11 13	9 9	16 10	16 10	12 0	...	...	...
15	Jalpaiguri .	12 8	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling .	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
17	Rangpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	9 0	7 0	15 0	16 0	10 0	...	...	...
18	Bogra ...	13 8	17 4	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 8	15 12	18 0	15 0	...	...	...
19	Pàbna .	18 0	18 12	15 0	22 8	21 0	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	18 0	18 0	16 4	...	...	...
Dacca Division.																
20	Dacca .	13 0	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	9 10	17 0	17 0	12 12	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	11 0	...	...	...
22	Faridpur .	18 0	18 0	15 0	...	...	16 0	8 0	7 10	7 8	16 0	18 0	12 0	...	...	...
23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 5	14 0	9 15½	16 0	16 0	10 8	...	...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 10 seers, Katwa 11 seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers, Tamluk 11 seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11 seers 7 chitaks and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F At Uluberia the retail price of salt is 10 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chotla 11 seers 7 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahát 10 seers 9 chitaks, and Baduria 11 seers 8 chitaks.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the Kandi and Jangipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9 seers 9 chitaks, Narail 9½ seers and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

Head-quarters Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31*st October* 1895.

Indian-corn or Maize. (*Zea Mays.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus Indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
															BENGAL.		
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
...	...	...	16 0	16 4	13 4	90 0	90 0	100 0	A 11 0	11 0	11 4	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 9 0	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan Division.
...	...	...	10 8	12 0	12 0	162 0	160 0	120 0	B 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2	
...	...	...	11 5	11 0	13 5	320 0	320 0	320 0	C 10 1	11 2	11 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3	
...	...	...	15 0	16 8	17 0	320 0	320 0	200 0	D 11 8	10 8	10 12	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Midnapore.	4	
...	...	...	11 0	11 8	10 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	E 10 0	10 0	...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 8	105 0	105 0	105 0	F 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Howrah.	6	
...	...	...	11 10	12 4	13 5½	100 0	90 0	98 8	G 11 7	11 0	11 7	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	24-Parganas.	7	Presidency Division.
16 6	16 6	18 13	14 8	14 3	18 4	91 6	91 6	85 0	11 13	11 6	11 13	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.	8	
...	...	...	17 8	17 8	17 8	128 0	128 0	128 0	H 10 8	10 8	10 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	190 0	190 0	170 0	I 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10	
...	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	120 0	J 9 2	9 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11	
...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	K 10 12	10 12	9 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12	
...	...	...	20 6	20 2	16 1	240 0	240 0	240 0	L 9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13	Rajshahi Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14	
...	...	...	10 0	15 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	M 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Jalpaiguri.	15	
25 0	25 0	22 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	N 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 12 0	Darjeeling.	16	
...	...	...	9 0	10 0	8 0	80 0	60 0	60 0	O 9 0	9 0	10 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 13 4	3 13 4	Bogra.	18	
...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	P 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 7 6	3 9 0	3 9 9	Pabna.	19	
...	...	...	15 11	14 12	15 0	115 0	115 0	140 0	Q 10 10	10 10	9 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20	Dacca Division.
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	13 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	R 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21	
...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	160 0	160 0	120 0	S 9 10	10 10	10 8	4 6 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	Faridpur.	22	
...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0	80 0	T 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Backergunge.	23	

K In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
L In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt is per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9 seers 10 chitaks.
M In the Alipur Duar the retail price of salt is 8 seers per rupee.
N At Siliguri the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
O In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
P At Sirajganj the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
Q In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers, Mirkadim 11 seers 6 chitaks and Munshirhat 11 seers 6 chitaks.
R In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona 10 seers 9 chitaks.
S In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
T In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola not reported.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewoo

Number.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sor. Present return.	Rice, best sor. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sor. Corresponding return of last year.				Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet, (Setaria italica.) Present return.	Kangni or Kakun. Next preceding return.	Kangni or Kakun. Corresponding return of last year.
BENGAL.—concluded.		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.				S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Chittagong Division. 24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	6 8	..	...	...	10 0	11 0	10 0						
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	10 0	1			...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	10 0	10 0	9 8	...	...	...	11 12	11 12	11 8	14				..	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division. 27	Patna ...	18 8 / 15 0	Red 18 0 White. 15 0	17 0 / 16 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	16			...	...	...
28	Gaya ...	11 0	13 4	15 0	19 0	22 0	20 0	10 0	10 0	9 4	15 0	15		20 0	30 0	20
29	Shahabad ...	11 0 to 13 0	12 0	15 0	20 0	21 0	18 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	11 0 to 18 0	19 0	13	16 4	15 4	12
30	Saran ...	14 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	18 0	19 0	13 0	14 0	12 0	17 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	
31	Champaran ...	16 8	17 0	14 0	28 8	30 0	19 0	10 0	9 0	8 8	20 8	21 8	18 0	...	..3 0	1
32	Muzaffarpur ...	15 0	14 8	14 0	24 0	20 8	16 8	9 0	9 0	8 0	16 0	16 12	13 8	...	...	
33	Darbhanga ...	16 6	16 6	14 4	21 14	...	15 4	10 0	10 8	10 4	17 8	17 8	14 4	...	...	
Bhagalpur Division. 34	Monghyr ...	15 8	15 8	13 12	23 8	24 8	18 12	12 0	11 0	9 8	15 0	15 8	13 0	...	...	
35	Bhagalpur ...	15 12	16 6	15 2	20 3	22 11	18 15	13 4	13 14	11 0	17 11	18 15	15 2	...	...	
36	Purnea (Kasba)*	...	20 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	11 0	...	19 0	16 0	...	...	
37	Malda (English Bazar).	19 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 8	18 0	18 0	12 8	...	...	
38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 0	11 8	12 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 8	17 0	17 0	16 0	...	:3 0	1
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division. 39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	14 7	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 8	23 10	22 5	16 7	...		
40	Balasore ...	16 0	14 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	16 0	17 0	11 0	24 0	24 0	Old 17 0 / New 1t			
41	Puri ...	11 0	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	17 1	13 2	10 2	26 4	23 0	16			
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division. 42	Hazaribagh ...	11 8	11 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	6 0	16 0	17 0	14			
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	10 8 / 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 10 8 White. 7 0 to 10 0	11 0 / 8 0 to 10 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	14 8	16 0	1 / 2(			
44	Palamau (Daltonganj).	13 8	14 0	12 6	20 13	21 6	15 3	.9 0	10 2	11 13	12 6	12 6	15			
45	Manbhum ...	13 4	13 0	14 8	24 0	20 0	...	15 0	15 8 to 16 0	11 0 to 12 0	16 0 to 17 0	17 0 to 18 0	14 (to 18 0			
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	16 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	16 0			

* Present return not received.

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are : —Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 10¼ seers and Nawada
X1 In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Sasaram 10¼ seers and Bhabhua 9¼ seers,
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 1 chitak and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers
Z At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 9th November 1895.

Station Bazars of the Districts of Bengal on the 31st October 1895—(concluded).

Indian-corn or Maize. (Zea Mays.) Present return.	Indian-corn Next preceding return.	Indian-corn Corresponding return of last year.	Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (Cajanus indicus.) Present return.	Arhar Next preceding return.	Arhar Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Firewood Next preceding return.	Firewood Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Salt Next preceding return.	Salt Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Wholesale Salt Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
															BENGAL—concluded.	
...	...	...	8 0	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	U 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24 (Chittagong Division.)
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	V 10 0	10 0	9 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Noakhali.	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	80 0	80 0	90 0	W 10 12	10 12	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26
															BIHAR	
26 0	30 0	23 0	20 0	21 0	20 0	130 0	130 0	130 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.	27 (Patna Division.)
22 0	22 4	21 8	18 0	18 0	20 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	X 10 10	10 10	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28
23 0	24 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	X1 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	Shahabad.	29
25 [illegible]	[illegible] 0	22 0	19 0	19 0	18 0	160 0	120 0	160 0	Y 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	Saran.	30
[illegible]	[illegible] 8	25 8	22 12	23 0	17 4	180 0	180 0	180 0	Z 10 8	10 8	10 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31
[illegible]	[illegible]	23 0	20 0	21 0	17 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	a 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32
[illegible]	[illegible]	25 0	19 0	21 12	16 10	160 0	160 0	176 0	b 10 0	10 0	9 12	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	Darbhanga.	33
[illegible]	[illegible]	19 0	17 0	18 8	17 8	160 0	168 0	1260 to 1680	c 10 8	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	Monghyr.	34 (Bhagalpur Division.)
[illegible]	[illegible]	22 11	18 15	19 9	17 10	151 8	151 8	151 8	d 10 11	10 11	10 11	3 13 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	Bhagalpur.	35
[illegible]	[illegible]	...	...	17 0	...	...	320 0	320 0	e ...	10 0	10 0	...	3 10 6	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	11 0	12 0	...	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	f 10 8	10 8	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 13 0	Southal Parganas.	38
															ORISSA.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17 1	17 1	18 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Cuttack.	39 (Orissa Division.)
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10 8	10 0	10 8	120 0	120 0	128 0	h 10 8	10 12	10 8	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.	40
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	14 7	14 7	13 10	80 0	80 0	80 0	11 8	11 8	11 12	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.	41
															CHOTA NAGPUR.	
18 0	26 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	i 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 7 0	4 7 6	4 7 3	Hazaribagh.	42 (Chota Nagpur Division.)
18 0	18 0	20 0	Large. 10 0; Small. 13 0	Large. 9 8; Small. 12 0	Large. 10 0; Small. 12 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	3 14 0	3 15 0	4 2 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43
[illegible]0 4	24 12	16 14	16 14	16 14	11 4	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	8 7	...	...	...	Palamau. (Daltonganj).	44
[illegible] 0	...	...	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	j 10 10	10 10	10 10	3 11 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	Manbhum.	45
...	...	...	14 0	16 0	12 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46

b In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.
c In the subdivisions the retail price of salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
d In the Banka, Madhipura and Supaul subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
e In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Kisnanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
f In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 9 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Pakour 11 seers, and Rajmahal 9 seers.
g In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 10 seers, Kendrapara 10 seers and Banki 11 seers.
h At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
i At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
j At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

Number.	MARTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice, best sort.			Rice, common.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 5 0	3 4 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	5 0 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	3 5 0	3 8 0	3 14 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 3 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 0 0	5 6 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 4 0
3	Dacca ...	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 1 0	3 1 0	4 4 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	3 8 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 14 0	2 2 0	2 0 0	3 2 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	...	...	...	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 1 6 White wheat. 2 10 0	2 3 0 2 10 0	2 5 0 2 7 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 14 0	2 1 6	1 14 6	2 7 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	2 7 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	2 6 0
	Puri ...	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	...	...	...	2 3 0	2 13 0	3 14 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	2 8 0

CALCUTTA,
The 5th November 1895.

al on the 31st October 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
2 4 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 3 0	0 7 0	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	0 6 6	0 6 0	0 6 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Sirajganj.
...	...	...	...	...	...		2 2 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	.	..	..		2 4 0	...	3 8 0	0 6 0	0 6 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	Narayanganj.
...	...	...	..	...	...		...	...	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
1 5 0	1 5 0	1 12 0	...	...	...	6	1 15 0	1 14 0	1 14 6	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
...	...	...	...	.	..		2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	Cuttack.
...	...	...			..		3 12 0	4 0 0	3 6 6	...	...	...	3 6 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	Balasore.
...	...	...	...	...	...		2 10 0	2 10 0	2 14 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	Puri.

2614*a*

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Beng[al]

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily tem[perature]
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·882	29·932	+·010	Calm	26	87·2	27th Oct.	64·7	2nd Nov.	81·7	67·1	
			Raniganj	29·653	29·949	+·001	Calm	15	86·7	2nd Nov.	62·6	1 & 2 ,,	81·5	65·3	
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·658	29·917	—·003	Calm	19	86·1	2nd ,,	62·9	2nd ,,	81·2	65·9	
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·831	29·931	—·007	N & Calm	21	88·3	27th Oct.	64·2	2nd ,,	81·8	69·3	
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·930	29·909	+·006	NE	182	83·9	27th Oct. & 2nd Nov.	68·4	2nd ,,	81·3	70·7	
		Calcutta	Calcutta	29·957	29·924	+0·12	NEly	45	83·8	2nd ,,	66·2	2nd ,,	79·8	69·1	
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·935	29·932	+·007	Variable	62	89·3	27th Oct.	60·4	2nd ,,	82·2	65·4	
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·914	29·931	+·002	SSW	50	85·2	2nd Nov.	62·2	31st Oct.	81·7	65·2	
		Jessore	Jessore	29·948	29·929	+·018	Calm	41	89·0	27th Oct.	61·4	2nd Nov.	81·4	66·1	
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·905	29·926	+·006	Calm	69	84·1	2nd Nov.	62·1	1st ,,	80·6	65·4	
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·843	29·925	—·015	S	33	88·3	31st Oct.	60·3	31st Oct.	81·6	62·8	
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·689	29·940	—·018	Variable	34	81·6	1st Nov.	62·1	29—31 ,,	80·1	63·6	
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	22·992	—	—·069	Variable	108	55·6	28th Oct.	41·7	28—30 ,,	53·8	43·3	
			Gnatong												
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·859	29·941	—·008	Variable	49	82·8	31st Oct. & 2nd Nov.	60·2	31st ,,	80·1	62·7	
		Bogra	Bogra	29·906	29·921	+·009	SE	32	84·2	2nd ,,	61·2	31st ,,	80·7	63·5	
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·927	29·927	—·009	Calm	22	83·8	27th Oct	61·8	31st Oct. & 1st Nov.	79·8	64·1	
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·947	29·922	+·016	NEly	60	87·6	27th ,,	64·8	31st Oct.	80·7	66·7	
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·932	29·934	+·004	NE	30	82·7	27th ,,	61·1	30th ,,	80·4	64·2	
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·941	29·936	+·005	Calm	27	86·3	27th ,,	63·0	31st Oct., 1 & 2 Nov.	79·8	65·0	
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·951	29·919	+·003	Calm	55	86·8	27th ,,	63·4	2nd ,,	81·9	68·3	
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·940	29·925	+·009	N & Calm	30	87·4	27th ,,	61·9	30th Oct. to 1st Nov.	80·3	64·5	
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·921	29·912	—·001	N & NNE	70	86·0	27th ,,	60·5	31st Oct.	81·9	65·0	
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·864	29·902	—·001	NEly	60	88·7	27th ,,	61·1	1st Nov.	83·3	66·1	
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·784	29·[illegible]26	—·018	SWly	57	85·5	2nd Nov.	61·3	31st Oct. & 1st Nov.	83·5	63·4	
		Gaya	Gaya	29·593	29·967	—·007	Calm	59	89·2	2nd ,,	61·3	2nd ,,	85·0	62·6	
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·606	29·925	—·032	SSW	104	89·3	2nd ,,	?	?	85·7	?	
			Buxar	29·716	29·919	—·032	WSW	33	88·5	2nd ,,	58·4	31st Oct.	86·1	61·2	
			Arrah	29·775	29·924	—·016	SWly	46	88·4	2nd ,,	58·5	30th ,,	85·7	62·0	
		Saran	Chapra	29·777	29·918	—·014	SSW	31	86·1	2nd ,,	58·5	1st Nov.	84·6	61·4	
		Champaran	Motihari	29·736	29·926	·012	WSW	77	84·0	31st Oct. to 2nd Nov.	55·4	30th Oct.	83·3	57·6	
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·788	29·[illegible]26	—	Calm	21	84·2	2nd ,,	57·3	1st Nov.	83·1	60·4	
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·707	29·923	—·017	Variable	31	83·9	30th Oct.	61·9	1st ,,	82·4	64·1	
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·804	29·921	—·014	Variable	43	87·2	2nd Nov.	58·1	30th Oct.	83·6	61·1	
		Purnea	Purnea	29·847	29·930	—·004	Calm	69	85·0	1st ,,	58·3	30th Oct. to 1st Nov.	82·5	61·2	
		Malda	Malda	Observations incomplete.											
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	*29·475	*29·940	+·004*	Calm	23	84·1	2nd ,,	60·9	1st ,,	80·1	63·3	
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·875	29·906	—·004	Variable	72	87·7	2nd ,,	70·7	28th Oct.	83·1	72·0	
			False Point	29·938	29·930	+·002	N	152	83·9	31st Oct. & 2nd Nov.	71·1	28th Oct. & 2nd Nov.	81·9	72·9	
		Balasore	Balasore	29·930	29·933	+·007	NNW & NNE	72	85·9	2nd ,,	66·8	2nd ,,	79·4	69·7	
		Puri	Puri	29·938	29·901	—	NE & Calm	203	87·2	2nd ,,	71·1	28th Oct.	82·7	73·6	
			Gopalpur	29·936	29·897	—	NNW	185	86·2	2nd ,,	74·1	30th Oct. to 2nd Nov.	82·3	73·7	
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·936	29·939	—·013	S	114	81·9	2nd ,,	58·2	30th Oct.	76·9	61·1	
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·803	29·922	—·026	SSW	73	81·8	2nd ,,	57·0	1st Nov.	77·2	59·[illegible]	
		Palamau	Daltonganj	?	?	—	S	22	87·4	2nd ,,	53·0	30th Oct.	82·4	56·[illegible]	
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·198	29·927	+·001	NWly	17	87·0	2nd ,,	58·5	30th ,,	81·0	65·[illegible]	

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 1[0]
mean of the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in q[uestion]
station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

or the week ending Saturday, the 2nd of November 1895.

					DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.											
					Of week.				Rainfall.							
									Since 1st of month			Since 16th October 1895.				
Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
—3·7	70·9	86	5·9	2·51	2·15	0·34	1·25	0·41	Nil	0·14	—0·14	2·15	1·71	+0·43	Burdwan.
—3·4	69·5	85	5·7	1·03											
					1·68	0·20	2·00	0·22	Nil	0·02	—0·02	1·68	1·32	+0·36	Birbhum.
—3·6	71·2	80	4·4	2·45	2·40	0·23	1·00	0·30	Nil	0·16	—0·16	2·42	1·52	+0·90	Bankura.
—2·0	73·0	88	5·6	1·00	0·86	0·48	2·00	0·60	Nil	0·12	—0·12	1·40	2·52	—1·12	Midnapore.
					1·16	0·35	1·67	0·55	Nil	0·02	—0·02	1·16	1·68	—0·52	Hooghly.
					0·47	0·43	1·50	0·66	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·47	1·54	—1·07	Howrah.
—2·3	74·5	90	7·6	0·79	0·70	0·55	1·17	0·72	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·93	2·42	—1·49	24-Parganas.
—2·9	73·0	89	5·7	0·65	0·65	0·45	2·00	0·60	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0·65	2·10	—1·45	Calcutta.
—3·3	71·8	81	4·1	2·07	1·62	0·27	1·40	0·43	Nil	0·03	—0·03	1·62	1·61	+0·01	Nadia.
—4·1	70·7	86	3·9	1·23	0·97	0·20	1·67	0·26	Nil	0·01	—0·01	0·97	1·36	—0·39	Murshidabad.
—4·6	72·7	87	5·0	1·51	1·23	0·47	1·80	0·66	Nil	0·11	—0·11	1·26	1·97	—0·71	Jessore.
					0·20	0·42	1·00	0·64	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·24	2·14	—1·90	Khulna.
—3·5	72·3	82	1·9	0·81	0·64	0·16	2·00	0·29	Nil	Nil	0	0·64	1·16	—0·52	Rajshahi.
—3·6	69·1	87	1·4	0·09	0·11	0·11	0·40	0·05	Nil	Nil	0	0·13	0·89	—0·76	Dinajpur.
—2·6	68·3	88	2·7	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·00	0·25	Nil	Nil	0	0·52	2·76	—2·24	Jalpaiguri.
—2·9	48·5	86	7·7	Nil	0·87	0·45	0·50	0·26	Nil	0·04	—0·04	0·96	1·73	—0·77	Darjeeling.
					0·01	0·15	0·00	0·21	Nil	Nil	0	0·25	2·54	—2·29	Kuch Bihar.
—4·1	69·7	87	4·0	0·01	0·05	0·16	0·00	0·16	Nil	Nil	0	0·33	1·62	—1·29	Rangpur.
—4·2	71·3	82	3·1	0·20	0·26	0·11	1·25	0·24	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·26	1·60	—1·34	Bogra.
—4·3	68·8	91	4·6	0·51	0·79	0·20	2·00	0·50	Nil	0·01	—0·01	0·79	1·90	—1·11	Pabna.
—5·0	71·0	83	4·7	0·72	0·75	0·59	1·75	0·70	Nil	0·08	—0·08	0·75	2·04	—1·29	Dacca.
—4·4	70·0	88	4·3	0·21	0·16	0·19	0·60	0·38	Nil	0·04	—0·04	0·16	1·99	—1·83	Mymensingh.
—4·5	72·4	84	3·6	0·76	0·92	0·38	1·67	0·59	Nil	0·03	—0·03	0·92	1·80	—0·88	Faridpur.
—2·8	74·1	80	4·4	0·12	Nil	1·11	0·00	0·92	Nil	0·24	—0·24	Nil	2·72	—2·72	Backergunge.
—5·4	70·7	95	4·4	1·25	0·78	0·55	1·25	0·78	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·79	1·99	—1·20	Tippera.
—3·5	71·4	86	3·0	0·02	0·06	1·44	0·00	1·05	Nil	0·40	—0·40	0·06	3·04	—2·98	Noakhali.
—3·3	71·8	89	5·4	Nil	Nil	1·25	0·00	0·90	Nil	0·56	—0·56	Nil	3·44	—3·44	Chittagong.
					Nil	1·11	0·00	0·90	Nil	0·41	—0·41	Nil	2·82	—2·32	South Lushai Hills.
—2·7	70·6	72	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·20	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	1·10	—1·10	Patna.
—1·9	68·2	69	1·6	0·15	0·05	0·11	0·25	0·21	Nil	Nil	0	0·05	0·68	—0·63	Gaya.
?	69·7	70	1·1	Nil											
—2·1	70·6	66	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·00	0·20	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	1·02	—1·02	Shahabad.
—1·6	69·1	77	0·3	Nil											
—2·6	69·3	76	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·13	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	0·67	—0·67	Saran.
—3·4	68·1	86	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·00	0·22	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	0·31	—0·31	Champaran.
—	69·8	84	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·00	0·26	Nil	Nil	0	0·01	0·87	—0·86	Muzaffarpur.
—3·0	69·3	82	1·1	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·18	Nil	Nil	0	0·14	0·79	—0·65	Darbhanga.
					0·04	0·26	0·00	0·22	Nil	Nil	0	0·05	1·09	—1·04	Monghyr.
—3·2	70·7	72	1·9	0·02	0·04	0·31	0·00	0·19	Nil	Nil	0	0·05	1·18	—1·13	Bhagalpur.
—3·4	66·9	87	3·1	0·01	Nil	0·40	0·00	0·24	Nil	Nil	0	0·03	1·33	—1·30	Purnea.
					0·15	0·42	0·50	0·18	Nil	Nil	0	0·16	1·16	—1·00	Malda.
—3·5	70·5	81	3·4	1·40	0·83	0·17	1·33	0·15	Nil	0·01	—0·01	0·83	1·17	—0·34	Sonthal Parganas.
—1·4	74·5	88	5·9	2·29		0·76		1·11		0·29			3·11		Cuttack.
—0·9	77·5	92	6·0	5·79											
—2·6	73·1	92	6·0	1·07	1·46	0·73	2·00	0·86	0·52	0·20	+0·32	1·64	1·95	—0·31	Balasore.
—	74·9	95	7·1	4·19		1·50		1·33		0·65			4·34		Puri.
—	76·4	92	4·7	5·00											
—2·3	67·4	67	2·7	3·38		0·18		0·45		0·06			0·71		Hazaribagh.
—2·3	67·5	68	3·1	1·87	1·64	0·24	2·00	0·40	Nil	0·08	—0·08	1·64	0·97	—1·33	Lohardaga.
—	69·5	75	2·1	0·51	0·51	0·59	1·00	0·45	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0·53	0·90	—0·46	Palamau.
					2·16	0·13	1·50	0·26	Nil	0·05	—0·05	2·16	1·05	+1·11	Manbhum.
—1·7	71·1	88	7·6	1·84	1·84	0·39	2·00	0·70	Nil	0·04	—0·04	1·80	1·31	+0·58	Singhbhum.

n years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
ers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal
the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 2nd of November 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 27th October.	Monday, 28th October.	Tuesday, 29th October.	Wednesday, 30th October.	Thursday, 31st October.	Friday, 1st November.	Saturday, 2nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Kalna	..	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·40	0·43	Nil	0·24	1·40	1·59
			Burdwan	...	2·51	...	...	...	..	...	1	2·51	0·42	Nil	0·22	2·51	2·10
			Katwa	..	2·75	...	...	...		...	1	2·75	0·27	Nil	0·05	2·75	1·88
			Raniganj	0·18	1·73	0·02		...	...	...	2	1·93	0·19	Nil	0·05	1·93	1·27
			Mankur	..	2·11	..	.	..	..	.	1	2·11	-	Nil	?	2·11	?
		Birbhum	Suri	1·05	0·95	.		...		...	2	2·00	0·14	Nil	0·01	2·00	1·07
			Hetampur	0·55	1·33			...		...	2	1·88	0·15	Nil	0·04	1·88	0·71
			Rampur Hat	0·75	0·42	..	.	.	..	..	2	1·17	0·52	Nil	Nil	1·17	1·55
			Bolpur	0·12	2·13	...	...	...	..	..	2	2·25	?	Nil	?	2·25	?
			Murarai	0·90	0·14	...		...	...	..	2	1·04	?	Nil	?	1·04	?
			Labpur	0·73	1·30	...	..	...	...	...	2	2·03	?	Nil	?	2·03	?
		Bankura	Bankura	0·02	2·43	...		..	...	...	1	2·45	0·21	Nil	0·03	2·45	1·78
			Vishnupur	...	2·49	...	.	...		.	1	2·49	0·06	Nil	0·03	2·49	1·17
			Maliara	...	2·29	...	...	...		...	1	2·29	0·27	Nil	0·27	2·29	1·61
			Khatra	0·02	2·35	...		..		.	1	2·58	0·36	Nil	0·33	2·16	1·40
			Indas	.	2·25		.	...		...	1	2·25	?	Nil	?	2·41	?
			Kotalpur	0·75	1·15	...	.	...	..	.	2	1·90		Nil	?	1·90	?
			Onda	1·50	1·12	...	.	..	...	...	2	2·62	?	Nil	?	2·62	?
			Gangajalghati	..	2·18	...	.	...	..	.	1	2·18	?	Nil	?	2·18	?
			Raipur	...	2·28	...		.	...	..	1	2·28	?	Nil	?	2·28	?
			Sonamukhi	.	2·71	...	..	..	..	..	1	2·71	?	Nil	?	2·71	?
		Midnapore	Contai	0·67	0·04	0·06	0·07	0·03	...	..	1	0·84	0·84	Nil	0·22	0·88	4·07
			Tamluk	0·12	0·13		0·21	.	..		2	0·46	0·61	Nil	0·15	2·46	2·40
			Midnapore	0·02	0·42	0·14	0·43	.	...	.	3	1·01	0·38	Nil	0·11	3·13	2·01
			Ghatal	...	1·03	0·11		.	...	...	2	1·14	0·08	Nil	Nil	1·14	0·51
			Kukrahati	0·15	.	0·31	.	..	...	...	2	0·46	?	Nil	?	0·62	?
			Garhbeta	...	1·88	0·01	..	..	...	.	1	1·89	?	Nil	?	1·89	?
			Panskura	0·05	0·17	0·16	0·06	.	...	.	3	0·44	?	Nil	?	0·44	?
			Dantoon	0·43	...	0·47	1·07	...	..	..	3	1·97	?	Nil	?	1·97	?
		Hooghly	Serampore	..	1·20	0·24		.	...	...	2	1·44	0·35	Nil	Nil	1·44	1·75
			Hooghly	.	1·10	0·17	..	.	...	.	2	1·27	0·24	Nil	0·04	1·27	1·11
			Jahanabad	.	0·77	...		.		...	1	0·77	0·43	Nil	0·02	0·77	1·88
		Howrah	Howrah	0·05	0·08	0·27		.	.	..	1	0·40	0·11	Nil	0·07	0·40	1·97
			Mahesrekha	0·13	0·03	0·28	0·30	.	...	...	2	0·74	0·40	Nil	0·13	0·54	1·59
			Ulubaria	0·10	0·08	0·18			...	...	2	0·36	?	Nil	?	0·81	?
		24-Parganas	Saugor Island	0·65	0·07	0·05	0·02		...		1	0·79	1·50	Nil	0·33	0·84	4·00
			Diamond Harbour	0·15	..	0·26	..	...	.	...	2	0·41	0·11	Nil	0·06	0·50	2·30
			Canning Town		0·21	...		.	..	...	1	0·21	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	0·08	0·14	0·43		.	..	...	2	0·65	0·45	Nil	0·12	0·65	2·10
			Barrackpore	..		1·10		.	...	...	1	1·10	0·54	Nil	0·04	1·10	1·47
			Dum-Dum	.	...	0·46			...	..	1	0·46	0·55	Nil	0·02	0·55	1·52
			Barasat	0·74	...	.	..	.	..		1	0·74	0·32	Nil	0·02	0·74	1·37
			Basirhat	...	..	0·28	..	...	...	..	1	0·28	0·55	Nil	0·15	1·14	1·97
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	1·08	0·12		.	...	.	2	1·20	0·41	Nil	0·07	1·20	1·56
			Krishnagar	...	2·06	0·01		...	.	...	1	2·07	0·23	Nil	0·01	2·07	1·10
			Chuadanga		1·96	...	.		.		1	1·96	0·25	Nil	0·05	1·96	1·72
			Meherpur	0·17	1·46	.	..		..	..	2	1·63	0·19	Nil	0·03	1·63	1·?
			Kushtia	0·09	1·16	...	.	.	..	...	1	1·25	0·25	Nil	Nil	1·25	2·22
		Murshidabad	Kandi	0·74	0·82	...	..	..	...	...	2	1·56	0·36	Nil	Nil	1·56	1·01
			Berhampore	0·56	0·87	...	.		..	...	2	1·43	0·23	Nil	Nil	1·43	1·41
			Jalangi	0·50	0·60	...		.	..		2	1·10	0·26	Nil	Nil	1·10	1·29
			Azimganj	0·38	0·62	...		.	..	..	2	1·00	0·2?	Nil	Nil	1·00	1·?1
			Jangipur	0·53	0·21	...		..	..	...	2	0·74	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·74	1·42
			Lalgola	.		...	...	..	..	..	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·07	Nil	1·70
			[illegible]ganj	0·55	0·52	...	..	..	...	...	2	1·07	?	Nil	?	1·07	?
			Patkabari														
			Dumkal	0·42	0·70	..		.	...	...	2	1·12	0·16	Nil	0·05	1·12	1·?7
		Jessore	Narail	..	0·85	0·39				...	2	1·24	0·14	Nil	0·24	1·24	2·10
			Jessore	...	1·10	0·41	...	..			2	1·51	0·0?	Nil	0·11	1·51	2·2?
			Jhenidah	0·02	1·14	0·03	...	.	...	.	1	1·19	0·56	Nil	0·03	1·?2	1·57
			Magura	.	0·84	0·15	.	.	...	...	2	0·99	0·26	Nil	0·01	0·99	1·11
			Bangaon	.	0·90	0·36		.	...	...	?	1·26	0·60	Nil	0·15	1·26	2·0?
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	.	0·25	.	..	.	1	0·25	0·31	Nil	0·01	0·35	1·71
			Bagerhat	...	.	0·05	...		...	...	Nil	0·05	0·50	Nil	0·02	0·05	2·79
			Khulna	...	0·22	0·10	.	..	...	...	2	0·32	0·30	Nil	0·03	0·32	1·93
			[illegible]	...		0·12	.	...	...	...	1	0·12	-	Nil	.	0·12	?
			Rampal	...	0·05	0·07	...	..	..	...	Nil	0·12	?	Nil		0·12	?
		Rajshahi	Boalia	0·50	0·41	...	...	..	...	.	?	0·91	0·25	Nil	Nil	0·91	1·37
			Natore	0·40	0·33	...	...	..	...	..	2	0·73	0·26	Nil	0·01	0·73	1·67
			Naogaon	0·17	0·10	.	...	..	...	...	2	0·27	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·27	0·15
			Lalpur	0·40		...	...	.	..	...	1	0·40	?	Nil	?	0·59	?
		Dinajpur	*[illegible]*	0·20	0·10	..	.		...	.	2	0·30	?	Nil	?	0·30	?
			Mahadebpur	0·22	0·06	...	...	...	...	..	1	0·28	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·79
			Chintaman	0·06	..	..	.	...	.	...	Nil	0·06	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·55
			Raiganj	0·05	.	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·42
			Dinajpur	0·04	0·61	...	...		.	..	Nil	0·65	0·54	Nil	Nil	0·07	1·31
			Balurghat	0·11	.	...	.	...	...	...	1	0·11	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·79
			Thakurgaon	...	...	.		.	.	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·47	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	Nil	Nil	0·52	2·76
			Alipur Duar	...	.	..	...	...	...	.	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Falakata	..	.	...	...	..	.	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·20	?
			Debiganj	.	...	...	...	...	.	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bhatpar (Nagrakatta)		0·28	...	...	...	..	...	1	0·28	?	Nil	?	0·88	?
North Bengal		Darjeeling	Baxa	2·55	0·84	...	...	..	..	...	2	3·39	0·48	Nil	0·14	3·61	4·24
			Siliguri	.	...	...	..	..	..	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·57
			Darjeeling	..	..	...	.	.	.	..	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·01	0·14	4·15
			Kalimpong		...	...	.	..	..	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·33
			Kurseong	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pedong	...									?		?		?
		British Bhutan (Sikkim)	Gnatong	...	.	...	...	0·04	...	...	Nil	0·04	?	Nil	?	1·46	?
			Yatung		...		..	0·03	...	...	Nil	0·03	?	Nil	?	0·86	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta	0·05	...	...	..	...	...	..	Nil	0·05	0·07	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·60
			Kuch Bihar	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·45	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·70
			Mekliganj	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·48
			Mathabhanga	.	..	...	...	..	...	.	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	Nil	0·01	1·47
			Fulbari	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibandha*)	0·06	0·02	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	0·08	0·30	Nil	Nil	0·08	1·64
			Rangpur	0·01	.	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	0·01	0·32	Nil	Nil	0·04	2·64
			Pirganj	.	.	...	...	...	...	..	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kurigram	0·02	...	..	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	0·01	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·00
			Gobindganj	0·08	...	...	...	..	...	...	Nil	0·08	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Badogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·16	1·17
			Ulipur	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sundarganj	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	0·20	0·25	...	...	...	...	..	2	0·45	0·24	Nil	0·05	0·45	1·77
			Nowkhilla	0·11	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·20	1·83
			Bogra	0·07	0·13	.	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·15	Nil	0·04	0·20	1·61
			Panchbibi	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	1·18
		Pabna	Pabna	0·16	0·91	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·07	0·17	Nil	0·01	1·07	1·76
			Sirajganj	0·26	0·23	0·02	...	...	...	...	2	0·51	0·23	Nil	0·02	0·51	2·03

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 2nd of November 1895—contd.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 27th October.	Monday, 28th October.	Tuesday, 29th October.	Wednesday, 30th October.	Thursday, 31st October.	Friday, 1st November.	Saturday, 2nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj ...	...	0·20	0·59	...	...	...	...	2	0·79	0·82	Nil	0·09	0·79	2·47
			Dacca ...	...	0·18	0·59	...	...	...	...	2	0·77	0·10	Nil	0·10	0·77	1·44
			Narayanganj	0·02	0·18	0·50	...	...	...	...	2	0·70	0·80	Nil	[illegible]	0·70	2·49
			Manikganj ...	...	0·66	0·67	...	...	...	...	1	0·73	0·33	Nil	0·08	0·73	1·74
			Jaydebpur ...	...	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·58	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	0·38	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·54	0·25	Nil	0·05	0·54	1·54
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	0·24	Nil	0·04	0·03	2·01
			Mymensingh	0·13	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·21	0·31	Nil	0·10	0·21	2·28
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·01	Nil	1·90
			Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·61	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·20
			Subarnakhali	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
			Durgapur ...										?		?		
			Sherpur Town	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Diwanganj ...	0·07	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·11	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	0·95	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	1·15	0·53	Nil	0·02	1·15	1·59
			Faridpur ...	...	0·68	0·08	...	...	...	...	1	0·76	0·31	Nil	0·06	0·76	1·93
			Goalundo ...	0·13	0·68	0·04	...	...	...	...	2	0·85	0·29	Nil	Nil	0·85	1·88
		Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·47	Nil	0·25	Nil	3·04
			Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·63	Nil	0·13	Nil	2·82
			Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·96	Nil	0·25	Nil	2·65
			Gaurnadi ...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·90	Nil	0·28	Nil	2·37
			Daulatkhan	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	?	Nil	?	0·09	?
			Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	0·49	...	...	...	...	1	0·49	0·65	Nil	0·13	0·51	2·56
		Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	0·45	0·93	...	...	...	...	2	1·38	0·57	Nil	0·12	1·38	1·66
			Chandpur ...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	1	0·59	0·59	Nil	0·17	0·59	1·86
			Brahmanbaria	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·24	0·12	Nil	0·03	0·24	1·87
			Ramchandrapur.	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
			Nasirnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Daudkandi ...	...	0·10	0·15	...	...	...	...	2	0·25	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
			Kasba ...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	1	0·10	?	Nil	?	0·10	?
			Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	1·48	Nil	0·35	0·02	3·20
			Fenny ...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	1·50	Nil	0·46	0·09	2·89
			Harishpur ...										?		?		?
			Ramganj ...	...	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·12	?	Nil	?	1·12	?
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·77	Nil	0·86	Nil	4·53
			Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·72	Nil	0·26	Nil	2·53
			Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Satkania ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Koilala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Fatikchhari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·11	Nil	0·41	Nil	2·82
			Bandarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·09
			Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·03
			Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·14
			Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·01	Nil	1·14
			Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·43
			Gaya ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·15	0·16	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·85
			Nawadah ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·11	Nil	0·01	0·05	0·76
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·67
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherghati ...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·16	?	Nil	?	0·16	?
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·03	?
		Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·11
			Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·94
			Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·03
			Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·20
			Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·86
			Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ehari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Agiaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ramgarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Karath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bissowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·07
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·84
			Sereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·37
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23
			Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Burharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·64
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·36	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·27
			Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·72
			Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
			Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	Nil	0·41	0·80
			Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·83
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·75
			Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Monghyr ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·24
			Jamui ...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	0·27	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·25
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·09	0·18	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·79
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·28	?
			Shaikhpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07	?
			Chakai Bamda	0·31	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·32	?	Nil	?	0·32	?
			Gidhour ...	...	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kharagpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·14	?	Nil	?	0·14	?
				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 2nd of Nov., 1895—concl[uded]

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 27th October.	Monday, 28th October.	Tuesday, 29th October.	Wednesday, 30th October.	Thursday, 31st October.	Friday, 1st November.	Saturday, 2nd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1895.	Averag[e] rainfal[l] from 16[th] October [to] date.
BIHAR—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·3
			Banguon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·
			Pratapganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Bhagalpur ...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·02	0·19	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·
			Banka ...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	0·13	0·25	Nil	Nil	1·13	1·
			Colgong ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	?	Nil	?	0·02	
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·45	Nil	Nil	0·09	1·
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·34	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·
			Purnea ...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	0·40	Nil	Nil	0·01	1·
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·35	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·22	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·26	0·34	Nil	Nil	0·26	1·
			Chanchal ...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·49	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Sibganj ...	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·29	?	Nil	?	0·29	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·39	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·
			Godda ...	0·18	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·20	Nil	Nil	0·20	0·
			Pakaur ...	0·30	0·37	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·67	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·67	0
			Naya Dumka	1·19	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·40	0·18	Nil	0·01	1·40	1·
			Deoghur ...	0·71	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·80	0·25	Nil	Nil	0·80	1·
			Jamtara ...	1·48	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·91	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·91	0·
			Balbodda ...										?		?		
			Nunihat ...	..	0·56	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·56	?	Nil	?	0·56	
			Assenboni ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	Nil	?	0·96	
			Katikund ...	0·92	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·11	?	Nil	?	1·11	
			Madhupur ...	1·20	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·41	?	Nil	?	1·41	
			Sarwan ...	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	?	Nil	?	1·23	
			Sarath ...	1·37	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·62	?	Nil	?	1·62	
			Barkope ...										?		?		
			Bhagya ...										?		?		
			Mohespore ...	0·50	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·66	?	Nil	?	0·66	
			Barhwar ...	0·22	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	?	Nil	?	0·27	
			Sahibganj ...	0·11	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·24	?	Nil	?	0·24	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	0·50	0·90	0·19	...	...	2·32				0·80		0·34		3·
			Banki ...	0·25	0·13	0·05	1·50	0·82	0·65				0·58		0·15		2·
			Cuttack ...	0·36	0·42	0·07	...	...	1·35	...	3	2·20	0·77	1·35	0·30	3·02	3·
			False Point ...	1·18	2·37	...	1·69	0·17	0·38	...	5	5·70	0·84	0·38	0·50	5·90	5·
			Kendrapara...	0·21	0·37	0·06	...	0·13	0·18	...	4	0·95	1·18	0·18	0·27	2·75	3·
			Jajpur ...	0·20	...	0·09	...	...	2·10	...	2	2·30	0·46	2·10	0·17	4·27	2
			Dharmsala ...	0·26									?		?		
			Salipore ...	0·25	0·15		0·15						?		?		
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	0·33	0·05	0·07	...	...	0·10	...	2	0·55	?	0·10	?	0·88	
			Chandbali ...	0·41	1·15	...	...	...	2·19	...	3	3·75	0·86	2·19	0·27	3·85	2·
			Bhadrak ...	0·72	...	0·08	0·01	...	0·61	...	2	1·42	0·68	0·61	0·17	1·42	2·
			Soro ...	0·02	0·03	0·11	0·02	...	..	...	1	0·18	1·05	Nil	0·08	0·55	1·
			Balasore ...	1·17	0·11	0·08	...	...	0·30	...	2	1·66	1·02	0·30	0·40	1·06	2·
			Jellasore ...	0·07	0·15	0·70	...	...	...	...	2	0·92	0·45	Nil	0·09	1·56	1·
			Baripada ...	0·37	0·39	0·04	...	...	...	...	2	0·80	0·40	Nil	0·16	0·80	1·
		Puri ...	Puri ...	1·14	2·00	0·98	...	...	0·07	...	3	4·19	1·78	0·07	0·73	5·18	5·
			Khurda ..	0·53	0·05								0·96		0·52		3·
			Bhanpur ...	3·48	0·27	0·12	0·10	0·56					1·44		0·71		3
			Gop ...	0·80	0·40								?		?		
			Satpara ...	3·47	1·62	0·25							?		?		
			Pipli ...	0·54	1·15	2·10	...	0·23	0·13				?		?		
			Nayagarh ...	1·37	0·21	0·12	0·01						?		?		
			Ranpur ...	1·00	0·48	0·18	0·08	0·14					?		?		
			Kurmala ...	1·70	1·11	...							?		?		
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	1·50	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·80	0·10	Nil	0·01	1·80	1·
			Hazaribagh...	2·61	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·38	0·25	Nil	0·02	3·40	0·
			Semtaguiah...	...	...	...							0·16		0·02		0·
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...							0·23		0·15		0·
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...							0·14		0·08		0·
			Barhi ...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·59	?	Nil	?	0·59	
			Chatra ...	0·50	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·50	?	Nil	?	0·50	
			Karagdeha ...	0·61	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	2	0·73	?	Nil	?	0·73	
			Ramgar ...	1·60	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·10	?	Nil	?	2·10	
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	0·89	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·35	0·08	Nil	Nil	1·35	0·
			Ranchi ...	0·93	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·93	0·39	Nil	0·15	1·94	1·
			Sills ...	2·45	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·75	?	Nil	?	2·75	
			Palkot ...	0·50	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·70	?	Nil	?	1·70	
			Tamar ...										?		?		
			Chainpur ...	2·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·10	?	Nil	?	2·10	
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	0·51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·51	0·50	Nil	0·12	0·53	0·
			Balumath ...	1·86	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·06	?	Nil	?	2·06	
			Husainabad...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	Nil	?	0·05	
			Garhwa ...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·42	?	Nil	?	0·42	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	2·53	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·53	0·16	Nil	0·06	2·53	1·
			Gobindpur ...	1·53	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·79	0·10	Nil	0·02	·79	1·
			Raghunathpur.	0·23	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·13	?	Nil	?	1·13	
			Barahbhum...	0·10	2·25	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·35	?	Nil	?	2·35	
			Jhalda ...	0·74	1·90	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·64	?	Nil	?	2·65	
			Chas ...	1·10	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·74	?	Nil	?	1·74	
			Pandra ...	0·99	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·59	?	Nil	?	1·59	
		Singhbhum...	Chaibassa ...	...	1·74	0·10	...	...	...	...	2	1·84	0·39	Nil	0·04	1·89	1·
			Chakardharpur.	0·01	2·19	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·20	?	Nil	?	2·20	
			Ghatsila ...	...	2·40	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·40	?	Nil		2·40	
			Baharagura	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	...	...	2	0·60	?	Nil	?	0·60	
			Gailkura ...	1·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1·60	?	Nil	?	1·60	
			Kalikapur ...	...	2·30	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·30	?	Nil	?	2·30	
			Monahorpur										?		?		
			Khurswan ...												?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns [are] wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at le[ast] ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the 5th November* 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER 1895.

AT the end of the previous week a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity passed across the south-west of the Bay, and died away very soon after it crossed the coast between Nellore and Masulipatan. It caused a current of moist air to flow northwards over the west of the Bay and into Lower Bengal and Chota Nagpur. General rainy weather was the consequence in these parts for the first two days of the present week, falls of more than 2 inches being not unfrequent in South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. The rainfall was followed by a large fall in day temperatures and also to a smaller extent at night. As the large defect which then developed remained till almost the end of the week, the means for the whole week are much below the normal, the difference for the large divisions varying from 1·6° in Orissa to 4·2° in East Bengal

The continuance of the cloudy rainy weather in the north of the Bay, Orissa and Lower Bengal for quite a number of days after all trace of the disturbance from the south-west of the Bay had disappeared may be accounted for by a shallow depression which passed across the north of the Bay from the Burmah coast and into Bengal. While on the 27th pressure was rising slowly to moderately on the west coast and in Bengal, a slow fall prevailed in Burmah and the east of the Bay. This change extended north-westward on the 28th, and there was a brisk fall over the greater part of Lower Bengal. At that time the pressure distribution was very nearly normal, but there was a faint cyclonic circulation of winds in the central and western districts, and heavy rain fell as far north as Raniganj. Pressure continued to fall on the 29th, slowly everywhere, but rather more quickly in Burmah than in the north of the Bay. Gradients became more regular from north to south and the cloud began to clear away in Lower Bengal. Rainfall was much less general, and with the brisk rise of pressure on the 30th it entirely stopped, except in Orissa, where scattered showers fell almost till the end of the week. During the latter half of the week fine weather prevailed with rising temperature, the change being chiefly in day readings in consequence of the clear skies and brighter sunshine.

Pressure usually fell during the early part of the week and rose during the latter half. As these changes were small and readings never differed much from the normal, the means for the week are practically normal, the difference being only a few thousandths of an inch, except at some of the western stations, where there is defect of ·02 to ·03 inch.

Temperature has been much lower than is usual at the end of October because of the continued cloudy and rainy weather in the early part of the week. The average daily temperature in Chota Nagpur was 68°·6, in North Bengal 72° and in the other districts between 72° and 75°, except in Orissa, where it was over 77°. The greatest defect was in the eastern half of the province, especially in East Bengal, where for the whole week there is a mean defect of more than 4°. In South-West and North Bengal defect is 3°·2, in Bihar 2°·7, Chota Nagpur 2°·3 and Orissa 1°·6.

Rainfall.—The rather heavy rain of the early part of the week was confined to the southern districts. Very little fell in North Bengal and Bihar, which have received on an average ·15 and ·21 inch respectively. East Bengal received less than half an inch, but in South-West Bengal, Chota Nagpur and Orissa the falls were much above the normal of the week. In Orissa the average fall was 2·3 inches as compared with a normal fall of ·95 inch; in Chota Nagpur 1·7 inches, the normal being only ·23 inch; and in South-West Bengal 1·23 inches, which is more than three times the normal.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd of November 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	89·0	60·4	81·4	67·1	74·3	—3·3	1·23	0·36	+0·87	1·50	0·50	+1·00	Nil	0·05	1·31	1·82
North Bengal ...	88·3	60·2	80·5	63·7	72·1	—3·2	0·23	0·15	+0·08	0·74	0·21	+0·53	Nil	0·01	0·35	1·44
East Bengal ...	88·7	0·5	81·2	65·7	73·5	—4·2	0·40	0·70	—0·30	0·85	0·72	+0·13	Nil	0·18	0·40	2·32
Bihar ...	89·3	55·4	84·0	61·7	72·7	—2·7	0·13	0·21	—0·08	0·20	0·10	+0·07	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·97
Orissa ...	87·7	66·8	81·9	72·5	77·2	—1·6	2·30	0·95	+1·35	3·10	1·07	+2·03	0·57	0·32	2·90	2·95
Chota Nagpur ...	81·0*	57·0*	77·1*	60·1*	68·6*	—2·3*	1·70	0·23	+1·47	1·82	0·43	+1·39	Nil	0·06	1·70	0·59

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 5th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 27th October to 2nd November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Oct.	27th	110·9	Nil	29·951	73·7	75·1	4·3	70·8	69·8	0·676	67·6	81	NNE and NE ...	138	Nil	Cloudy, o, g.
„	28th	88·9	„	·897	72·2	73·3	4·1	69·2	70·7	·736	70·0	93	NE, NE by E and calm.	29	0·57	Cloudy, o, g, d, p.
„	29th	143·5	3·8	·881	75·1	80·0	9·3	70·7	72·3	·757	70·9	87	ENE and calm ...	30	Nil	Chiefly cloudy, o, g.
„	30th	122·0	0·3	·907	76·2	80·4	9·0	71·4	72·6	·753	70·7	84	E by S and calm	20	„	Day cloudy, night clear, o.
„	31st	138·4	9·9	·893	75·5	83·1	14·7	68·4	70·4	·678	67·7	78	NNW and calm	27	„	Chiefly clear, △.
Nov.	1st	137·9	9·9	·920	74·8	83·7	16·1	67·6	69·8	·662	67·0	78	WNW and calm.	34	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	2nd	139·3	9·6	·913	74·2	84·2	18·0	66·2	68·9	·640	66·0	77	SW, W by N and calm.	64	„	Chiefly clear, △.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·909
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·893
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	33·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	79·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	74·5
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	78·9
The extreme variation of temperature	18·0
The maximum temperature	84·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	
	%
The mean relative humidity	83
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	75
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1895 ...	0·57
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·57
The total fall from 1st January to 2nd November 1895	39·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·63

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; g, gloomy; d, drizzling rain; p, passing temporary showers; △, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 4th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 27th October to 2nd November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
October ...	27th ...	30·012	73·6	76·3	5·5	70·8	74·1	69·6	·657	66·8	76	0·10
,, ..	28th ...	29·956	74·1	79·3	10·4	68·9	71·6	70·6	·735	70·0	95	0·28
,, ...	29th ...	·935	76·2	81·6	10·8	70·8	77·6	72·6	·735	70·0	78	0·24
,, ..	30th ...	·975	76·6	81·3	9·5	71·8	78·2	71·1	·668	67·3	70	Nil
,, ...	31st ...	·953	76·9	85·3	16·9	68·4	80·6	69·6	·576	62·9	56	Nil
November ...	1st ...	·973	77·6	87·3	19·4	67·9	81·6	70·6	·603	64·3	56	Nil
,, ...	2nd ...	·984	77·1	87·3	20·4	66·9	81·6	75·0	·752	70·7	72	Nil

	Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	29·970
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·0
The extreme variation of temperature	20·4
The maximum temperature	82·6
	%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	72
	Inch.
The total fall of rain from 27th October to 2nd November 1895 ...	0·62

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 4th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of September 1895.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	BIRTHS. Number registered.	BIRTHS. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Cholera. Number registered.	DEATHS. Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Small-pox. Number registered.	DEATHS. Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Fever. Number registered.	DEATHS. Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	DEATHS. Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Injury. Number registered.	DEATHS. Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Other causes. Number registered.	DEATHS. Other causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	DEATHS. Total of all causes. Number registered.	DEATHS. Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	2,763	*23·76*	144	*1·20*	18	*·12*	2,763	*23·76*	105	*·84*	31	*·24*	625	*5·28*	3,686	*31·68*	2,639	*23·16*	
	Birbhum	797,833	1,811	*27·12*	72	*1·08*	1	*·01*	1,424	*21·36*	19	*·24*	17	*·24*	373	*5·52*	1,913	*28·68*	1,712	*25·68*	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,512	*28·08*	151	*1·68*	8	*·08*	1,757	*19·68*	59	*·60*	34	*·36*	442	*4·92*	2,451	*27·48*	1,774	*19·80*	
	Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
	Hooghly, including Serampore.	1,034,296	2,059	*23·88*	88	*·96*	4	*·03*	2,453	*28·44*	242	*2·76*	25	*·24*	394	*4·56*	3,206	*37·08*	2,339	*27·12*	
	Howrah	763,625	1,943	*30·48*	166	*2·52*	10	*·12*	991	*15·48*	302	*4·68*	40	*·60*	435	*6·72*	1,944	*30·48*	1,298	*20·28*	
Presidency	24-Parganas																				*Ditto ditto.*
	Calcutta	681,560	835	*14·64*	78	*1·32*	4	*·06*	828	*14·52*	213	*4·20*	26	*·36*	604	*10·56*	1,783	*31·32*	1,544	*27·12*	
	Nadia	1,644,108	4,347	*31·68*	12	*·08*	1	*·007*	3,371	*24·60*	15	*·10*	66	*·48*	461	*3·36*	3,926	*28·56*	4,065	*29·64*	
	Murshidabad	1,250,946	3,627	*34·68*	70	*·60*	...	...	2,273	*21·72*	1	*·008*	47	*·36*	369	*3·48*	2,760	*26·40*	3,169	*30·36*	
	Jessore	1,888,927	3,232	*20·52*	8	*·04*	1	*·006*	4,174	*26·40*	4	*·02*	81	*·48*	242	*1·44*	4,510	*28·56*	4,764	*30·24*	
	Khulna	1,177,652	2,959	*30·12*	6	*·06*	...	...	1,984	*20·16*	10	*·09*	47	*·36*	459	*4·56*	2,506	*25·44*	2,564	*26·04*	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	2,758	*25·08*	7	*·06*	...	...	3,160	*28·80*	1	*·008*	53	*·48*	211	*1·92*	3,432	*31·32*	3,356	*30·60*	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,052	*23·52*	1	*·007*	...		3,802	*29·28*	6	*·03*	90	*·60*	135	*·96*	4,034	*31·08*	3,450	*26·52*	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	1,752	*30·84*	63	*1·08*	...	...	1,747	*30·72*	51	*·84*	16	*·24*	83	*1·44*	1,960	*34·44*	1,453	*25·56*	
	Darjeeling	223,314	566	*30·36*	...		...	...	459	*26·16*	78	*4·20*	3	*·12*	156	*8·28*	727	*39·00*	632	*33·96*	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	4,404	*25·92*	63	*·36*	2	*·01*	4,154	*21·12*	4	*·01*	63	*·36*	229	*1·32*	4,515	*26·16*	3,939	*22·80*	
	Bogra	817,494	1,515	*22·20*	9	*·12*	2	*·02*	1,611	*23·64*	9	*·12*	57	*·72*	158	*2·28*	1,846	*27·00*	1,490	*21·84*	
	Pabna	1,361,223	2,069	*18·24*	47	*·36*		...	2,480	*21·84*	15	*·12*	52	*·36*	134	*1·08*	2,723	*24·00*	2,440	*21·48*	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	4,579	*22·92*	39	*·12*	20	*·09*	2,505	*11·04*	171	*·84*	75	*·36*	784	*3·84*	3,884	*19·44*	3,518	*17·52*	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	9,042	*31·20*	201	*·60*	35	*·12*	5,058	*17·40*	36	*·12*	98	*·24*	1,194	*4·08*	6,652	*22·80*	4,771	*16·44*	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	3,624	*23·76*	50	*·24*	39	*·24*	2,660	*17·40*	31	*·12*	86	*·48*	441	*2·88*	3,307	*21·60*	3,220	*21·12*	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	4,783	*26·64*	5	*·02*	21	*·10*	2,641	*14·64*	18	*·09*	144	*·72*	1,019	*5·64*	3,851	*21·36*	4,311	*24·00*	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	3,217	*21·60*	4	*·02*	1	*·006*	1,994	*13·32*	8	*·04*	89	*·60*	474	*3·12*	2,580	*17·28*	2,260	*15·12*	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	2,774	*32·88*	...		2	*·01*	1,303	*15·48*	5	*·04*	80	*·84*	235	*2·76*	1,625	*19·20*	1,583	*18·72*	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,320	*30·84*	76	*·60*	...		2,622	*24·56*	31	*·24*	88	*·72*	233	*2·16*	3,053	*28·32*	2,300	*21·36*	
	South Lushai Hills																				*Not under registration.*
Patna	Patna	1,762,004	6,445	*43·68*	415	*2·76*	22	*·12*	4,125	*27·96*	209	*1·32*	122	*·72*	1,442	*9·72*	6,335	*42·96*	5,982	*40·56*	
	Gaya	2,138,331	7,871	*44·16*	1,163	*6·48*	16	*·08*	6,277	*35·16*	168	*·84*	163	*·84*	1,077	*6·00*	8,864	*49·68*	7,699	*43·20*	
	Shahabad	2,063,927	7,347	*42·60*	558	*3·36*	8	*·03*	4,369	*25·32*	41	*·24*	128	*·72*	1,203	*6·96*	6,340	*36·84*	7,429	*43·56*	
	Saran	2,467,477	6,938	*33·72*	64	*·24*	...	..	3,008	*14·52*	371	*1·80*	220	*·96*	2,095	*10·08*	5,758	*27·96*	6,534	*31·68*	
	Champaran	1,859,465	6,752	*43·56*	201	*1·68*	2	*·01*	3,768	*24·24*	22	*·12*	108	*·60*	1,505	*9·60*	5,666	*36·48*	4,894	*31·56*	
	Muzaffarpur	2,711,445	9,031	*39·96*	315	*1·32*	8	*·02*	5,967	*26·40*	54	*·12*	236	*·96*	1,183	*5·16*	7,763	*34·32*	7,142	*31·63*	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	9,606	*41·52*	31	*·12*	1	*·003*	5,571	*23·76*	132	*·48*	161	*·60*	657	*2·76*	6,561	*28·08*	6,747	*24·60*	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	7,089	*41·76*	230	*1·32*	5	*·02*	4,558	*26·76*	40	*·24*	166	*·96*	861	*5·04*	5,869	*34·56*	6,457	*38·04*	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	7,023	*41·40*	340	*2·04*	5	*·02*	4,093	*24·12*	46	*·24*	123	*·72*	642	*3·72*	5,255	*30·96*	5,484	*32·28*	
	Purnea	1,944,658	4,121	*25·44*	...	...	...		3,951	*24·36*	3	*·01*	68	*·36*	112	*·60*	4,134	*25·44*	3,223	*32·16*	
	Malda	814,919	2,131	*31·32*	...	...	...		1,745	*25·68*	4	*·04*	22	*·24*	162	*2·28*	1,933	*28·44*	1,818	*26·76*	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,774,196	5,657	*38·64*	73	*·48*	1	*·006*	3,089	*21·12*	35	*·12*	47	*·24*	252	*1·68*	3,507	*23·88*	3,015	*20·52*	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	5,742	*35·52*	481	*2·88*	61	*·36*	1,771	*10·92*	369	*2·28*	124	*·72*	923	*5·64*	3,729	*23·04*	3,028	*27·44*	
	Balasore	994,625	2,742	*33·00*	233	*2·76*	15	*·12*	1,313	*15·84*	291	*3·48*	60	*·72*	782	*9·36*	2,694	*32·40*	1,909	*22·92*	
	Puri	944,908	2,656	*33·72*	102	*1·20*	4	*·04*	441	*5·52*	321	*4·08*	56	*·60*	1,013	*12·84*	1,938	*24·60*	1,574	*19·92*	
	Angul and Khondmals																				*Not under registration.*
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,517	*46·44*	97	*·96*	3	*·02*	2,873	*29·52*	82	*·84*	52	*·48*	664	*6·84*	3,771	*38·76*	3,375	*34·68*	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,979	*42·24*	...		...	...	1,952	*20·64*	294	*3·12*	44	*·36*	761	*8·16*	3,061	*32·52*	2,937	*31·20*	
	Palamau	596,770	2,398	*48·12*	39	*·72*	1	*·01*	1,437	*28·80*	15	*·24*	37	*·72*	266	*5·28*	1,765	*35·40*	1,925	*38·64*	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,863	*38·76*	137	*1·32*	3	*·02*	2,233	*22·44*	65	*·60*	27	*·24*	532	*5·28*	3,001	*30·12*	2,200	*22·08*	
	Singbhum	545,488	1,627	*35·76*	...		...	...	674	*14·76*	44	*·96*	33	*·72*	116	*2·52*	867	*18·96*	889	*19·44*	
	Total	66,546,684	181,272	*32·64*	5,263	*·96*	324	*·04*	121,732	*21·84*	4,131	*·72*	3,415	*·60*	26,138	*4·68*	161,703	*29·04*	148,624	*26·76*	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	Not available, as birth registration was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		6,153	*1·08*	382	*·06*	112,041	*20·16*	3,986	*·60*	3,738	*·60*	22,324	*3·96*	148,624	*26·76*	......	......	
	Difference + or —	......	......	......	—190	*—·12*	—58	*—·02*	+9,691	*+1·68*	+145	*+·12*	—323	Equal	+3,814	*+·72*	+13,079	*+2·28*	......	......	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 and over during the month of September 1895.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other Causes. Number registered.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all Causes. Number registered.	Total of all Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average. Ratio per 1,000 per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	47	16·32	1	·24	...	...	55	19·08	10	3·48	3	·96	7	2·40	76	26·40	101	35·04	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore																				*Return not received up to date.*
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	33,060	85	30·84	3	1·08	1	·36	105	38·04	25	9·00	...	...	16	5·76	150	54·36	100	36·24	
	4. Serampore	35,952	81	27·00	24	7·92	...	.	104	34·68	53	17·64	...	...	19	6·24	200	66·72	138	45·96	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	268	27·48	86	8·76	2	·12	151	15·48	80	8·16	11	1·08	87	8·88	417	42·84	194	19·92	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...																				*Ditto.*
	7. Maniktala																				
	8. Barnagore																				
	9. South Suburban ...																				
	10. Khorda or South Barrackpore.																				
	11. Naihati																				
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.																				
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	835	14·64	78	1·32	4	·06	828	14·52	243	4·20	26	·36	604	10·56	1,783	31·32	1,544	27·12	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar	25,500	48	22·56	...	..	...	...	33	15·48	2	·84	...	...	8	3·72	43	20·16	46	21·60	
	15. Santipur	30,437	63	24·72	1	·36	...	...	79	31·08	...	...	...	...	10	3·84	90	35·40	55	21·60	
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad... ...	25,576	59	19·80	...	...	...	...	61	20·52	...	...	3	·96	18	6·00	83	27·60	95	32·04	
	17. Berhampore	23,515	45	22·92	...	..	...	.	35	17·76	...	...	...	...	13	6·60	48	24·48	51	25·92	
Rajshahi ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	37	20·64	...	...	...	..	35	10·56	...	...	...	...	2	1·08	37	20·64	67	37·44	
Pabna ...	19. Sirajganj	23,267	58	29·88	14	7·20	...	...	28	14·40	6	3·00	...	...	7	3·60	55	28·32	33	16·92	
Dacca ...	20. Dacca	82,321	122	17·76	1	·12	...	...	74	10·68	16	2·28	6	·84	49	7·08	146	21·24	157	22·80	
Chittagong ...	21. Chittagong	24,069	18	8·88	4	1·80	..	..	18	8·88	1	·48	1	·48	...	...	24	11·88	29	14·40	
Patna ...	22. Patna City	165,192	444	32·16	45	3·24	1	·07	263	19·08	79	5·64	10	·72	179	12·96	577	41·88	441	31·92	
	23. Bihar	47,713	178	44·64	12	3·00	1	·24	106	26·64	5	1·20	5	1·20	27	6·72	156	39·12	142	35·64	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	144	38·88	83	22·32	...	...	82	22·08	13	3·48	1	·24	27	7·20	206	55·56	92	24·84	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya	80,383	256	38·16	60	8·88	...	...	240	35·76	54	8·04	1	·12	50	7·44	405	60·36	358	53·40	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,905	111	29·16	...	...	...	...	63	16·08	4	·96	...	...	15	3·72	82	20·88	170	43·44	
	27. Sasaram	22,713	98	51·72	...	...	1	·48	43	22·68	3	1·56	1	·48	18	9·48	66	34·80	84	44·28	
Saran ...	28. Chapra	57,452	95	19·80	...	.	...	...	35	7·32	13	2·64	7	1·44	30	6·24	85	17·76	155	32·40	
Champaran...	29. Bettiah	22,780	48	25·20	5	2·52	...	...	44	23·16	4	2·04	1	·48	24	12·60	78	41·04	66	34·68	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,192	109	26·52	10	2·40	3	·72	72	17·52	4	·96	3	·72	20	4·80	112	27·24	136	33·12	
	31. Hajipur	21,487	71	36·60	...	...	...	...	28	15·60	10	5·52	6	3·24	13	7·20	57	31·80	71	39·60	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	73,561	177	28·80	...	..	..	...	103	16·80	18	2·88	1	·12	59	9·60	181	29·52	187	30·48	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	200	42·00	49	10·20	...	..	87	18·24	22	4·56	...	...	78	16·32	236	49·56	228	47·88	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,116	200	34·68	2	·24	...	...	109	18·84	26	4·44	3	·48	62	10·68	202	35·04	211	36·60	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	90	22·80	15	3·72	...	..	33	8·28	8	1·92	...	...	36	9·12	92	23·28	80	20·28	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	40	23·04	6	3·36	...	..	33	18·96	5	2·88	1	·48	20	11·52	65	37·44	34	19·56	
Puri ...	37. Puri	28,791	92	38·28	1	·36	...	...	18	7·44	28	11·64	2	·72	38	15·72	87	36·24	61	28·68	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi	29,300	55	32·40	...	...	...	..	40	23·52	1	·48	...	..	3	1·68	44	25·92	40	23·52	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,042,698	4,177	24·48	500	2·88	13	·07	3,005	17·64	733	4·20	92	·48	1,539	9·00	5,882	34·44	5,174	30·36	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	4,089	24·00	419	2·40	17	·09	2,479	14·52	647	3·72	96	·48	1,516	8·88	5,174	30·36			
	Difference + or—	......	+88	+·48	+91	+·48	-4	—·02	+526	+3·12	+86	+·48	—4	Equal	+23	+·12	+708	+4·08			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Supplementary Vital Statistics of Districts and of Towns in Bengal for August 1895, *received too late for publication with the figures of that month on the* 12*th October* 1895.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births.		Deaths.														Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	
			Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera.		Small-pox.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.		Injury.		Other causes.		Total of all causes.			
					Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Number registered.	Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Burdwan	Hooghly	1,034,296	1,740	*20·16*	49	*·48*	7	*·07*	1,840	*21·24*	223	*2·52*	41	*·36*	328	*3·72*	2,488	*28·80*	2,273	*26·28*
	Total for the whole Province ...	71,070,233	153,574	*25·68*	11,358	*1·80*	516	*·08*	113,094	*19·08*	4,381	*·72*	4,307	*·72*	23,198	*3·84*	156,854	*26·40*	160,899	*27·12*
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	...	Not available, as birth registration was introduced from the commencement of 1892.		14,153	*2·28*	750	*·12*	113,274	*19·08*	4,643	*·72*	4,384	*·72*	23,695	*3·96*	160,899	*27·12*	...	...
	Difference + or −	..	...	..	−2,795	*−·48*	−234	*−·04*	−180	Equal	−262	Equal	−77	Equal	−497	*−·12*	−4,045	*−·72*	...	...
District.	*Town.*																			
Hooghly	Hooghly and Chinsura... ...	33,060	50	*18·12*	1	*·36*	...	...	60	*21·72*	30	*10·80*	...	...	18	*6·48*	109	*39·48*	106	*38·40*
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,329,521	3,521	*19·68*	438	*2·16*	29	*·12*	3,056	*15·72*	934	*4·80*	100	*·48*	1,493	*7·68*	6,050	*31·08*	5,955	*30·60*
	Average of corresponding month of past five years.	......	4,093	*21·00*	743	*3·72*	30	*·12*	2,705	*13·92*	757	*3·84*	116	*·48*	1,604	*8·16*	5,955	*30·60*	...	...
	Difference + or −	......	−272	*−1·32*	−305	*−1·56*	−1	Equal	+351	*+1·80*	+177	*+·96*	−16	Equal	−111	*−·48*	+95	*+·48*	...	...

Office of Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal,
The 2*nd November* 1895.

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of September 1895.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Season leases. Rabi.	Season leases. Sugarcane.	Season leases. Bhadoi.	Season leases. Hot-weather.	Season leases. Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1895-96. During month.	Rainfall, 1895-96. Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. During month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach ...	1,342	482	116	9,847	9,408	9,426	......	43	23	......	......	66	9,492	8·75	64·50	9·00	47·90	
		Ditto, 2nd " ...	566	164												13·30	58·50	7·65	48·70	
		Machgaon	776	290	289·82	15,676	13,623	15,095	56	638	109	......	......	803	15,898	17·55	61·84	5·98	37·24	
		Kendrapara	1,067	948·56	859·63	48,497	45,563	47,226	......	1,974	83	......	......	2,057	49,283	8·30	44·97	7·95	50·06	
		Gobri	372·82	50·00	42·00	1,468	2,291	1,236	......	74	......	......	......	74	1,310	10·65	64·87	8·46	55·83	
		Do. Extension	648	96·18	68·31	441	1,447	386	......	4	......	......	......	4	390	No gauge.		No gauge.		
		Patamundi	885	309·50	208·29	9,863	10,749	8,188	......	1,214	......	......	......	1,214	9,402	8·20	73·20	7·40	45·84	
		High Level, Range I ...	608	232·1	147·1	13,914	13,006	13,583	......	450	5	......	......	455	14,038	5·93	48·62	5·41	52·14	
		Ditto, do. II ...	727·16	12·62	12·62	935	2,351	544	......	151	......	......	......	151	695	No gauge.		No gauge.		
		Jajpur Canal	700	21·13	18·57	2,364	1,859	2,372	......	3,365	......	......	......	3,365	5,737	7·42	62·74	Ditto.		
	Balasore ...	High Level, Range III ...	727·16	118·88	118·18	9,706	12,656	9,784	......	1	246	......	......	247	10,031	5·28	61·26	5·84	46·78	
		Total ...	......	......	......	1,12,711	1,12,953	107,840	56	7,914	466	......	......	8,436	1,16,276	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	77,944	11,743	4,126	344	......	......	16,213	94,157	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	1,411	461	391·30	53,476	29,766	53,871	......	......	......	......	......	......	53,871	8·86	43·36	7·04	37·08	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	104	59	6,501	2,489	6,865	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,865	3·13	28·54	6·52	61·71	23 days discharging.
	Howrah ...	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	922	376	1,135	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,135	......	......	......	......	
		Total ...	......	......	......	60,899	32,631	61,871	......	......	......	......	......	......	61,871	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	69,988	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,988	......	......	......	......	
Sone	Shahabad ...	Western Main	4,342	2,674	272	13,722	15,362	13,000	1,275	......	......*	......	258	1,533	14,533	7·92	46·54	5·26	49·55	
		Buxar	1,226	697	513	46,251	50,098	39,979	7,628	......	......*	32	1,255	8,915	48,894					
		Arrah	2,000	1,665	1,135	120,786	118,553	108,411	5,734	......	......*	......	9,938	15,672	124,053	5·38	31·72	13·35	40·54	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,290	794	2,068	2,613	1,731	345	......	......*	......	44	389	2,120	9·83	55·37	24·83	56·70	
		Patna				72,494	70,160	62,050	10,407	......	......*	60	2,134	12,601	74,631					
		Total ...	......	......	......	255,3[illegible]9	256,786	225,171	25,399	......	......	93	13,629	39,110	264,281	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	221,301	35,617	......	......	121	12,118	47,856	269,157	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total ...	......	......	......	4,25,929	402,370	394,882	25,445	7,914	466	93	13,629	47,346	442,428	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year ...	......	......	......	......	......	369,233	47,360	4,126	344	121	12,118	64,069	433,302	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 5th November 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 2nd November 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 2nd November 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 3rd November 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	512	1,02,525	1,737	302	32,240	482
Jute	565	1,64,775	2,787	327	1,24,150	2,190
Firewood	125	72,150	1,098	83	44,400	641
Other articles	918	1,77,935	2,667	686	1,50,300	2,281
Total ...	2,150	5,17,385	8,289	1,398	3,51,090	5,594

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of August 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	657	......	788	......	657	788	......	131
Cotton, raw ...	150	4	......	8	154	8	146	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European ...	......	......	136	......	......	136	......	136
Piece-goods, European ...	509	3	180	3	512	183	329	......
Ditto, Indian ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Non-intoxicating—								
Others ...	......	5	1	1	5	2	3	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch ...	1	......	1	......	1	1	......	......
Turmeric ...	1	87	2	94	88	96	......	8
Grain and pulse—								
Rice in the husk ...	121	4	38	26	125	64	61	......
Do. not in the husk ...	46	676	256	13	722	269	453	......
Gram and pulse ...	166	24	156	26	190	182	8	......
Others ...	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned ...								
Raw ...								
Skins of Sheep, &c.—	......	16	......	21	16	21	......	5
Dressed or tanned ...								
Raw ...								
Jute—								
Raw ...	96	5,661	......	5,092	5,757	5,092	665	......
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	19	......	62	5	19	67	......	48
Leather, manufactured ...	6	......	2	......	6	2	4	......
Liquors—								
Wines ...	1	......	5	......	1	5	......	4
Metals—								
Brass, unwrought ...	18	7	15	8	25	23	2	......
Copper, wrought ...	51	9	41	2	60	43	17	......
Brass, do. ...	......	13	1	8	13	9	4	......
Oils—								
Kerosine ...	373	1	193	......	374	193	181	......
Castor ...	3	......	1	......	3	1	2	......
Cocoanut ...	20	......	13	22	20	35	......	15
Others ...	164	......	190	4	164	194	......	30
Oilseeds—								
Linseed ...	......	41	......	8	41	8	33	......
Rape and mustard ...	19	......	132	48	19	180	......	161
Til or jinjili ...	......	5	......	386	5	386	......	381
Others ...	......	......	......	1	......	1	......	1
Paper and pasteboard ...	9	......	4	......	9	4	5	......
Provisions—								
Ghee ...	3	......	6	......	3	6	......	3
Dried fruits and nuts ...	31	15	......	212	46	212	......	166
Others ...	47	22	40	64	69	103	......	34
Salt ...	398	2	555	2	400	557	......	157
Spices—								
Betel-nuts ...	10	628	22	117	638	139	499	......
Pepper ...	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Chillies ...	2	......	12	79	2	91	......	89
Others ...	8	7	4	8	15	12	3	......
Stone and lime ...	17	2	84	......	19	84	......	65
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	7	2	8	23	9	31	......	22
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	260	159	73	536	419	609	......	190
Tea—								
Indian ...	3	......	......	......	3	......	3	......
Timber ...	33	......	45	2	33	47	......	14
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured ...	210	16	125	58	226	183	43	......
All other articles of merchandise ...	433	248	914	303	681	1,217	......	536
Total ...	3,894	7,677	4,116	7,170	11,551	11,286	2,403	2,198

F. C. W. Dover,
For Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the 1st November* 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of August 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,186	14,661	2,476	25,379	16,847	27,855	......	11,008
Cotton, raw	1	73	1	58	74	59	15	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	314	......	397	......	314	397	......	83
Ditto, Indian	210	162	239	155	372	394	......	22
Piece-goods, European	3,339	......	2,259	2	3,339	2,261	1,078	......
Ditto, Indian	29	3	17	......	32	17	15	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	3	......	10	1	3	11	......	8
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	15	5	14	6	20	20	......	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	43	......	50	......	43	50	......	7
Turmeric	6	131	20	182	137	202	......	65
Aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	7	......	10	4	7	14	......	7
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	17	65	53	3	82	56	26	......
Rice in the husk	452	253	991	858	705	1,849	......	1,144
Rice not in the husk	2,490	2,336	2,008	1,847	4,826	3,855	971	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,147	468	1,649	1,262	1,615	2,911	......	1,2[illegible]
Others	8	21	4	13	29	17	12	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned; Raw; Skins of sheep, &c.— Dressed or tanned; Raw	28	450	9	589	478	598	......	120
Horns	......	1	......	3	1	3	......	2
Jute—								
Raw	94	59,234	10	66,878	59,328	66,888	......	7,560
Gunnybags and cloth	125	818	190	152	943	342	601	......
Lac—								
Stick; Shell	......	49	2	17	49	19	30	......
Leather, manufactured	28	......	8	......	28	8	20	......
Liquors—								
Beer	22	......	32	......	22	32	......	10
Spirits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines	45	......	51	......	45	51	......	6
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, do.	6	......	28	......	6	28	......	22
Copper, wrought	......	......	7	......	......	7	......	7
Brass, do.	202	65	224	78	267	302	......	35
Iron	767	48	1,018	11	815	1,029	......	214
Others	52	16	68	12	68	80	......	12
Oils—								
Kerosine	6,429	15	5,853	19	6,444	5,872	572	......
Castor	4	......	19	7	4	26	......	22
Cocoanut	80	......	100	......	80	100	......	20
Others	457	2	476	10	459	486	......	27
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	291	......	425	291	425	......	134
Rape and mustard	255	414	297	853	669	1,150	......	481
Til or jinjili	1	250	10	470	251	480	......	229
Poppy	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	19	11	37	10	30	47	......	17
Opium	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Paper and pasteboard	106	......	462	118	106	580	......	474
Provisions—								
Ghee	57	1	73	1	58	74	......	16
Dried fruits and nuts	37	......	15	......	37	15	22	......
Others	697	140	758	236	837	994	......	157
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	12	......	......	12	......	12
Salt	3,893	22	4,984	91	3,915	5,075	......	1,160
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	28	......	19	28	19	9	......

Staples.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	171	486	800	49	657	840	......	192
Pepper	57	......	61	......	57	61	......	4
Ginger	......	122	...	59	122	59	63	......
Chillies	41	25	150	117	66	267	......	201
Cardamoms	......	7	......	17	7	17	......	10
Others	88	36	102	46	124	148	......	24
Stone and lime	187	165	221	127	352	348	4	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	461	64	314	23	525	337	188	.. ...
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,129	197	926	401	1,326	1,417	......	91
Tea—								
Foreign	......	...	......	......	.. ..	...	......	......
Indian	8	5,560	30	7,235	5,568	7,265	......	1,697
Timber	248	134	210	132	382	342	40	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	276	1,742	170	2,375	2,018	2,545	......	52
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	... ..	......	.. ...	.. ..	......	......
Other sorts	49	1	3	18	50	21	29	......
Wool, raw	......	3	......	60	3	60	... ..	57
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	2	. . .	......	......	2	......	2	......
Shawls	...	...	...	... .	... .	......	..	......
All other articles of merchandise	4,202	1,129	2,373	1,610	5,331	3,983	1,348	......
Total ...	30,691	89,704	30,302	112,128	120,295	142,430	5,046	27,181

F. C. W. Dover,
For Examiner of Accounts.

Calcutta, *the* 1*st November* 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th October 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles [cut off]		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	T[cut off]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	289,454	3,44,559 1 0	30,28,520 0	6,44,583 11 0	16,376 0 0	10,05,518 12 0	81,602	122,357	2(
Or per mile of railway ...	.. ...	202 13 2	......	379 7 0	9 10 3	591 14 5	... ..	... ..	.
For previous 15⅔ weeks of half-year	4,566,576	47,70,194 4 0	4,45,82,208 10	89,36,892 12 0	2,49,079 6 0	1,39,56,166 6 0	1,260,162½	1,784,629¾	3,04
Total for 16⅔ weeks ...	4,856,030	51,14,753 5 0	4,76,10,728 10	95,81,476 7 0	2,65,455 6 0	1,49,61,685 2 0	1,341,764½	1,906,986¾	3,24
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	271,537	3,30,926 0 10	29,46,691 0	6,72,204 1 5	16,532 5 2	10,19,662 7 5	77,216	120,107	19
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	198 14 9	......	404 1 0	9 15 0	612 14 9	... ..	......	..
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year .	4,814,216½	48,65,191 11 5	4,70,50,962 20	97,43,634 12 4	2,82,473 10 8	1,48,91,300 2 5	1,293,838	1,874,260	3,16

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th October 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles [cut off]		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	T[cut off]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,264	4,757 3 0	11,924 10	514 7 0	0 0 0	5,280 10 0	1,153	35	:
Or per mile of railway .. .	......	214 0 0	......	23 2 3	0 6 6	237 8 9	...	......	
For previous 15⅔ weeks of half-year	310,396	74,067 3 0	82,643 20	3,434 13 0	180 0 0	77,682 0 0	17,914	861	1(
Total for 16⅔ weeks ..	332,650	78,824 6 0	94,567 30	3,949 4 0	180 0 0	82,902 10 0	19,067	896	1(
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,229½	4,465 11 3	13,424 20	513 14 0	8 0 0	4,987 15 3	1,109	70	1
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	200 14 2	......	23 1 10	0 6 1	224 6 1	......	......	.
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year ..	318,669	75,458 10 11	1,42,677 0	5,791 6 0	153 12 0	81,403 12 11	19,018	1,245	2(

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 26th October 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*29,178	*22,972 0 0	80,608 30	9,923 0 0	52 0 0	32,947 0 0	7,330	6,180	13,51
Or per mile of railway	......	142 5 3	......	61 7 8	0 5 2	204 2 1	......	......	......
For previous 15⅞ weeks of half-year	311,900	2,43,525 7 0	12,74,686 30	1,46,628 9 0	597 0 0	3,90,751 0 0	104,037	50,001	154,03
Total for 16⅞ weeks ..	332,078	2,66,497 7 0	13,55,297 20	1,56,551 9 0	649 0 0	4,23,698 0 0	111,367	56,180	167,55
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,996	18,613 1 1	67,996 30	11,466 2 0	88 11 9	30,167 14 10	7,426	4,128	11,54
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	115 5 2	......	71 0 8	0 8 9	186 14 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 17 weeks of previous year ...	309,135	2,50,103 1 10	11,02,720 10	1,48,122 6 8	1,008 9 0	3,90,234 1 6	101,740	56,132	157,88

* The increase in the outward traffic is chiefly at Delhi and Kalka.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th October 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tota
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	234,420	1,15,500 0 0	10,69,780 0	2,65,980 0 0	26,930 0 0	4,08,410 0 0	29,300	45,800	75,1
Or per mile of railway ..	288	142 0 0	1,316 0	327 0 0	16 0 0	†485 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	2,865,567	13,22,297 0 0	1,39,88,373 0	30,16,779 0 0	2,05,861 0 0	*45,44,937 0 0	468,963	545,985	1,014,9
Total for 17 weeks ..	3,099,987	14,37,797 0 0	1,50,58,153 0	32,82,759 0 0	2,32,791 0 0	49,53,347 0 0	498,263	591,785	1,090,0
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	162,791	95,929 0 0	10,45,607 0	2,35,496 0 0	38,018 0 0	3,68,543 0 0	27,381	42,831	70,2
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	200	117 0 0	1,286 0	290 0 0	17 0 0	424 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,910,301	13,34,507 0 0	1,[illegible],40,167 0	31,75,664 0 0	3,04,586 0 0	48,14,757 0 0	485,947	610,420	1,096,3

* Audited up to 31st August 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th October 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	34,010	12,600 0 0	92,700 0	9,220 0 0	250 0 0	22,070 0 0	4,225	3,171	7,396
Or per mile of railway .	272	101 0 0	742 0	74 0 0	2 0 0	177 0 0	.....	.. ...	......
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	495,356	1,64,525 0 0	11,01,307 0	1,04,633 0 0	3,034 0 0	*2,72,192 0 0	60,554	44,301	104,855
Total for 17 weeks ...	529,366	1,77,125 0 0	11,94,007 0	1,13,853 0 0	3,284 0 0	2,94,262 0 0	64,779	47,472	112,251
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,360	9,643 0 0	65,313 0	6,338 0 0	100 0 0	16,081 0 0	3,944	2,352	6,296
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	203	77 0 0	523 0	51 0 0	1 0 0	129 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	498,806	1,60,775 0 0	9,87,003 0	93,886 0 0	3,895 0 0	2,58,556 0 0	92,930	39,765	102,704

* Audited up to 31st August 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 26th October 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,860	9,490 0 0	67,630 0	5,010 0 0	360 0 0	15,760 0 0	2,487	1,285	3,722
Or per mile of railway	289	110 0 0	786 0	69 0 0	4 0 0	185 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	312,597	1,02,520 0 0	5,11,426 0	37,373 0 0	3,115 0 0	*1,43,008 0 0	37,308	14,522	52,430
Total for 17 weeks ...	337,457	1,12,010 0 0	5,79,056 0	43,283 0 0	3,475 0 0	1,58,768 0 0	40,395	15,757	56,152
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	17,573	6,691 0 0	39,143 0	3,678 0 0	591 0 0	10,960 0 0	2,154	1,574	3,728
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	204	77 0 0	455 0	43 0 0	7 0 0	127 0 0	......	.....	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	215,851	1,05,643 0 0	4,37,312 0	36,379 0 0	3,607 0 0	1,45,629 0 0	36,371	19,818	56,189

* Audited up to 31st August 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 26th October 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	105,860	45,790	3,22,490	44,780	11,850	(a) 1,02,420	14,554	17,647	32,201
Or per mile of railway	140·03	60·57	426·57	59·23	15·68	135·48	... ..	......	......
For previous 15⅝ weeks of half-year (b)	1,474,025	5,59,969	39,16,440	5,28,887	1,32,895	12,21,751	239,640	239,156	478,796
Total for 16⅝ weeks ...	1,579,885	6,05,759	42,38,930	5,73,667	1,44,745	13,24,171	254,104	256,803	510,997½
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	96,517	39,527	3,27,028	42,759	11,640	93,926	15,158	14,829	29,987
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	127·67	52·28	432·58	56·56	15·40	124·24	... ..	... ..	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,634,555	6,15,640	51,87,857	6,41,478	1,58,592	14,15,710	262,754	253,080	515,834

(a) Increase is due to Sonepore and Ajodhya *melas*.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 31st August 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 19th October 1895	16.206	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	14.901	0	0
Increase	1.305	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 19th October 1895	317	12	3
Corresponding period of 1894	292	2	9
Increase	25	9	6
Receipts from 1st July to 19th October 1895	1,99,918	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	1,91,738	0	0
Increase	8,180	0	0

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CONTENTS.

FINANCIAL RESOLUTION.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

Darjeeling, the 5th November 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 5683F.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is now in a position to review the actual financial results of the year 1893-94, the revised estimates for the year 1894-95, and the budget estimates for 1895-96. The Accountant-General's memorandum on the accounts of the first year has been received, and although the accounts for 1894-95 have not yet been finally closed, the Appropriation Report affords sufficient materials for framing an approximate estimate of the financial position of the province at the close of that year. The figures of the revenue and expenditure of the first five months of the current year have been received from the Accountant-General, and these are sufficient to form the basis for a review of the budget estimates for 1895-96.

PART I.

ACCOUNTS OF 1893-94.

2. The approximate actuals adopted in the Financial Resolution No. 6433F., dated the 8th December 1894, are compared in the following table with the final actuals now reported by the Accountant-General in his memorandum on the accounts of 1893-94:—

Receipts.		Heads.	Outgoings.	
Approximate actuals adopted in December 1894.	Final actuals.		Approximate actuals adopted in December 1894.	Final actuals.
1	2	3	4	5
Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
3,16,18,382	3,16,18,455	Principal Heads of Revenue ...	61,63,389	61,62,920
1,38,187	1,38,187	Interest	1,43,260	1,43,259
3,902	3,902	Post Office and Telegraph ...	8,217	8,217
38,24,842	38,24,841	Civil Departments	2,38,90,190	2,38,88,231
10,67,515	10,67,526	Miscellaneous	32,87,588	32,86,155
......	......	Famine Relief and Insurance ...	—11	......
35,34,842	35,34,841	Railways	3,792	3,792
25,45,364	25,45,364	Irrigation and Navigation ...	53,79,698	53,79,698
5,45,209	5,45,209	Buildings and Roads ...	26,81,008	26,81,008
......	......	Contributions	13,57,715	13,56,179
4,32,78,243	4,32,78,325	Total ...	4,29,14,846	4,29,09,459
22,55,172	22,55,172	Opening balance	......	......
......	......	Closing balance	26,18,569	26,24,038
4,55,33,415	4,55,33,497	Grand Total ...	4,55,33,415	4,55,33,497
		Provincial Surplus ...	3,63,397	3,68,866

3. The approximate actuals adopted in December 1894 assumed that the year 1893-94 had opened with a credit balance of Rs. 22,55,172, and had closed with a balance of Rs. 26,18,569; that the total amount available for expenditure was Rs. 4,55,33,415, and that Rs. 4,29,14,846 had been spent. The actual result was more favourable than this by Rs. 5,469. The amount actually available for expenditure was Rs. 4,55,33,497, and the amount actually expended Rs. 4,29,09,459, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 26,24,038.

4. There was an increase of Rs. 82 only on the Receipt side, and a decrease of Rs. 5,387 on the Expenditure side. The fluctuations in expenditure were chiefly under General Administration (+ Rs. 1,154), Police (— Rs. 4,999), Marine (+ Rs. 1,886), Miscellaneous (— Rs. 1,433), and Contributions (— Rs. 1,536).

5. The transactions under the head of Provincial loans and advances, not included in the cash account, were as follows:—

HEADS.	Balance outstanding on the 1st April 1893.	Repayments.	Outgoings.	Balance outstanding on the 31st March 1894.
1	2	3	4	5
CLASS I.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Advances to Cultivators.				
Loans under the Land Improvement Act, XIX of 1883 ...	2,22,747	53,534	30,040	1,99,253
Advances to cultivators under Act XIII of 1884	3,34,180	1,59,595	1,14,096	2,88,681
Total ...	5,56,927	2,13,129	1,44,136	4,87,934
CLASS II.				
Advances under Special Laws.				
Embankment and Drainage— Zamindari embankment advances	29,158	19,793	1,88,543	1,97,908
Drainage Advances.				
Serampore sluice	39,386	39,483	97	......
Daman basin	59,768	2,409	2,409	59,769
Ampta drainage	1,203	......	183	1,386
Howrah ditto	4,17,064	......	98,810	5,15,874
Nadia-Mahesganj bil ...	17	......	......	17
Rajapur drainage ...	9,22,369	8,486	43,631	9,57,514
Dankuni ditto ...	(—)1,390	1,016	1,201	(—)1,205
Pratapkhali ditto ...	......	......	......	......
Total ...	14,67,575	71,187	3,34,874	17,31,263
CLASS III.				
Loans to Landholders ...	4,15,635	1,58,878	2,72,000	5,28,757
CLASS IV.				
Loans to Mufassal Municipalities	2,43,639	11,108	2,98,000	5,30,531
Ditto District and other Local Funds	3,98,555	30,418	59,000	4,27,136
Loans to the Chittagong Port Fund	2,00,000	25,000	......	1,75,000
Total ...	8,42,194	66,526	3,57,000	11,32,667
GRAND TOTAL ...	32,82,331	5,09,720	11,08,010	38,80,621

The increase of nearly six lakhs in the balance outstanding is due in almost equal proportions to the prosecution of agricultural drainage schemes and the construction and repair of embankments in the deltaic districts, and to the policy of encouraging mufassal municipalities to borrow money for the provision of filtered water and of improved drainage arrangements.

PART II.

Revised Estimate, 1894-95.

6. The following table shows the revised estimates as passed by the Government of India in March last and the estimates as now adopted by the Government of Bengal, with reference to the approximate actuals of the year:—

RECEIPTS.	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India.	Approximate actuals now adopted.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	26,24,000	26,24,038
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue ... Proper ...	1,00,19,000	1,00,90,530
I.—Land Revenue ... Adjustments ...	—14,60,000	—15,35,873
III.—Salt ...	1,20,000	1,41,291
IV.—Stamps ...	1,25,25,000	1,25,25,860
V.—Excise ...	31,87,000	31,10,587
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	43,00,000	43,09,160
VII.—Customs ...	65,000	73,380
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	22,50,000	22,81,621
IX.—Forests ...	4,00,000	3,97,836
X.—Registration ...	6,80,000	6,78,252
Total ...	3,20,36,000	3,21,02,684
XII.—Interest ...	1,86,000	1,99,471
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIII.—Post-office ...	5,000	4,402
Receipts by Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law ...	8,60,000	8,72,830
Jails ...	7,80,000	8,52,001
XVII.—Police ...	2,50,000	2,36,645
XVIII.—Marine ...	9,45,000	9,32,653
XIX.—Education ...	5,70,000	5,70,651
XX.—Medical ...	2,10,000	2,03,158
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	1,85,000	2,04,045
Total ...	38,00,000	38,73,963
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation ...	68,000	75,639
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,22,000	1,30,510
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	9,35,000	10,12,073
Total ...	11,25,000	12,18,222
Railways—		
XXVI.—State Railways (Net receipts) ...	43,00,000	43,32,224
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts) ...	14,60,000	15,24,040
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—		
By Public Works Department ...	6,80,000	6,95,613
,, Civil Department ...	2,03,000	1,81,347
Total ...	23,43,000	24,01,000
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department ...	2,45,000	2,35,308
,, Civil Department ...	2,45,000	2,40,998
Total ...	4,90,000	4,76,306
Contributions ...	12,000	11,500
Total ...	4,42,97,000	4,46,19,722
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,69,21,000	4,72,43,760

EXPENDITURE.	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India.	Approximate actuals now adopted.
4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenues—		
1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	1,51,000	1,64,780
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	1,05,000	1,37,558
3. Land Revenue ...	36,00,000	35,85,872
5. Salt ...	40,000	52,220
6. Stamps ...	5,05,000	4,88,398
7. Excise ...	1,60,000	1,58,584
8. Provincial Rates ...	74,000	68,241
9. Customs ...	7,75,000	6,46,749
10. Assessed Taxes ...	91,000	90,535
11. Forests ...	2,10,000	1,98,697
12. Registration ...	4,05,000	4,02,680
Total ...	61,76,000	59,94,314
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ...	1,71,000	1,69,009
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
15. Post-office ...	8,000	9,247
Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department—		
18. General Administration ...	17,20,000	17,19,693
19. Law and Justice ... Courts of Law ...	88,95,000	89,09,480
19. Law and Justice ... Jails ...	20,50,000	20,07,529
20. Police ...	59,12,000	59,04,831
21. Marine ...	8,81,000	8,93,080
22. Education ...	26,10,000	26,37,605
24. Medical ...	17,90,000	18,13,084
25. Political ...	36,000	36,295
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,37,000	4,23,40[illegible]
Total ...	2,43,31,000	2,43,44,98[illegible]
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c. ...	17,90,000	17,80,22[illegible]
30. Stationery and Printing ...	14,14,000	11,20,62[illegible]
32. Miscellaneous ...	2,45,000	2,29,06[illegible]
Total ...	34,40,000	31,29,91[illegible]
Railway (Revenue Account)—		
40. Subsidized Companies—Land, &c. ...	... ..	35[illegible]
Irrigation—		
42. Major Works—		
Working Expenses ...	14,67,000	13,72,07[illegible]
Interest on Debt ...	24,58,000	24,58,20[illegible]
43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department ...	15,50,000	14,57,82[illegible]
,, Civil Department ...	4,000	4,05[illegible]
Total ...	54,79,000	52,93,06[illegible]
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department ...	24,44,000	24,90,91[illegible]
,, Civil Department ...	2,60,000	2,38,91[illegible]
Total ...	27,04,000	27,29,83[illegible]
Contributions ...	12,30,000	12,49,91[illegible]
Total ...	4,35,48,000	4,29,20,64[illegible]
Closing Balance ...	33,73,000	43,23,12[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,69,21,000	4,72,43,76[illegible]
Provincial Surplus (+) ...	+7,49,000	+16,99,08[illegible]

RECEIPTS.

7. *Land Revenue.*—The revised estimate of total land revenue receipts for 1894-95 was placed at Rs. 3,87,00,000, which included Rs. 50,000 for recoveries from landholders on account of survey charges which are

wholly Imperial. The actual collections, however, which included only Rs. 512 on account of such charges, amounted to Rs. 3,89,10,164. The 12 per cent. on collections from Government estates aggregated Rs. 4,84,156, against Rs. 4,75,000 adopted in the revised estimate of March last. The Provincial share of land revenue was therefore one-fourth of (Rs. 3,89,10,164—512—4,84,156) + 4,84,156 or 96,06,374 + 4,84,156 = 1,00,90,530. This amount has now been adopted as the final estimate of the Provincial share of land revenue (proper) for 1894-95. The adjustments between the Imperial and Provincial will probably result in a net deduction of Rs. 15,35,873, as shown below:—

	Revised estimate passed by the Government of India.	Approximate actuals now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.
(*a*) Lump contribution under the Provincial contract	(—)14,39,000	(—)14,39,000
(*b*) Interest payable on advances received for the remodelling of the Hidjili Tidal Canal ...	(—)21,000	(—)20,817
(*c*) Special contribution to Imperial Funds ...	(—)3,00,000	(—)3,00,000
(*d*) Further advance for remodelling the Hidjili Tidal Canal	+1,06,000	+1,06,322
(*e*) Grant for expenditure on Imperial, Civil and Military Works transferred to local bodies	+14,000	+19,998
(*f*) Grant for loss sustained consequent on the reservation of the Western Duars for the Khedda Department	+11,000	+17,971
(*g*) Salary of Mr. Davies, the Probationary Gardener at Sibpur	+1,000	+1,534
(*h*) Grant for the additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House on the introduction of the new Tariff Act ...	+1,64,000	+68,060
(*i*) Contribution towards the cost of a prison van	+2,000	+2,234
(*k*) Assignment for the Gnatong guard ...	+2,000	+7,825
Total ...	(—)14,60,000	(—)15,35,873

8. (*e*) The Government of India, while passing orders on the budgets for 1895-96, allowed a credit of Rs. 14,000 in the revised estimates for 1894-95 on account of the maintenance of certain Imperial Military and Civil Works permanently transferred to local agencies, and also for the petty construction and repairs of certain other Imperial buildings entrusted to their charge during the year. The actual expenditure incurred by local bodies in 1894-95, including percentage charges for establishment, &c., as reported by the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 19,998, for which credit has been taken provisionally and subject to the final sanction of the Government of India.

(*f*) The Government of India, in Military Department letter No. 5873D., dated the 15th December 1893, sanctioned the payment of Rs. 17,971 a year as compensation for the loss entailed on Provincial revenues by the reservation of the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri for the Khedda Department. As the Duars were reserved from the 29th July 1893, and a profit of Rs. 7,165 had already been obtained by the Civil Department by the sale of elephants captured in the first four months of 1893-94, a credit for (Rs. 17,971—7,165) = Rs. 10,806 only was paid by the Khedda Department in that year. The full compensation of Rs. 17,971 will, however, be claimed for 1894-95.

(*g*) The Government of India promised to meet the salary of Mr. Davies as long as he was employed as a probationer in the Royal Botanic Gardens, but on the 21st November 1894 he was appointed to act for Mr. Lane, the Assistant Curator of the Gardens, who was deputed to Allahabad for 18 months. A credit for Rs. 1,534, being his pay for eight months and 20 days at Rs. 150 per mensem, and for Rs. 234 for exchange compensation allowance, has been taken in the revised estimates for 1894-95.

(*h*) Since the introduction of the new Tariff Acts a large additional establishment has been entertained in the Calcutta Custom House, and the Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 1521Ex., dated 2nd April 1895, decided that the actual expenditure incurred

on this account would be met from an assignment from Imperial to Provincial revenues, and adjusted through the Land Revenue head. The charges amounted to Rs. 68,060, and credit for this amount has accordingly been taken in the revised estimates for 1894 95.

(*k*) The Government of India, in the Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 3879A., dated the 13th August 1895, sanctioned an assignment from Imperial to Provincial revenues of Rs. 7,825 on account of charges incurred by the Local Government in 1894-95 in connection with the maintenance of the Military Police at Gnatong, and this amount has accordingly been included under Adjustments.

9. *Salt.*—The original estimate under this head was Rs 80,000, but in view of the high receipts from rent of warehouses due to the very large stock of bonded salt in the golahs, the revised estimate was raised to Rs. 1,20,000. The actual realizations amounted to Rs. 1,41,291.

10. *Excise.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,25,62,350 against Rs. 1,25,50,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. One-fourth of this sum, or Rs. 31,40,587, has been taken as the share of the Local Government.

11. *Provincial Rates.*—The budget estimate of total revenue from Provincial Rates for 1894-95 was originally passed for Rs. 46,60,000, but in the revised estimate this was reduced to Rs. 43,00,000. The decrease was chiefly nominal, and was due to the fact that owing to a change in the mode of adjusting the cost, no credit was taken in the Provincial accounts for "Recoveries of the proportionate cost of establishment for collecting road cess." The cost was debited, from 1st April 1894, direct to the District Funds in the Local Funds Budget, instead of being passed through both sides of the Provincial accounts. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 43,09,150, as shown below:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public works cess	42,00,000	41,60,000	41,78,695
Proportionate cost of collecting road cess	3,20,000	......	3,268
General rates for the management of private estates	1,40,000	1,40,000	1,27,187
Total	46,60,000	43,00,000	43,09,150

12. *Customs.*—The Provincial receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 73,380 against Rs. 65,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India, and Rs. 55,000, the budget estimate for the year. The landing charges for passengers' baggage, confiscations and penalties showed an increase owing to the imposition of import duties. A large number of articles were brought into the Custom House, and subjected to confiscation and penalties. There was also an increase in transhipment fees owing to the same cause.

13. *Assessed Taxes.*—The revised estimate under this head was placed at Rs. 45,00,000, but the actuals have amounted to Rs. 45,63,242. One-half of this sum, or Rs. 22,81,621, has accordingly been taken as the Provincial share of the receipts.

14. *Interest.*—The actuals amounted to Rs 1,99,471 against the revised estimate of Rs. 1,86,000, and their details are these:—

	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Class I.—Interest on advances to cultivators ...	26,000	26,400
,, II.— Ditto under special laws	22,000	29,261
,, III.—Interest on loans to landholders and other notabilities	19,000	23,414
,, IV.—Interest on loans to Municipalities, District Boards and other Public Bodies	65,000	65,800
Interest on Government securities ...	13,000	14,257
Miscellaneous	41,000	40,339
Total ...	1,86,000	1,99,471

15. *Jails.*—The original estimate under this head for 1894-95 was passed by the Government of India for Rs. 9,55,000, with reference to the actuals of 1891-92 and 1892-93 amounting to Rs. 9,27,642 and Rs. 9,13,136, respectively. The receipts in the first nine months of 1894-95 showed a great failing off, and the revised estimate was placed at Rs. 7,80,000. The actual receipts amounted, however, to Rs. 8,52,001.

16. *Marine.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 9,32,653 against Rs. 9,45,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The decrease was chiefly under pilotage receipts.

17. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The receipts from Cinchona Plantations amounted to Rs. 1,41,785 against Rs. 1,23,000, the revised estimate for the year, and owing to this increase the total receipts under Minor Departments amounted to Rs. 2,04,045 against Rs. 1,85,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.

18. *Stationery and Printing.*—The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 1,30,510 against Rs. 1,22,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.

19. *Miscellaneous.*—The total receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 10,12,073 against Rs. 9,35,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The increase was wholly under "Unclaimed deposits," the approximate actuals of which amounted to Rs. 4,38,456, against Rs. 3,60,000 provided for in the revised estimate.

20. *Railways.*—The following statement compares the budget and revised estimates as passed by the Government of India with the actuals of the year:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts	1,22,00,000	1,43,00,000	1,43,86,293
Working expenses	55,00,000	57,00,000	57,21,845
Net receipts	67,00,000	86,00,000	86,64,448
Provincial share	33,50,000	43,00,000	43,32,224

21. *Irrigation Major Works.*—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 15,24,040 against Rs. 14,60,000, the revised estimate, and Rs. 15,00,000, the budget estimate, for the year, as shown below:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project	3,40,000	3,19,000	3,33,072
Midnapore Canal	2,70,000	2,52,000	2,94,682
Tidal Canal	55,000	65,000	58,525
Sone Project	8,35,000	8,24,000	8,37,761
Total ...	15,00,000	14,60,000	15,24,040

The actuals were Rs. 64,040 in excess of the revised estimate, owing to the recovery of outstanding balances and better toll receipts from the Midnapore Canal.

22. *Minor Works by Civil Department.*—The recoveries on account of zamindari embankments under the contract system amounted to Rs. 80,638, against Rs. 1,03,000 provided for in the revised estimate of the year, and the total collections under this head aggregated to Rs. 1,81,347 against Rs. 2,03,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The falling off was due to the non-realization of the full demand of the year in three districts.

23. *Buildings and Roads—Civil Works by Public Works Department.*—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 2,35,308, against Rs. 2,45,000 entered in the revised estimate. The difference was due to the fact that the distillery building at Manicktolla, from the sale of which Rs. 40,000 were expected to be realized, could not be sold during the year, while, on the other hand, a sum of Rs. 34,817 was credited in the accounts as the profits from the Calcutta Workshops.

24. *Summary of Receipts.*—The total Provincial receipts of the year, exclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,46,19,722, against Rs. 4,42,97,000 passed by the Government of India as the revised estimate, showing an increase of Rs. 3,22,722. Of this increase, Rs. 71,530 was under Land Revenue, Rs. 72,001 under Jails, Rs. 77,073 under Miscellaneous, and Rs. 64,040 under Irrigation Major Works.

EXPENDITURE.

25. *Refunds and Drawbacks.*—The total Provincial expenditure under this head amounted to Rs 1,64,780 against Rs. 1,51,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The increase was chiefly under "Stamps."

26. *Salt.*—The original estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 33,000, was raised to Rs. 40,000 in the revised estimate, owing to the hiring of two sheds at the Kidderpore Docks for the storage of the unusually large importation of salt and for the temporary establishment entertained in connection therewith, and also for the erection of a kutcha shed and mat walls in the Sulkea Golah in order to increase the space for the storage of salt. The actual charges, however, amounted to Rs. 52,220 owing to the adjustment under this head of Rs. 11,106, being the cost of the deputation of Mr. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, to enquire into the extent of illicit manufacture of salt on the sea-coast of Bengal.

27. *Stamps.*—The total charges of the Stamp Department amounted to Rs. 6,51,197 against Rs. 6,73,000, the revised estimate for the year. The Provincial share of the total charges was Rs. 4,88,398.

28. *Customs.*—The latest actuals reported by the Accountant-General amounted to Rs. 6,46,749 against Rs. 7,75,000, the revised estimate. The total charges for the additional establishment entertained in the Calcutta Custom House, consequent on the introduction of the new Tariff Act, amounted to Rs. 68,060, and a credit for this amount has been taken under Land Revenue as an assignment from the Imperial revenues to meet the additional charge.

29. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The total charges amounted to Rs. 89,09,460 against Rs. 88,95,000, the revised estimate. The increase was chiefly due to the payments on account of exchange compensation allowance, which amounted to Rs. 3,02,000, against Rs. 2,86,000 provided for in the revised estimate.

30. *Jails.*—There was exceptionally small outlay on purchase of raw materials, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 20,07,529 against Rs. 20,50,000, the revised estimate for the year.

31. *Police.*—The total charges amounted to Rs. 59,04,831 against Rs 59,12,000, the revised estimate for the year. The details are:—

	Revised estimate.	Approximate actuals.
	Rs.	Rs.
Presidency Police	7,50,000	7,39,735
Superintendence	1,70,000	1,74,138
District Executive Force	42,75,000	43,10,879
Municipal Police (Howrah Police) ...	37,000	35,840
Village "	30,000	28,773
Special "	5,35,000	4,94,085
Railway "	1,06,000	1,15,871
Cattle-pounds	6,000	5,038
Refunds	3,000	472
Total ...	59,12,000	59,04,831

The saving under "Special Police" was in the charges for rations for the Lushai Civil Police.

32. *Marine.*—The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 8,93,080 against Rs. 8,81,000, the revised estimate accepted by the Government of India. The increase was partly under "Pilotage and pilot establishment," and partly under "Miscellaneous."

33. *Education.*—There has been an increase of expenditure under "Government Colleges, Professional," owing to increased charges for materials and tools, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 26,37,605 against Rs. 26,10,000, the revised estimate for the year.

34. *Medical.*—The expenditure under "Hospitals and Dispensaries" amounted to Rs. 4,40,816, against Rs. 4,27,000 provided for in the revised estimate, and the total charges of the Department amounted to Rs. 18,13,084 against Rs. 17,90,000, the revised estimate for the year. The increase occurred chiefly in the expenditure on the Campbell Hospital.

35. *Stationery and Printing.*—The cost of stationery supplied from Central Stores in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 4,99,861, against Rs. 7,70,000 provided in the budget, and the total expenditure to Rs. 11,20,623 against Rs. 14,14,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The reduction in expenditure under Stationery was due to the steps taken by Government to prevent the introduction of new forms, unless when absolutely required, and to the substitution of country-made for imported articles.

36. *Miscellaneous.*—There was less expenditure under "Donations for charitable purposes" and "Rents, Rates and Taxes" than that provided for in the revised estimate, and the total charges amounted to Rs. 2,29,066 against Rs. 2,45,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India.

37. *Irrigation Major Works.*—The working expenses aggregated Rs. 13,72,972, against Rs. 14,67,000 provided in the revised estimate. The short outlay was due to over-estimation of the charges.

38. *Irrigation Minor Works.*—The actual outlay amounted to Rs. 14,57,828, or Rs. 92,172 less than the revised estimate. There were savings on all classes of works with the exception of those for which only revenue accounts are kept. The savings were principally under (1) charges for establishment, (2) in agricultural works, and (3) in the reduction of suspense balances.

39. *Buildings and Roads—Civil Works by Public Works Department.*—The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 24,90,918 against Rs. 24,44,000, the revised estimate passed by the Government of India. The revised estimate has thus been exceeded by Rs. 46,918, due principally to the increase in the suspense balances of the Calcutta Workshops.

40. *Summary of Expenditure.*—The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,29,20,640, against a revised estimate of Rs. 4,35,48,000, the reduction being Rs. 6,27,360. The expenditure was less than the receipts of the year by 17 lakhs.

41. *Closing balance.*—According to the approximate actuals now received, the closing balance stood at Rs. 43,23,120, against Rs. 33,73,000 anticipated by the Government of India when passing the estimate for the current year. The province is better than the revised estimate by about nine and-a-half lakhs. This unusually large difference between the revised estimate and the approximate actuals of the year is due on the Receipt side to an underestimate of the collections from Land Revenue, to an unexpected increase in the sale-proceeds of Jail manufactures, to a windfall in the form of a rise of unclaimed deposits under Miscellaneous, and to the realization of arrear balances and increased toll receipts under Irrigation Major Works. Under Expenditure, improved administration of the Stationery Department resulted in a reduction of nearly three lakhs; a lakh and-a qua[illegible] Customs establishment was not sanctioned within the yea[illegible] smaller purchases of raw material, and the balance occurred under the head of Irrigation.

PART III.

BUDGET ESTIMATE, 1895-96.

42. THE Lieutenant-Governor has already in separate Resolutions reviewed the estimates of receipts and charges for the current year. Later information, however, has led to a modification of these in some respects. The following

table shows the estimates as passed by the Government of India and the estimates which the Lieutenant-Governor has finally resolved to adopt:—

RECEIPTS.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate now adopted
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	33,73,000	43,23,000
Principal Heads of Revenue—		
I.—Land Revenue { Proper ...	1,00,33,000	1,00,33,000
I.—Land Revenue { Adjustments...	—9,92,000	—10,38,000
III.—Salt	95,000	1,20,000
IV.—Stamps	1,25,25,000	1,27,50,000
V.—Excise	31,75,000	32,25,000
VI.—Provincial Rates	42,81,000	43,00,000
VII.—Customs	61,000	75,000
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	22,50,000	22,50,000
IX.—Forests	4,05,000	4,05,000
X.—Registration	7,00,000	7,00,000
Total ...	3,25,33,000	3,28,20,000
XII.—Interest	2,36,000	2,36,000
Post Office, Telegraph and Mint—		
XIII.—Post-office	5,000	5,000
Receipts by Civil Department—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—		
Courts of Law	8,90,000	8,60,000
Jails	8,70,000	8,70,000
XVII.—Police	2,43,000	2,28,000
XVIII.—Marine	9,40,000	9,40,000
XIX.—Education	5,70,000	5,70,000
XX.—Medical	2,00,000	2,08,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,99,000	2,10,000
Total ...	39,12,000	38,86,000
Miscellaneous—		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	68,000	76,000
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1,27,000	1,27,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous	8,62,000	8,62,000
Total ...	10,57,000	10,65,000
Railways—		
XXVI.—State Railways (net receipts)	36,50,000	39,75,000
Irrigation—		
XXIX.—Major Works (direct receipts)	15,00,000	15,00,000
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	7,25,000	7,25,000
„ Civil Department ...	1,61,000	1,61,000
Total ...	23,86,000	23,86,000
Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	1,80,000	2,45,000
„ Civil Department ...	2,38,000	2,38,000
Total ...	4,18,000	4,83,000
Total ...	4,41,97,000	4,48,56,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,75,70,000	4,91,79,000

EXPENDITURE.	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate now adopted.
4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct demand on the Revenues—		
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	1,52,000	1,52,000
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,72,000	1,72,000
3. Land Revenue	36,88,000	37,00,000
5. Salt	36,000	36,000
6. Stamps	5,22,000	5,22,000
7. Excise	1,66,000	1,66,000
8. Provincial Rates	85,000	85,000
9. Customs	8,55,000	8,20,000
10. Assessed Taxes	95,000	95,000
11. Forests	2,30,000	2,30,000
12. Registration	4,12,000	4,12,000
Total ...	64,13,000	63,90,000
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,18,000	2,18,000
Post-office, Telegraph and Mint—		
15. Post-office	10,000	10,000
Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
18. General Administration	17,08,000	17,40,000
19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	90,32,000	90,32,000
19. Law and Justice { Jails	21,47,000	21,47,000
20. Police	60,18,000	60,38,000
21. Marine	8,91,000	8,91,000
22. Education	26,72,000	26,76,000
24. Medical	18,19,000	18,40,000
25. Political	26,000	26,000
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	4,61,000	4,70,000
Total ...	2,47,74,000	2,48,58,000
Miscellaneous—		
29. Superannuation, &c.	18,05,000	18,40,000
30. Stationery and Printing	13,16,000	13,21,000
32. Miscellaneous	2,44,000	2,47,000
Total ...	33,65,000	34,08,000
Irrigation—		
42. Major Works—		
Working expenses	14,90,000	14,90,000
Interest on debt	24,68,000	24,68,000
43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
By Public Works Department	16,22,000	17,51,000
„ Civil Department	5,000	5,000
Total ...	55,85,000	57,14,000
Buildings and Roads—		
45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department	26,96,000	31,36,000
„ Civil Department	1,36,000	1,40,000
Total ..	28,32,000	32,76,000
Contributions	11,11,000	11,42,000
Total ...	4,43,08,000	4,50,16,000
Closing balance	32,62,000	41,63,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,75,70,000	4,91,79,000
Provincial deficit (—) ...	—1,11,000	—1,60,000

RECEIPTS.

		Rs.
1890-91	...	3,88,19,000
1891-92	...	3,86,80,000
1892-93	...	3,84,96,000
1893-94	...	3,87,14,000
1894-95	...	3,89,10,000
Total for five years	...	19,36,19,000
Average per year	...	3,87,24,000

43. *Land Revenue.*—The total collections in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 3,89,10,164, and the estimate for 1895-96 has been passed by the Government of India for Rs. 3,88,50,000, which includes Rs. 1,50,000 for recoveries on account of survey charges. The average receipts during the past five years have been Rs. 3,87,24,000. The collections during the first five months of the current year amounted to Rs. 69,49,000, against Rs. 72,97,000 obtained in the corresponding period of last year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,48,000. Looking to the prospects of the season, it is very doubtful whether the total receipts will come up to the amount collected last year, but at present there is no reason to anticipate that the estimate passed by the Government of

India for the current year will not be reached, and it will accordingly be retained. The Provincial share will then stand at Rs. 1,00,33,000. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial will probably result in a net transfer of Rs. 10,38,000 to Imperial, as shown below:—

	Budget estimate.	Revised estimate now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Imperial to Provincial—		
(a) Grant for the Hijili Canal	1,65,000	1,65,000
(b) Grant for transfer of Imperial Buildings under Local	10,000	19,000
(c) Assignment for Gnatong Police ...	16,000	16,000
(d) Grant for loss sustained consequent on the reservation of the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri for the future operations of the Khedda Department	18,000	......
(e) Grant to meet the cost of additional Customs establishment	2,64,000	2,32,000
	4,73,000	4,32,000
From Provincial to Imperial –		
(f) Lump contribution under the contract ...	14,39,000	14,39,000
(g) Interest on advances for the Hijili Canal ...	26,000	26,000
(h) Contribution towards the cost of a tower clock to be set up at the General Post Office	......	5,000
	14,65,000	14,70,000
Net transfers from Provincial to Imperial	9,92,000	10,38,000

(b) The Government of India, while passing orders on the budget estimates for 1895-96, allowed a credit of Rs. 10,385, or Rs. 10,000 in round numbers, on account of the transfer of certain Imperial Civil and Military works which have been permanently transferred to the management of local agencies. Since then the construction, maintenance and repairs of several other Imperial buildings have been entrusted to local bodies with an aggregate grant of Rs. 8,653. The total grant on this account therefore now stands at Rs. 19,038, or Rs. 19,000 in round numbers. (c) The Government of India, in the Foreign Department letter No. 1332E., dated the 8th July 1895, have already sanctioned an assignment of Rs. 15,650 to meet charges connected with the maintenance of the Military Police force required to garrison Gnatong in 1895-96. The credit for Rs. 16,000 in round numbers has been retained. (d) The Government of India, in the Military Department letter No. 3577D., dated the 24th July 1895, have sanctioned the retransfer of the Western Duars to the Civil Department from the 1st April 1895, so that the Khedda Department will be relieved of the annual compensation of Rs. 17,971, and this item will no longer appear in the Provincial accounts. (e) As explained in paragraph 60 below, a saving of Rs. 35,000 is anticipated under Customs, while an increase of Rs. 2,718 has been estimated under Customs Audit Department of the Board's office. The net saving may therefore be Rs. 32,000. A reduction of this amount will be made in the estimated assignment for Customs establishment. (h) The Lieutenant-Governor has promised a grant of half the cost of a clock to be set up on the General Post Office in Calcutta not exceeding Rs. 5,000, and a debit of this amount has accordingly been made against the Provincial share of Land Revenue.

44. *Salt.*—The provincial receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 84,536 in 1892-93 and Rs. 77,373 in 1893-94. The actuals in 1894-95 were Rs. 1,41,291, and were swollen by an unusually large importation of salt in the latter part of the year. The actual collections in the first five months of the current year amounted to Rs. 73,326, against Rs. 44,367 in the corresponding period of 1894-95 and Rs. 31,510 in 1893-94. The estimate for 1895-96 is Rs. 95,000; but in view of the actual realizations in the current year, the estimate will be raised to Rs. 1,20,000.

45. *Stamps.*—The total revenue for stamps has been estimated at Rs. 1,67,00,000. The Comptroller-General's latest statement shows that the

receipts during the first five months of the current year amounted to Rs. 77,08,000, against Rs. 74,22,000 obtained in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,86,000. The actual receipts in 1894-95 amounted to Rs. 1,67,01,147, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the estimate of 1895-96 may be safely raised to Rs. 1,70,00,000. The Provincial share will be Rs. 1,27,50,000.

46. *Excise.*—The estimate of total revenue under this head has been estimated at Rs. 1,27,00,000, being Rs. 1,38,000 more than the approximate actuals of 1894-95, which amounted to Rs. 1,25,62,000. The Comptroller-General's latest statement shows that the receipts during the first five months of 1895-96 have exceeded those of the corresponding period of last year by Rs. 4,31,000, and the results of the recent settlement of excise shops for the current year show an increase of Rs. 3,95,403 in license fees as compared with those of last year. In view of these figures, the estimate may be safely placed at Rs. 1,29,00,000. The Provincial share will stand at Rs. 32,25,000.

47. *Provincial Rates.*—The following statement compares the receipts under this head for three years:—

	Actuals, 1892-93.	Actuals, 1893-94.	Approximate actuals, 1894-95.	Budget estimate, 1895-96.	Revised estimate now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Public works cess	41,95,253	41,34,309	41,78,695	41,46,000	41,65,000
Proportionate cost of collecting road cess	3,44,125	3,47,201	3,268	......	....
General management of private estates	76,889	1,31,551	1,27,187	1,35,000	1,35,000
Total ...	46,16,267	46,13,061	43,09,150	42,81,000	43,00,000

The collections of the Public works cess in the first five months of the current year show a small decrease of nearly Rs. 9,000, but, looking to the actuals of 1894-95, there is no reason to anticipate that the collections at the end of the year will fall far short of last year. The total estimate under this head will be placed at Rs. 43,00,000.

48. *Customs.*—The Provincial receipts during the first five months of the current year amounted to Rs. 34,413, against Rs. 24,461 in the corresponding period of last year, showing an increase of Rs. 9,952. The total receipts in 1894-95 were Rs. 73,380, and the estimate for 1895-96 will be raised from Rs. 61,000 to Rs. 75,000.

49. *Assessed Taxes.*—Both the estimate for 1895-96 and the revised estimate for 1894-95 were passed by the Government of India for Rs. 45,00,000. The actual collections in last year amounted, however, to Rs. 45,63,242, and the arrear balance was reduced from Rs. 2,66,987 to Rs. 1,62,002. The collections during the first five months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 50,000, as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate passed by the Government of India will be retained for the present.

50. *Law and Justice—Courts of Law.*—The total receipts under this head in the first five months of the current year show a decrease of Rs. 9,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The approximate actuals in 1894-95 amounted Rs. 8,72,830, and the estimate for the current year will be reduced from Rs. 8.90,000 to Rs. 8,60,000.

51. *Police.*—The receipts during the first five months of the current year show a decrease of nearly Rs. 8,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. The latest actuals of 1894-95 were Rs. 2,36,645, and the estimate for 1895-96 will be reduced from Rs. 2,43,000 to Rs. 2,28,000.

52. *Medical.*—The total receipts amounted to Rs. 1,90,572 in 1893-94 and Rs. 2,05,158 in 1894-95. The receipts in the first five months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 5,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 2,00,000 to Rs. 2,08,000.

53. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The receipts under this head in 1894-95 amounted Rs. 2,04,045, and in the first five months of the current year show an increase of about Rs. 16,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 1,99,000 to Rs. 2,10,000.

54. *Superannuations.*—The approximate actuals under this head for 1894-95 were Rs. 75,639, and the receipts in the first five months of the current year

show a small increase of about Rs. 2,000 over those obtained in the same period of last year. The estimate will be raised from Rs. 68,000 to Rs. 76,000.

55. *Railways.*—The following statement compares the estimates for 1895-96 with the actuals of the past two years:—

	Actuals, 1893-94.	Actuals, 1894-95.	Estimate, 1895-96.	Estimate, now adopted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross receipts ...	1,24,94,814	1,43,86,293	1,30,00,000	1,36,00,000
Working expenses ...	54,25,131	57,21,845	57,00,000	56,50,000
Net receipts ...	70,69,683	86,64,448	73,00,000	79,50,000
Provincial share	35,34,841	43,32,224	36,50,000	39,75,000

The approximate gross earnings of the Eastern Bengal State Railway system from the 1st April to 28th September 1895 amounted to Rs. 62,37,799, against Rs. 61,97,159 obtained from 1st April to 29th September 1894. If the average receipts of one day are added to this, the total increase in five months and 29 days will be about Rs. 91,000. The large receipts in 1894-95 were attributed to a favourable jute traffic, but as the earnings in the first six months of the current year show an increase over those of the corresponding period of the preceding year, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that the estimate may fairly be placed at Rs. 1,36,00,000. This figure has been taken provisionally. The Provincial share of these receipts will stand at Rs. 39,75,000.

56. *Irrigation—Major Works.*—The Government of India placed the revised estimate for 1894-95 under this head at Rs. 14,60,000, and the estimate for the current year at Rs. 15,00,000. The returns of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts show that the receipts in first four months of the current year were Rs. 62,000 less than those of the corresponding period of last year. There has been a slight increase under Navigation and Miscellaneous, but a very marked falling off in water-rates. These are, however, expected to be made up later on in the year. The receipts in 1894-95 will have amounted to Rs. 15,24,040, and the average actuals of the past five years were Rs. 16,07,000. In view of the fluctuating character of these receipts, it will not perhaps be safe to anticipate that the average of the past five years will be obtained, but there is no reason to think that Rs. 15,00,000, the estimate passed by the Government of India, will not be attained.

	Rs.
1890-91	13,47,000
1891-92	16,03,000
1892-93	18,88,000
1893-94	16,73,000
1894-95	15,24,000
Total of five years ...	80,35,000
Average per year ...	16,07,000

57. *Civil Works by Public Works Department.*—The estimated receipts, amounting to Rs. 1,80,000, will be raised by Rs. 30,000, being the estimated sale-proceeds of the Maniktollah distillery buildings, and by Rs. 35,000, being the estimated profits of the Sibpur Workshops. The total estimate will stand at Rs. 2,45,000.

58. *Summary of Receipts.*—The total receipts of the province, which when the budget estimate was framed were placed at Rs. 4,41,97,000, will now stand in the revised estimate at Rs. 4,48,56,000, exclusive of the opening balance, an increase of 6½ lakhs.

EXPENDITURE.

59 *Land Revenue.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 36,88,000, will be raised by Rs. 2,965 for the construction of a boat for the Collector of Cuttack; by Rs. 500 for the construction of a well in the compound of Collector's cutcherry, Monghyr; by Rs. 3,067 for enquiry into the mul-raiyati rights in the Deoghur subdivision in Sonthal Parganas; and by about Rs. 4,000 for temporary establishment for the completion of audit work of the

tauzi accounts of the Cuttack Collectorate and for rewriting tauzi rolls in the Muzaffarpur Collectorate and writing up the tauzi rolls and ledgers in the Saran Collectorate. The total grant will now stand at Rs 37,00,000.

60. *Customs.*—The total expenditure for the year 1895-96 was originally estimated by the Accountant-General at Rs. 5,86,000 against Rs. 5,79,000, the budget estimate for 1894-95. The estimate of the Accountant-General did not include any provision for the additional establishment, the necessity for which had arisen in consequence of the passing of Act XVI of 1894, nor had he provided for the additional establishment provisionally entertained upon the passing of Act VIII of 1894. The Accountant General's estimate of Rs. 4,80,514 for the Calcutta Custom House establishment was raised to Rs. 7,44,000, and the total grant was passed for Rs. 8,55,000, including an extra provision of Rs. 5,000 for exchange compensation allowance. The figure finally passed by the Government of India for the Custom House establishment amounts to Rs. 58,627-1-4 × 12 = Rs. 7,03,525, and for the Custom Audit Department of the Board's office Rs. 327-8 × 12 = Rs. 3,930. A saving of Rs. 7,44,000—Rs. 7,04,000 = Rs. 40,000 may therefore be expected under Custom House establishment, but some additional provision is necessary for contingencies and travelling allowances, &c., owing to the increase of establishment. A reduction of Rs. 35,000 will therefore be made under Customs, and the total grant will now stand at Rs. 8,20,000.

61. *General Administration.*—As stated above, a provision of Rs. 3,930 will be necessary for the Customs Audit Department of the office of the Board of Revenue, against Rs. 2,112 already included in the budget. An additional provision of Rs. 1,818, or Rs. 2,000 in round numbers, will be made on this account. The total charges in 1894-95 amounted, however, to Rs. 17,19,693, and the actuals of the first five months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 25,000 as compared with those of the corresponding period of last year. In view of these figures, the total grant will be raised from Rs. 17,08,000 to Rs. 17,40,000.

62. *Jails.*—The estimate under this head will be reduced by Rs. 929, which has been made over to the Public Works Department for effecting certain improvements in the drainage of the Presidency Jail. Against this reduction, some provision is necessary for the employment of female warders for female prisoners in certain jails sanctioned in August last at an additional monthly cost of Rs. 92. On the whole the grant will stand at Rs. 21,47,000, as originally sanctioned by the Government of India.

63. *Police.*—The estimate under this head has been raised by Rs. 18,000, to provide for the following charges sanctioned after the budget was passed:—

(1) The payment of Rs. [illegible],391-10-8 to the East Indian Railway Company on account of supervision charges of the Government Railway Police over the State lines in the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway from the 1st October 1885 to the 31st March 1892.

(2) The payment of the sums of Rs. 2,798-0-8 and Rs. 1,293-15-5 on account of the $\frac{3}{10}$ths share due for the cost of watch and ward establishment and police guards employed in Bengal by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company from the 1st April 1884 to the 30th June 1890.

(3) The payment of Rs. 1,416-13-2 on account of the $\frac{3}{10}$ths share payable by this Government of the cost of house accommodation provided by the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company for the police force employed in the Bengal section of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhut Railways.

(4) The payment of Rs. 1,500 for Dome settlements in the Champaran district.

(5) Additional provision necessary for the Government share of River Police, Rs. 1,367.

(6) The appointment of an Inspector on Rs. 100 per mensem for the district of Saran to supervise the Dome settlements, Rs. 900.

The total grant will now stand at Rs. 60,36,000.

64. *Education.*—The estimate under this head, amounting to Rs. 26,72,000, has been reduced by Rs. 24,207 on account of the following charges transferred

to the Public Works Department and to District Boards on account of the following buildings:—

	Rs.
(a) Additions to and alterations in the Arrah Zilla School building	5,625
(b) Additional accommodation in the Boarding-house of the Government School at Baraset	3,148
(c) Construction of two wings and a gallery in the Chapra Zilla School	13,385
(d) Conversion of the south part of the compound of the Patna College into a cricket-ground	1,412
(e) Additional expenditure incurred in constructing two wings to the Pabna Zilla School building	283
(f) Raising the floor of the library-room in the Mymensingh School	354

Against these reductions, an additional grant of Rs. 11,055 has been made for primary schools in backward districts, and a provision of Rs. 12,000 for fitting up the chemical and physical laboratories and other changes in the Civil Engineering College, Sibpur. The Secretary of State has sanctioned an honorarium of Rs. 5,000 to Dr. Grunwedel for the completion of the Lepcha Grammar. The total grant will now stand at Rs. 26,76,000.

65. *Medical.*—An additional grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned for the purchase of certain articles for the Anatomical Museum, Medical College, Calcutta. The charges under "Hospitals and dispensaries" and "Sanitation and Vaccination" during the first five months of the current year show increases of nearly Rs. 10,000 and over Rs. 5,000, respectively, over those of the corresponding period of last year. In view of these increases, the total grant for the year will be placed at Rs. 18,40,000 against Rs. 18,13,084, the latest actuals of 1894-95.

66. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The estimate under this head has been raised by Rs. 2,000 for a grant to the Secretary to the Buddhist Society for the publication of their text, and by Rs. 7,000 to meet other miscellaneous charges, such as special expenditure in connection with the casts of the Asoka inscriptions, charges for Inspector of Explosives, and Refunds. The total grant will now be raised to Rs. 4,70,000.

67. *Superannuation.*—The estimate under this head amounts to Rs. 18,05,000. The actual charges in past years were:—

		Increase.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	15,13,000	......	
1891-92	16,00,000	87,000	
1892-93	17,03,000	1,03,000	
1893-94	17,40,000	37,000	
1894-95	17,80,000	40,000	2,67,000
Etsimate, 1895-96 ...	18,05,000	25,000	

The increase in the last four years amounted to Rs. 2,67,000, or an average of Rs. 67,000 a year. The actuals in the first five months of the current year show an increase of Rs. 35,000 over those of the corresponding period of last year, and justify the estimate being raised to Rs. 18,40,000

68. *Stationery and Printing.*—An additional grant of Rs. 4,540 has been sanctioned under the head "Contingencies" for municipal taxes on premises No. 3, Church Lane, and 11, Strand. The question of the revision of the establishment of the office of the Superintendent of Stationery is now under the consideration of the Board of Revenue, who have been asked to substitute fixed for incremental salaries, and to convert the existing departmental establishment into a graded one; but pending orders on the subject, no provision is necessary. The total grant under this head will now stand at Rs. 13,21,000.

69. *Miscellaneous.*—The estimate under this head will be raised by Rs. 3,000 granted to the Albert Victor Leper Asylum to meet the present liabilities of the Institution in addition to the annual maintenance allowance. The grant will now stand at Rs. 2,47,000.

70. *Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation.*—The estimate under this head, as passed by the Government of India, amounts to Rs. 16,22,000. At the instance of the Public Works Department, some small grants have been made, aggregating Rs. 840, to the Local Funds by reduction under this head.

Against this reduction, an additional grant of Rs. 1,30,000 will, with the sanction of the Government of India, be made to the Public Works Department for the improvement of the Bhangor khal, a section of the Eastern Canal system. The total grant will therefore stand at Rs. 17,51,000.

71. *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Department.*—The grant for Provincial Civil works for the current year was originally fixed at Rs. 26,96,000. It has been reduced to Rs. 25,77,242 as the net result of certain additions to and deductions from the original allotment sanctioned during the past six months. An additional grant of Rs. 3,919 will have to be made for percentage charges for establishment, tools and plant on Imperial works transferred to the management of local funds in 1894-95; and, subject to the sanction of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor has issued orders to take early steps for the completion and execution of some of the urgent works which were kept back at the time the budget was first prepared, when, in consequence of the fluctuating character of the railway receipts, an accurate forecast of the Provincial share of these receipts could not be obtained. The cost of these additional works in the current year will probably amount to Rs. 5,55,208, as shown below, and the Government of India will be moved for early sanction to this excess expenditure:—

	Rs.
Eden Hostel	1,10,000
Calcutta Madrassa Boarding-house	27,424
Campbell lying-in-ward	31,375
Medical College Anatomical block	1,00,817
Kurseong Boys' School	84,000
Additional block for the Stamp and Stationery Office ...	89,748
Tollygunge Police Barrack	11,132
Bhowanipur Hospital	52,100
Bhagalpur Training School	4,900
Muzaffarpur Record-room	3,477
Treble Munsifi at Howrah	21,282
Darjeeling Police Barrack	7,873
Covered way to connect the nurses' quarters with the Medical College Hospital	1,988
Tirihana to Bagdogra road	8,092
Jalpaiguri Deputy Commissioner's residence	6,000
Total ...	5,55,208

The total grant will now stand at Rs. 31,36,000.

72. *Civil works in charge of Civil Officers.*—The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to make a grant to the Krishnagar Municipality of half the estimated cost of the drainage of the town up to Rs. 10,000. Against this addition a reduction of Rs. 6,229 will be made in the grant for the repairs of building in the South Lushai Hills, that being the amount already placed at the disposal of the District Board of Chittagong for the repairs of the Commissariat godown. The total grant will now stand at Rs. 1,40,000.

73. *Contributions.*—The grants made to the several District Boards to establish equilibrium between the receipts and charges transferred to their management amount to Rs. 4,76,885, and the special grants made to certain local bodies for the maintenance of roads transferred to their charge amount to Rs. 2,11,253. The annual grants to local bodies for the maintenance of Imperial and Provincial civil works, including establishment and allowances to Engineers, &c., amount to Rs. 1,52,649, and the annual grants to District Road Funds and District Road Accounts aggregate Rs. 53,056. The total comes up to Rs. 8,93,843. The following further grants have been sanctioned for the current year:—

	Rs.
(1) To Local Funds for Imperial works	8,653
(2) Ditto Provincial works	1,78,278
(3) Ditto Irrigation Minor Works	840
(4) Ditto Educational works	637
(5) To the District Board of Chittagong for repairs to the Commissariat godown	6,229
(6) To the Sonthal Parganas Road Account for improvements in Government estates	16,000
Total ...	2,10,637

These make a total of Rs. 11,04,480; and as some provision is necessary to meet unforeseen demands, the estimate under this head will be placed at Rs. 11,42,000.

74. *Summary of Expenditure.*—The total expenditure is thus estimated at Rs. 4,50,16,000, against a budget figure of Rs. 4,43,08,000, an increase of seven lakhs of rupees. It exceeds the estimated receipts by one and-a-half lakhs of rupees.

75. *Closing balance.*—According to the estimates passed by the Government of India, it was expected that the year would close with a balance of Rs. 32,62,000. According to the estimates now adopted, the closing balance will be Rs. 41,63,000, against an opening balance of Rs. 43,23,000. The total estimate of expenditure now adopted exceeds, however, the budget estimate by a net sum of Rs. 7,08,000, for which the sanction of the Supreme Government is necessary. This excess is made up of additional grant of Rs. 23,000 under Education, Rs. 1,30,000 under Irrigation—Minor Works, for the Bhangor khal, and Rs. 5,55,000 under Civil Buildings for urgent works which cannot be postponed.

76. *Brief retrospect of five years.*—This is a convenient place in which to record the financial history of the Province during the last five years. That history is contained in the following figures:—

	Actuals.			Approximate actuals, 1894-95.	Revised estimate, 1895-96.
	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	24,72,774	23,53,431	22,55,172	26,24,038	43,23,000
Receipts	5,78,01,984	4,24,45,566	4,32,78,325	4,46,19,722	4,48,56,000
Total ...	6,02,74,758	4,47,98,997	4,55,33,497	4,72,43,760	4,91,79,000
Expenditure	5,79,21,327	4,25,43,825	4,29,09,459	4,29,20,640	4,50,16,000
Closing balance	23,53,431	22,55,172	26,24,038	43,23,120	41,63,000

77. The opening balance of 1891-92 would have been much higher but for the special benevolence of 10 lakhs levied by the Government of India in 1890-91 in addition to the fixed contribution of Rs. 6,90,000 due under the Provincial contract commenced in 1887-88, which expired in April 1892. During 1891-92 the Provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 5,78,01,984, and the expenditure of the year slightly exceeded the receipts, and the closing balance was reduced to Rs. 23,53,431, or about three and-a-half lakhs above the prescribed minimum. The next year, 1892-93, was the first of the current contract framed for the five years April 1892 to March 1897. As compared with the receipts of 1891-92, the Provincial revenues of 1892-93 show a falling off of rather more than a crore and-a-half. Of this decline no less than 129 lakhs is accounted for by an important administrative change, carried out with Sir Charles Elliott's entire concurrence, under which the Nalhati and Tirhut State Railways were made Imperial, while the net receipts of the Eastern Bengal Railway system were divided equally between Imperial and Provincial revenues. At the same time it was decided that the executive control of all those railways should rest with the Government of India. There was also a fall of more than 27 lakhs under Land Revenue adjustments, caused by the rise in the fixed contribution from Provincial to Imperial to Rs. 14,39,000, and by the fact that certain large contributions made from Imperial revenues on account of special expenditure during 1891-92 did not recur in 1892-93. On the expenditure side, Bengal was relieved of charges amounting to 142 lakhs under the head of State Railways, including nearly 37 lakhs for interest on debt, while the cost of the survey and settlement operations was made Imperial. The result of these adjustments was that in the first year of the contract, the Province had a revenue of Rs. 4,24,45,566 against an expenditure of Rs. 4,25,43,825, and the balance at the close of the year was reduced to Rs. 22,55,172. In the following year, 1893-94, the revenue shows an increase of Rs. 8,32,759, owing to increased receipts under Stamps and Excise, and an improvement of over four lakhs under Railways, due to the increased prosperity of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. On the Expenditure side the charges increased by Rs. 3,65,634, owing mainly to the grant of exchange compensation allowance. The revenue, however, exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 3,68,866, and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 26,24,038. The revenue of 1894-95 increased

by nearly seventeen lakhs, of which nearly eight lakhs occurred under Railways, nearly five and-a-half lakhs under Stamps, and a lakh and-a-half under Miscellaneous, while Excise and Assessed Taxes show an increase of more than a lakh each. As, however, an extraordinary contribution of three lakhs was levied by the Government of India, and adjusted under Land Revenue, the actual rise in the Provincial revenues was only thirteen and-a-half lakhs. No material increase occurred in the expenditure, and the balance at the close of the year stood at Rs. 43,23,120. The figures now adopted for the current year show increases of two lakhs and-a-quarter under Stamps, three-quarters of a lakh under Excise, and five lakhs under Land Revenue Adjustments; while the estimated receipts from Railways have declined by three lakhs and-a-half, and from Miscellaneons by one lakh and-a-half, the net result being an increase of two lakhs and-a-half. On the other hand, the expenditure as now estimated has risen by nearly twenty-one lakhs distributed over a number of heads, the largest increase being under Irrigation and Roads and Buildings, which between them account for nearly half of the amount.

78. On a review of the entire period, it will be seen that, besides the extraordinary benevolence of ten lakhs levied at the commencement of the period, Bengal has contributed within the last five years no less than Rs. 67,46,000 to meet the necessities of the Empire, over and above the heads of receipts ordinarily classed as Imperial: and in addition to this there has been a steady growth in the receipts divided in varying proportions between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, which, while it swelled the Provincial revenues in the manner described above, yielded to the Supreme Government an increase of nearly fifty-one lakhs. Notwithstanding this drain upon the Provincial resources, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to look back upon a substantial array of administrative improvements which have been carried out within the period under review. Three new districts have been created, the number of Subordinate Judges and Munsifs has been increased, an additional Judge has appointed for the Eastern districts, the ministeral establishments of Judicial officers have been strengthened, and the number of Rural Sub-Registrars has been increased. The police has been reorganised mainly on the lines suggested by the Police Commission of 1890, at a total cost of more than five lakhs per annum; a school for the training of Police officers has been opened; barracks have been built and improved; special reserves of armed police have been created in every district to meet local emergencies; and the French system of identifying criminals by measurement has been introduced. The jails at Buxar and Bhagalpur have been enlarged; the Hazaribagh jail has been converted into a central jail; special committees have been formed for the purpose of conducting systematic inquiries into the condition of the less healthy jails; and the water-supply of all the jails has been examined and improved. A large block of buildings to be devoted to the study of anatomy has been added to the Medical College, and numerous minor improvements have been made in the buildings of that institution; surgical and midwifery wards and a dispensary have been constructed at the Campbell Hospital; a new hospital is under construction in the south of Calcutta; the Vaccination and Sanitary Department have been completely reorganized; a second vaccine depôt has been opened at Darjeeling, and is now extending its operations to Nepal; quinine has been brought through the Post Office within the reach of the poorest classes, and the supply has been increased by the purchase of a fresh plantation at Nimbong near Darjeeling. The system of weighing salt has been improved, and the salt warehouse at Sulkea has been connected with the East Indian Railway so as to facilitate the export of salt by rail. Under the head of Public Works the period has been one of considerable activity. In Calcutta a new Police Court, an office for the Presidency Commissioner, the Collector of Calcutta, and the Collector of Income-tax, and two new buildings for the Stamps and Stationery Department, have been built, a fresh wing has been added to the Indian Museum, and the Small Cause Court has been greatly enlarged. In the mufassal a large number of Government offices have been built and extended, and quarters have been provided for officials in several places where houses were not to be had. Feeder roads have been opened in connexion with several railways, and a definite scheme has been worked out for future operations in this direction. Material help has been afforded to the backward districts of Palamau and the Sonthal Parganas towards new and improved roads; the communications of the tea districts of the Duars and of Darjeeling have been improved, and a great number of bridges have ben constructed on Provincial roads. During the

current year a large project, the canalisation of the Bhangor khal, has been undertaken, which will improve the boat route to Backergunge and extend the facilities for traffic with Eastern Bengal generally. The Orissa system of canals has been extended; and the Hijili Tidal Canal remodelled. Particular attention has been given to the construction of distributaries, and the collection of irrigation rates has been improved. In the Education Department, Provincial money has been spent on improving the teaching at the Sibpur Engineering College and adding to it a class for mining engineers, and a new set of workshops has been constructed for the practical training of the students; a Veterinary School and Hospital has been created in Calcutta; primary and female education have been extended; an industrial school has been opened at Patna; a new school for European boys is being constructed at Kurseong; a chemical laboratory has been added to the Presidency College; a new building provided for the School of Art in Calcutta; and finally, large additions have been made to the Eden Hindu Hostel, and the Calcutta Madrasa boarding-house has been begun with the object of providing suitable accommodation for all, or a large proportion, of both Hindu and Muhammadan students.

79. The list is a long one, but were it twice as long, much would still have been left to do. Where the claims to assistance are so numerous and so pressing as they are in Bengal, it is clearly out of the question that all should be met. The utmost that the Government can hope to accomplish is to allot the limited resources at its disposal as far as possible in accordance with the relative urgency of the demands which are put forward. Sir Charles Elliott trusts that he has applied this principle as equitably as circumstances permitted. He leaves the Provincial finances in a condition of exceptional prosperity, and he rejoices to think that his successor will be able to utilise the large balance with which the present year will close, in carrying out some of the projects and improvements which he himself has been unable to complete.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue; to all Commissioners of Divisions; to the Accountant-General; to the Inspectors-General of Civil Hospitals, Police, Jails, and Registration; to the Directors of Public Instruction and Land Records and Agriculture; to the Conservator of Forests; to the Port Officer, Calcutta; to the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta; to the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and to all Departments of this Government, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Darjeeling, the 8th November 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 887T.—M.

READ—

The Administration Report of the Commissioners of Calcutta for the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Report for the year 1893-94, and the Resolution recorded by Government thereon.

The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that, notwithstanding the hope expressed in the Resolution on the previous year's report, that the delays which have occurred in past years in the submission of the Annual Report of the Commissioners to Government would be avoided, no efforts seem to have been made to secure the earlier submission of the present report, which was not received till six weeks after it was due, and then was accompanied by the remark that the Commissioners had been unable to consider the important part of it which is contained in the report of the Health Officer. With the means at their disposal the Commissioners ought to be able to complete their accounts and get the report printed within three months from the close of the financial year. They would then have a month to give to discussing the report, which would come before Government at the end of July as a well-considered expression of the views of the Commissioners on the work done by them in the course of the year. As it is the report bears throughout the stamp of haste and insufficiency. As a literary production it is unworthy of notice, and there are many discrepancies in the figures which require explanation. The collections of rates are rather worse than they have ever been before. Less has been done towards improvements. The drainage question as a whole, or even the part of it which affects the "added area," has not been grappled with. Great issues are at stake and important decisions have to be arrived at, but the time is consumed in endless discussions, and little practical advance is made. The settlement of the question regarding the statutory three lakhs to be expended annually on suburban improvements, and of the long pending acquisition case relating to 54, Clive Street, may be put on the opposite side, and are subjects for congratulation.

2. The post of Chairman was held by Mr. J. G. Ritchie throughout the year, while Mr. Harry Lee, the permanent incumbent, was absent on furlough. Since the close of the year, news of the death of Mr. Lee has been received, and the Lieutenant-Governor shares the regret which the Commissioners have felt at the loss of their late Chairman, who, while he held that office, performed his duties with characteristic zeal and ability. The year 1894-95 was the last of the administration of the Commissioners who came into office in April 1892, and a general election was held on the 16th March 1895. In 10 out of the 25 wards of the Municipality, the candidates who offered themselves for election were returned unopposed. In the 15 wards where contests took place, 70 per cent. of the voters recorded their votes, against 53 and 42 per cent. at the two previous elections. Of the 50 Commissioners elected, 36 were members of the last Corporation, and of the 14 new Commissioners, two had served on former occasions. The *personnel* of the Commissioners, both as regards race and profession, remains practically the same.

3. *Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.*—The Commissioners assembled in General meeting 27 times against 26 in the previous year. The General Committee appointed under section 63 of the Act met 53 times against 51, and the Standing and Special Committees appointed under section 65 met 48 and [illegible] times against 61 and 26 respectively in 1893-94. There were also 33 meetings of Sub-Committees against 35. The total number of meetings of all kinds [illegible] against 199 in the previous year. Seventeen Commissioners attended [illegible] 50 meetings, against 19 in the previous year. The Commissioners

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who attended the greatest number of meetings were the Hon'ble Rai Durgagutty Banerjee Bahadur, C.I.E., 117 meetings; Babu Lall Behary Bysack, 111; Babu Radha Churn Pal, 107; and Babu Prya Nath Malik, 104. There was a falling off in the attendance of elected Commissioners, the average precentage of attendence being 55 against 61 in the previous year. The average percentage of attendance among the nominated Commissioners was the same as last year, viz., 46, while the percentage of attendance of members representing the Port Commissioners, the Trades' Association, and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce combined, rose from 39 to 53.

4. *Proceedings of meetings.*—The principal questions dealt with by the Commissioners in general meeting were the drainage of the suburban area, the provision of a public recreation ground at Marcus Square, the establishment of a hospital at Bhowanipore, the acquisition of the 54, Clive Street, site, and the statutory obligation of the Corporation to spend three lakhs annually on suburban improvements. No advance was made during the year with the scheme for the drainage of the Suburban area, as the Commissioners were awaiting the opinion of Mr. Baldwin Latham on the subject. The want of a public recreation ground in the northern part of the Town has long been felt, and at the instance of Government the Commissioners set apart the site known as Marcus Square for this purpose; the tank which formerly stood on that site has been filled up, and an area comprising a little over 13 bighas of land has been taken up and converted into a public recreation ground. The cost, towards which Government has contributed a grant of Rs. 50,000, has to be met in part from public subscriptions, and the Lieutenant-Governor trust that so much of it as still remains to be collected will soon be realized. The need of a hospital for the southern Suburbs of Calcutta has also been recognised for a long time, and the matter has been under the consideration of the Commissioners since the year 1890-91. During the year under review an arrangement was come to by which the Municipality gave up as a site for the proposed hospital a plot of land south of the Bhowanipur reservoir, measuring 128 cottahs 13 chittacks and 44 square feet, valued at Rs. 64,366; consented to the merging in the new hospital of the present Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary, which is to be sold, the name being preserved for the outdoor department of the new hospital, and the sale-proceeds appropriated towards the construction of the new building; and agreed to make an annual contribution to the new institution of Rs. 5,000, inclusive of the sum now contributed to the Sumbhoo Nath Pundit Dispensary. At the same time, Government undertook to contribute the remaining sum necessary for the construction of a building for the new hospital, and to continue to provide year by year the cost of maintenance in excess of the contribution from the Municipality. The new hospital, when ready, will be managed by a Board of five Governors with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals as President in addition. Three of the Governors will be nominated by Government and two by the Municipality. The plans and estimates, amounting to Rs. 90,539, for the construction of the new hospital, have already been approved by Government, and the building is now well advanced. The long pending appeal case in connection with the acquisition by the Commissioners of 54, Clive Street, was settled during the year by the Commissioners entering into a compromise with the appellant and paying him two lakhs over and above the amount awarded by the Judge in the Lower Court, with arrears of interest at 6 per cent. The acquisition of this piece of land, 1½ bigahs in extent, with the buildings upon it, has cost the Corporation over 11 lakhs. With the settlement of this troublesome matter, the Harrison Road account has now been practically closed, and it appears that the entire undertaking, including the electric lighting, the working of which is at present defective, has cost the Corporation Rs. 27,37,000 after deducting the sums recovered from the sale of surplus land. The Commissioners have arrived at last at a settlement of the long pending question regarding the method of calculating the statutory three lakhs to be expended by them annually on improvements in the suburbans area. With the advice of counsel, who seem to have taken a broad and equitable view of the requirements of the law, the Commissioners have now determined the mode in which this account should be prepared, one of the chief items charged to it being the instalments of interest

and sinking fund payments on account of capital sums expended on the extension of the water-supply which was undertaken in anticipation of the amalgamation of the Suburbs with the Town. Details of the expenditure held to be debitable to this account since the year 1889-90, when the Suburbs were amalgamated with the Town, are given in Appendix I, Part II of the Report, of which the following is an abstract:—

	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Expenditure during 1889-90—						
Interest and Sinking Fund on water-supply expenditure	78,390	0	0			
Improvements in Suburbs from revenue	28,853	8	10			
Cost of new lamps	10,055	0	0			
				1,17,298	8	10
During 1890-91—						
Interest and Sinking Fund on water-supply expenditure	1,36,026	0	0			
Improvements in Suburbs from revenue	89,104	15	11			
Cost of new lamps	17,975	0	0			
				2,43,105	15	11
During 1891-92—						
Interest and Sinking Fund on water-supply expenditure	1,68,304	0	0			
Ditto on expenditure on improvements incurred from capital, Rs. 1,00,289, at 5½ per cent. ...	5,516	8	0			
Improvements in Suburbs from revenue	2,08,401	2	0			
Cost of new lamps	2,520	0	0			
				3,84,741	10	0
During 1892-93—						
Interest and Sinking Fund on water-supply expenditure	1,74,239	0	0			
Ditto on expenditure on improvements incurred from capital, Rs. 2,71,727, at 5½ per cent. ...	14,943	8	0			
Improvements in Suburbs from revenue	52,762	0	9			
Cost of new lamps	15,115	0	0			
				2,57,059	8	9
During 1893-94—						
Interest and Sinking Fund on water-supply expenditure	1,83,735	0	0			
Ditto on expenditure on improvements incurred from capital, Rs. 3,05,545, at 5½ per cent. ...	16,802	8	0			
Improvements in Suburbs from revenue	1,31,943	11	4			
Cost of new lamps	7,357	8	0			
				3,39,838	11	4
During 1894-95—						
Interest and Sinking Fund on water-supply expenditure	1,86,147	0	0			
Ditto on expenditure on improvements incurred from capital, Rs. 2,47,551, at 5½ per cent. ...	13,615	0	0			
Improvements in Suburbs from revenue	1,22,170	0	4			
Cost of new lamps	21,379	7	9			
				3,43,311	8	1
Total				16,85,355	14	11

This account shows that in lieu of 18 lakhs which should have been expended on suburban improvements during the past six years, Rs. 16,85,355 have been so expended. The balance, Rs. 1,14,645, will, it is said, be adjusted

during the current year. The Commissioners will therefore have to spend Rs. 4,14,645, on suburban improvements during the current year in order to bring this account up to date. Having regard, however, to the intricate character of the question and the length of time over which the transactions extend, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the account prepared by the Commissioners should be submitted for audit to some independent authority, which should report whether the items included in it comply with the interpretation of the law adopted by the learned counsel whose advice was taken on the subject, and that this report should be submitted for the information of Government.

5. *Loans.*—The loan liability of the Corporation at the commencement of the year was as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unpaid balance of 6 per cent. debenture loan of 1866	5,000	0	0
5 per cent. debenture loans	1,44,01,900	0	0
4½ ditto ditto	30,48,300	0	0
	1,74,55,200	0	0
Balance of consolidated loans from Government ...	51,11,493	7	7
Loan from Port Commissioners	2,00,000	0	0
Total ...	2,27,66,693	7	7

No new loans were raised during the year, and the Commissioners were able to pay off nearly 4½ lakhs of their debt. The loan of Rs. 2,00,000 from the Port Commissioners towards the Harrison Road Fund, was repaid from the proceeds of the sale of surplus land, and Rs. 2,49,700-7-3 of the consolidated loans from Government, were repaid from revenue, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,23,16,993-0-4 as the loan liability of the Corporation at the close of the year. Against this they had in their Reserve Funds and in the Special Fund for the repayment of the loan of 1866, a total sum of Rs. 13,19,719-3-9, or Rs. 2,37,525-5-6 more than the amount in reserve shown last year, but the Government securities and municipal debentures were entered only at their par value in the report for 1893-94, while in the present report they are entered in the market value, which accounts in great measure for the difference. Since the close of the year the Corporation have, with the sanction of the Government of India, raised a further loan of 18 lakhs at 4 per cent., repayable after 15 years.

6. *Income and expenditure.*—The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure of the Municipality for the past two years:—

Receipts.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
General rate at 9¼ per cent.	16,55,787	16,93,235
Sewage rate at 2 „	3,48,395	3,56,618
Water rate at 6 „	10,45,207	10,69.443
Lighting rate at 2 „	3,48,403	3,56,483
Total of consolidated taxation at 19¼ per cent.	33,97,792	34,75,779
Taxes on trades and professions, carriages and animals, &c.	5,42,242	5,41,531
Municipal market receipts	1,32,311	1,30,823
Receipts from the sale of water	1,00,770	1,06,905
Conservancy receipts	64,430	65,003
Road Department receipts	78,585	35,621
Slaughter-house receipts	37,939	44,522
All other receipts	1,09,726	1,12,293
Total ...	44,63,795	45,12,477

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Expenditure.		
Interest on loans	5,40,262	5,35,717
Contributions for repayment of loans ...	2,06,233	2,10,777
General establishment	3,86,046	3,82,427
General office expenditure	97,001	87,494
Road Department	3,66,133	4,36,533
Street watering	90,801	90,583
Ghowkhana	1,78,670	2,10,665
Conservancy	1,50,621	1,43,909
Bustee cleaning	1,02,431	97,978
Sewer cleaning and relaying charges ...	60,968	71,957
Hospital and vaccination charges ...	56,147	69,908
Suburban improvements	1,34,950	1,22,170
All other expenditure from the General Fund	2,31,662	2,58,257
Sewage rate charges	2,62,723	2 62,439
Water rate charges	10,68,586	10,63,845
Lighting rate charges	3,90,496	4,28,277
Total ...	43,24,030	44,72,936

There was an increase of Rs. 48,682 in the total revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year. The income derived from each of the four rates levied in the Municipality shows an improvement which was due to enhancement of assessments on revaluation. The large falling off, Rs. 42,964, in the Road Department receipts is said to have been due chiefly to the remission granted to the Tramway Company, under the new agreement entered into with the Company. The total expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,48,906. The increases are chiefly under Road Department Rs. 70,400, Gowkhana Rs. 31,995, and lighting charges Rs. 22,602. The cost of establishment and other charges were kept within the estimates of the year.

7. *Financial position.*—The year opened with net cash balances of Rs. 3,24,924 and Rs. 3,45,163 in the Revenue and Capital Funds respectively. During the year the total receipts of the Revenue Funds, as shown in paragraph 6 above, amounted to Rs. 45,12,477, and the expenditure to Rs. 44,72,936, leaving a net balance of Rs. 39,541 to be carried to account, while the receipts of the Capital Funds amounted to Rs. 2,65,937, and the expenditure to Rs. 6,52,822, leaving a considerable deficit, which was met in part by an advance of Rs. 1,10,159 from Revenue Funds. At the close of the year there was a net cash balance of Rs. 4,19,567 at credit of the Revenue Funds, while the Capital Funds showed a deficit of Rs. 63,248. This has since been replenished by the loan raised by the Corporation during the current year.

8. *Assessment and collection of the consolidated rate.*—During the year under report the revaluation of houses, lands and bustees in parts of the town, after the disposal of appeals filed under section 135 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, resulted in a net increase of Rs. 3,90,753. The assessed annual valuation of the town on 31st March 1895, therefore, stood at Rs. 1,98,41,008 against Rs. 1,94,50,255 on the same date in the previous year. Fair progress was made in the disposal of objections against assessments, notwithstanding the interruption of work in this department owing to the work imposed on it in connection with the general election of Commissioners, and the number of pending cases was reduced to 1,382 from 2,093 in the previous year.

The current demand of the consolidated rate was Rs. 37,61,513 against Rs. 36,80,274 in 1893-94, showing an increase of Rs. 81,239, but there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 5,06,066 remaining from the previous year, so that the gross demand for the year was Rs. 42,67,579. The gross collections amounted to Rs. 34,79,917, or a percentage of 81·5 on the gross demand, against a percentage of 82·07 in the previous year. The incidence of the consolidated rate per head of the population was Rs. 5-12-8 against Rs. 5-3-8 in the previous year, and that of the total municipal taxation Rs. 6-11-6 against Rs. 6-2-6.

9. The following statement, which is taken from paragraph 13 of the report, and to which column 11 has been added, shows the progress of demand and collections during the past five years:—

YEAR.	OUTSTANDING BALANCE OF CONSOLIDATED RATE ON 1st APRIL.				Total.	Current demand for the year.	Gross demand including balance.	Gross collection.	Percentage of collection on gross demand.	Arrears, i.e., column 8 —column 9.
	Collector.	Joint Collector.	Warrant.	Assessor.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1890-91 ...	80,645	42,209	1,51,968	67,488	3,42,310	33,85,145	37,27,455	30,97,.31	83·09	6,30,224
1891-92 ...	1,14,649	42,667	1,71,032	65,050	3,93,398	34,04,93 3	37,98,331	32,16,046	84·67	5,82,285
1892-93 ...	5·,701	38 270	2,52,971	73,345	4,21,287	35,44,144	39,65,431	33,12,021	83 52	6,53,410
1893-94 ...	66,175	15,238	2,78,880	99,504	4,59,797	36,80,276	41,40,072	33,97,891	82·07	7,42,181
1894-95 ...	82,745	24,496	3,26,320	75,360	5,08,921	37,61,51	42,70,434	34,80,534	81·50	7,89,900

Out of the total arrears shown in column 11, Rs. 1,98,817 were cancelled or remitted during the year, leaving uncollected a sum of Rs 5,91,083, the bills for which were distributed as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Collector	1,08,607	Warrant Superintendent ...	3,66,492
Joint-Collector ...	28,476	Assessor	87,508

As the difference between the total arrear and the balance outstanding for recovery in each succeeding year is clearly due to remissions, it follows that, within the period covered by the statement, about 13 lakhs have been written off. Not only are no arrears recovered, but the gross collections never equal even the current demand in any single year. Of the total collections made in each department, 85·33 per cent. of the demand were received in the Collector's Department, 82·44 per cent. in the Joint-Collector's Department, and 32·5 per cent. in the Warrant Department, against 84·45, 83·06 and 40·1, the percentages of the previous year. There was an improvement in the work of the Collector's Department during the year, and a less amount transferred from that department to the Warrant Department, but the balance outstanding is still large, and has shown a steady increase for some years. The work of the Joint-Collector's Department, on the other hand, shows a falling off. The collections were much less than those of the two previous years, the amount being Rs. 6,09,413 against Rs. 6,82,811 in 1893-94, and Rs. 6,25,738 in 1892-93, while the percentage of the demand transferred to the Warrant Department for realization was 10·22 against 9·87 and 9·85 in the two preceding years. The falling off in the collections in this department is observed in all three classes of bills, viz., for owners' share of rates, occupiers' share, and bustee land. The work of the Warrant Department also shows a considerable falling off compared with the results of the previous year. There can be little doubt that the Commissioners lose heavily by not taking advantage of the powers which the law gives them to enforce prompt payment of municipal dues. All rates are payable at the beginning of the quarter to which they relate, and if proper arrangements were made for serving notices of demand, the bills ought to be in the hands of the Warrant Department before the close of the first month of the quarter.

10. *License and Registration Department.*—The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this Department during the past two years:—

	1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
I.—Tax on trades and professions ...	3,46,839	7	3	3,44,183	14	9
II.—Tax on carriages and animals ...	1,43,338	12	6	1,44,004	4	1
III.—Cart registration fees	72,027	8	0	72,760	8	0
IV.—Fees for the removal of trade refuse	60,741	0	0	61,351	2	0
V.—License fees for cowsheds, &c.	37	0	0	53	0	0
VI.—Registration fees for hackney carriages, &c.	17,864	4	6	19,382	2	0
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	719	14	0	688	14	0
VIII.—Fines under section 90 of the Calcutta Municipal Act	8,405	8	6	8,027	11	4
IX.—Fines under section 80 of the Calcutta Municipal Act	966	0	0	1,043	0	0
Total	6,50,939	6	9	6,51,494	8	2

There was a slight improvement in the total receipts in this department, though the receipts under the head of Trades and Professions showed a falling off to the extent of Rs. 2,655. The amount derived from the tax on carriages and animals is the largest yet collected, and reflects credit on the vigilance of the officers connected with this department. The reasons assigned for the falling off in the receipts under the head of Trades and Professions are (1) that a number of Joint Stock Companies which had paid the tax for 1893-94 withheld payment for 1894-95 pending the decision of the High Court, in a test case brought against the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Limited, which had disputed its liability to the tax; (2) that depôts of wood, straw, hay and other inflammable materials, which were formerly subject to a license fee at a uniform rate of Rs. 25, are now, under the Fire-Brigade Act of 1893, only liable to pay fees at varying rates which yield a smaller income; and (3) that the collection of the tax was retarded by the severe epidemic of small-pox which prevailed in the town during the last quarter of the year. The total number of licenses for trades and professions issued during the year was 25,098 against 25,983 in the previous year. The total number of carriages taxed during the year was 5,236 against 5,212 in 1893-94, and the number of horses and ponies taxed was 6,785 against 6,778. The number of hackney carriages registered rose from 3,452 to 3,594, the increase being shared by all three classes of these conveyances.

11. *Market, lighting, printing.*—The income from the municipal market rose from Rs. 1,28,311 to Rs. 1,31,033, and the profit to the Commissioners, after payment of all charges, was Rs. 1,11,933 against Rs. 1,07,815 in the previous year. The numbers of gas and oil lamps in Calcutta at the close of the year were 6,079 and 1,953 respectively. against 5,952 and 1,647, the numbers of the previous year, showing an increase of 127 in gas lamps and 306 in oil lamps. These figures, however, disagree with those given in the table in paragraph [illegible] of the Report, which shows an increase of 92 in gas lamps and 210 in oil lamps. This discrepancy should be explained. The actual cost of lighting was Rs. 3,86,159 against Rs. 3,58,967, showing an increase of Rs. 27,192, due to the increased number of lamps. The printing department appears to have worked satisfactorily, resulting in a net profit to the Corporation of Rs. 5,113.

12. *Survey.*—The work of laying down boundaries in connection with the resurvey of the town was completed, and a number of surveys were made in connexion with projects of improvement and boundary disputes. The Assessor and Surveyor disposed of 20,772 cases out of a total of 20,886, leaving 114 pending at the close of the year, against 139 in the previous year.

13. *Litigation.*—The number of fresh civil suits in which the Corporation appeared as plaintiff during the year was 122, the same number as in the previous year. Besides these they appeared as plaintiff in 30 pending cases of the previous year. Of the 122 new suits, 121 were for the recovery of rates and miscellaneous dues involving Rs. 34,045, and one for ejectment against Kanai Lal Pundit, who refused to vacate a part of 54, Clive Street, after it had been acquired by the Corporation, as he had an idol located there. The order of ejectment having been passed by the Court, it was duly carried out, and the building was dismantled by the Commissioners. Of the 121 suits instituted by the Corporation for the recovery of dues, 61 were decreed, 8 were compromised, and 52 remained pending at the close of the year. As in the previous year, no cases were dismissed by the Court. The large number of pending cases is said to have been due to many cases having been instituted in March 1895. Of the suits in which the Corporation appeared as defendant, the suit for trespass brought by Rajendra Dutt in 1889-90 remained unsettled, as the arbitrators made no award during the year. This case has been pending for a long time, and the arbitrators should be pressed to give their award. The acquisition case relating to 54, Clive Street, was, as already noticed in the earlier part of this review, successfully compromised. In another suit, which was decided after the close of the year, the Court passed a perpetual injunction on the Commissioners, forbidding them the use of the old trenching ground at Goragacha, and gave permission to the plaintiffs to file a similar suit in respect of the new ground recently opened at the same place. An important test suit was brought during the year against the Standard Marine Insurance Company,

to determine the disputed question whether Insurance Companies were liable to pay license tax under section 87 of the Calcutta Act. The Honorary Magistrate who tried the case decided that they were, but on appeal his judgment was reversed by the High Court, which held that a Company carrying on the business of insurance was not liable to assessment under section 87, as the business of insurance was not one of the occupations mentioned in schedule 2 of the Act. By this decision the Commissioners lose a revenue of nearly Rs. 10,000 a year. As there is no reason why these Companies should be exempted from taxation, and as it was not the intention of the Legislature that they should be exempted, steps will be taken to amend the law so as to render them and other Companies covered by the decision of the High Court liable to assessment in future. There were 14 appeals to the Small Cause Court under section 137 of the Act, against assessments of houses and lands, with the result that in three cases the assessment was reduced by the Court, five were amicably arranged out of Court, five were dismissed with costs, and one remained pending at the close of the year. The number of cases instituted by the Corporation in the Police Courts increased from 14,087 to 16,941, of which 9,607 were successful, 805 were unsuccessful, 4,230 were withdrawn or struck off, and 2,239 remained pending at the close of the year. The amount of fines imposed on the persons prosecuted in these cases amounted to Rs. 24,776-8 against Rs. 18,717-4 in the previous year. The largest number of prosecutions were, under sections 80 and 90 of the Act, instituted by the License Department, the number being 11,211 against 9,729 in the previous year. The prosecutions instituted under section 212 by the Road Department also increased from 783 to 1,398, which shows that the laxity in this Department, complained of in the previous year, has to a great extent been removed. The number of prosecutions instituted by the Health Department under the Vaccination Act was 562 against 631 in the previous year, and the fines imposed in these cases amounted to Rs. 106-8 against Rs. 72-12. The cost of the litigation undertaken by the Corporation during the year amounted to Rs. 33,202-10 against Rs. 25,064-9-1 in 1893-94.

14. *Education.*—Not a word is said in the report of the question of increasing the municipal contribution towards primary education in Calcutta, which has been pressed upon the Commissioners by this Government and the Government of India. It appears from the statement of General Fund expenditure given in Appendix F, Volume II, that a sum of Rs. 3,564 was expended during the year on general education, and that a grant of Rs. 900 was made to a school for the deaf and dumb. It is not stated how the former grant was distributed. As it is desirable that this information should be furnished, a statement similar to that given in paragraph 227 of the Report for 1893-94 should in future be included in the Annual Report of the Corporation. The Lieutenant-Governor observes with surprise the reluctance of the Commissioners to make the allotment of Rs. 10,000 which has been suggested as the smallest sum which the Commissioners can properly devote to a purpose which is universally recognised as holding a high place among the legitimate obligations of local authorities.

15. *Town and Bustee improvement.*—The total amount expended during the year on town and bustee improvements was Rs. 76,138 against Rs. 92,102, Rs. 1,41,730, and Rs. 1,61,334 in the three preceding years. The Capital Fund from which this expenditure is met opened the year with a balance in hand of Rs. 19,169. The receipts during the year, including a contribution from Government of Rs. 30,575 for improvement of the bustee in Hastings, amounted to Rs. 69,108, and the closing balance was Rs. 12,139. Of the total amount expended, Rs. 43,346 represents expenditure on town improvements, which consisted chiefly of the construction of new roads and the widening of existing thoroughfares, and Rs. 32,792 expenditure on bustee improvements, filling up of tanks in the Town and Suburbs, construction of squares, and construction of urinals. This is a small amount to spend considering the state of many of the bustees and the urgent need in which they stand of improvement. Only Rs. 7,634 was spent on the improvement of the Hastings bustee. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the full amount granted by Government for this purpose will be expended and early steps taken to complete the scheme for placing this area in a thoroughly sanitary condition.

16. *Engineers' Department.*—The new Worthington engine at Tallah, the largest pumping engine in India, has been erected and is working satisfactorily. Nearly 4·91 miles of pipe were added to the distribution system, making the entire length 307 miles, the number of premises connected being 25,286. The average daily supply of filtered water during the year was 20,248,268 gallons, which is the largest on record, giving a daily consumption per head of the population of 36·66 gallons in the Town proper and 19·94 gallons in the suburban area. In addition to this, an average daily supply of 112,007 gallons of filtered water was afforded to Barrackpore, and 29,334 gallons to the Manicktolla Municipality. The Dum-Dum Cantonment and the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality have also been connected with the Calcutta supply, the former receiving 31,911 gallons a day, and the latter a minimum supply of 310,000 gallons a day. The daily supply of unfiltered water, which obtains in the Town proper only, was on an average 4,578,099 gallons, allowing 11·02 gallons per diem per head of the population. This system now comprises 76·63 miles of pipes, 2,885 ground hydrants for watering roads, 271 connections to sewer flushing chambers, 86 bathing platforms, 151 public latrines, and 966 connected premises, and further extensions are contemplated. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that three cast-iron cattle drinking-troughs were presented to the town during the year by private individuals. There are now 76 of these troughs in the town, all connected with the filtered water-supply.

17. *Health Department.*—The vital statistics of Calcutta for the year 1894 correspond in their essential features to those recorded for the entire Province during the same period. The number of births fell from 13,492 to 11,438, and the birth-rate per thousand of population from 19·7 to 16·8. A comparison of the figures with the mean of the previous five years shows the decline to have been highest in the months of March, August and September, and to have occurred mainly in the Town proper, the falling off in the Suburbs being comparatively slight. No comments on the figures are given in the Health Officer's report. The number of deaths rose from 20,113 to 22,441, and the death-rate per thousand from 29·5 to 32·9, the increase in the Town proper being 2·7 per thousand more than in the Suburbs. Of the total increase of 2,328 deaths, 872 were due to fever, 826 to cholera, and 374 to small-pox. The Health Officer attributes the increased mortality from fevers in Calcutta almost entirely to the defective condition of the sewers, which at certain states of the tide become blocked and leak into the surrounding soil. This state of things is no doubt highly insanitary; but the hypothesis that leakage from the sewers is the cause of the increased deaths from fevers does not seem as yet to have been established. The statement given in the margin compares the fever mortality in Calcutta and in the 24-Parganas for the last twenty years - a period selected with reference to the fact that the drainage of the southern portion of the Town was completed in 1874. It will be observed that the Calcutta death-rate shows considerable fluctuations, and that the mortality in the last year of the period is only ·1 per thousand in excess of that recorded twenty years ago, when the cause put forward by the Health Officer could not have begun to operate. Were that cause the true one, the water-logging and pollution of the soil in the neighbourhood of the sewers would have gone on increasing throughout the period, and the ratio of deaths from fever would have tended to keep pace with it. No such tendency can be traced in the recorded statistics; on the contrary, a marked fall in the mortality occurred in 1880, and lasted without any material increase and with occasional decreases until 1891, when the rate rose to 10·5 and

Fever Mortality.

Years.	Calcutta.		24-Parganas.	
	Number of deaths.	Ratio.	Number of deaths.	Ratio.
1	2	3	4	5
1875	5,300	12·8	31,088	16·93
1876	4,337	10·6	20,065	14·89
1877	5,087	12·4	29,602	15·79
1878	6,029	14·7	29,241	15·57
1879	4,748	11·6	23,035	12·26
1880	3,757	9·1	24,942	13·28
1881	3,716	9·2	30,379	16·18
1882	3,578	8·8	24,925	15·40
1883	3,402	8·4	23,457	14·19
1884	3,577	8·9	22,685	13·95
1885	3,891	9·4	22,554	13·93
1886	3,380	8·4	20,651	12·69
1887	3,197	7·9	25,042	15·84
1888	3,156	7·8	26,933	16·64
1889	3,307	8·2	22,894	13·68
1890	4,112	9·4	26,892	16·07
1891	4,614	10·5	32,185	17·01
1892	4,593	10·5	33,167	17·52
1893	4,703	10·7	31,884	16·85
1894	5,667	12·9	32,050	17·25

1870. Sewer outfall completed.
1874. South Calcutta drained.
1888. Whole of Calcutta drained.

continued substantially at that level until last year. On comparing the Calcutta statistics with those for the surrounding country, a certain degree of correspondence between the two sets of figures may be traced, and the conclusion which they seem to indicate is that the prevalence of fever in both areas is determined in the main by the general causes which produce fever everywhere in Bengal; but that the operation of these causes in Calcutta is counteracted to a varying extent by improved sanitary conditions, among which the reduction of subsoil moisture by drainage occupies a prominent place. There is, however, another aspect of the question upon which unfortunately neither these statistics nor the Health Officer's report throw any light. Assuming that at certain states of the tide percolation takes place from the Calcutta sewers into the adjacent soil, it seems *primâ facie* unlikely that this would produce saturation to an extent sufficient to bring about any marked increase in ordinary fever; but as the fluid which thus finds its way into the soil is largely composed of sewage, some increase of fevers of a typhoidal character might probably be looked for. That such fevers had in fact greatly increased was alleged on the authority of the Health Officer by the Chamber of Commerce, in their letter to Government of the 10th July, complaining of the Goragacha trenching-ground; and in communicating to the Corporation the reply of Government to that letter, the Chairman was particularly asked that "a full report, supported by the necessary statistics, might be called for from the Health Officer, on the allegation that typhoidal fevers are on the increase in Calcutta." It was obviously desirable that the grounds for so alarming a statement should be fully set forth and examined, and the Lieutenant-Governor expected that the Health Officer would be able to show from hospital statistics, and from records of cases treated by medical men, exactly what proportion of the increased mortality from fever consisted of cases which could reasonably be attributed to the action of sewage pollution, and would further be able to say in what parts of the town such cases had occurred, and what relation their distribution bore to the areas where leakage from the sewers is most prevalent. In reply to this request, Dr. Simpson reported that the number of deaths from typhoid fever during the last four years was as stated in the margin.

1891 ...	7	1893 ...	8
1892 ...	4	1894 ...	6

He also observed: "The general fever mortality of Calcutta has, however, within recent years increased, and from conversations I have had with medical men attending such cases, I gather that many of them assume a typhoidal aspect, and more especially of late years," and added that "this subject and the local causes at work in the production of Calcutta fevers" had been fully dealt with in his annual report. The report, however, contains no reference to typhoid, and deals merely with the increase in ordinary fevers which has been discussed above. It is a matter for much regret that after lending the weight of his authority to the statement that typhoidal fevers are largely increasing in Calcutta, the Health Officer should have neglected to comply with the request that the grounds of that opinion might be fully set forth. Owing to this omission it is impossible, as the matter now stands, to arrive at any certain or even probable conclusion on the important question whether the increase in fever mortality which has occurred during the last three years in Calcutta is due to purely local causes which admit of being diminished or removed, or to general causes affecting the whole surrounding country, which it would be vain to attempt to cope with. The position is a very unsatisfactory one, and illustrates the damage that may be done to sanitary progress by making vague general assertions and withholding the evidence upon which they are based.

Small-pox raged with some severity during the latter part of the year, the number of deaths from this cause being 405, of which 346 were in the Town proper and 59 in the Suburbs. During the epidemic every possible means of staying the progress of the disease was adopted, and vaccination was freely resorted to, with the result that 17,335 operations were performed against 14,377 in the previous year. Owing to the large number of small pox patients sent to the Campbell Hospital, the accommodation available at that institution was found to be insufficient, and temporary sheds for patients had to be erected in the compound of the hospital. The need of a permanent hospital for small-pox patients, to provide against an emergency such as that which arose during the late epidemic, was considered by the Commissioners,

who went so far as to offer a site and a grant of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of the necessary building; but the matter was dropped when the epidemic subsided, the Commissioners contenting themselves with making an increase of Rs. 5,000 to the annual grant made to the Campbell Hospital. Cholera did not appear in an epidemic form during the year, but the number of deaths recorded from this cause was 1,695, of which 1,118 were in the Town and 577 in the suburban area. Professor Haffkine's system of anti-choleraic inoculation was introduced by the Commissioners as a tentative measure for one year, and a grant of Rs. 7,500 was sanctioned by them to defray the cost of the trial. A full account of what was done is given in the Health Officer's report, and although the results are as yet inconclusive, the question is one of such surpassing interest that the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to see the experiment continued.

18. *Drainage.*—The extension of the sewerage system to Entally was proceeded with during the year, and is approaching completion. In the Town proper 3,135 lineal feet of pipe sewers were laid, and the sewerage of the land along the Port Commissioners' railway between Sobha Bazar Street and Kumartoli Street was completed. In the canal fringe area improvements were effected in the drainage along the Bahir Mirzapore Road. The long-pending scheme for the drainage of the whole suburban area south and south-east of the Town proper was discussed during the year, and a report, drawn up by Mr. A. J. Hughes, in consultation with Mr. James Kimber, the Engineer to the Corporation, on the subject, was sent to Mr. Baldwin Latham for his opinion. This has since been received, and will no doubt be carefully considered by the Corporation as soon as the additional data required by Mr. Latham have been collected. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no delay will occur in carrying out these instructions, and that an early decision will be arrived at on a question which is of vital importance to the health and prosperity of Calcutta.

Since the close of the year the Commissioners have adopted the temporary scheme proposed by Mr. Baldwin Latham for discharging the night-soil of about three-fourths of the population of the Suburbs into the Circular Road sewer at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,08,200. The adoption of this scheme, which will, it is understood, be completed by the 1st of March, when the Corporation are bound to discontinue the trenching operations now being conducted, as a strictly temporary measure, in the neighbourhood of the Docks, will finally get rid of the serious difficulties which have arisen in connexion with the trenching grounds at Goragacha and other places in the suburban area, and the Lieutenant-Governor congratulates the Commissioners on the fact that they have at last bestirred themselves to action on this important subject. It is assumed that the question whether additional pumping machinery will be required at Palmer's Bridge has been or will be carefully considered.

19. For some years past the Health Officer has urged upon the Corporation the necessity of amending the building regulations now in force in Calcutta, so as to make provision for fixing the minimum width of public streets, limiting the height of houses in relation to the width of the streets, controlling the construction of brick buildings on bustee land, fixing the minimum sizes of court-yards within houses, and the minimum space to be left between the back of houses for the purpose of ventilation. These points are doubtless of great importance, and the Health Officer is right to lay stress on them; but the question of passing a special Building Act can hardly be dealt with in a Resolution reviewing the work of the Municipality during the year, and it is necessary, before such a step is taken, to examine the provisions of the existing law in order to see how far they are defective. The Commissioners have, it is said, recently appointed a Committee to report on the difficulties that have arisen in the interpretation and working of the building regulations contained in the Calcutta Municipal Act, and of the bye-laws passed by them. The report of this Committee will be awaited. Meanwhile it can only be said that when life and health are in question the owners of property cannot be permitted to assert, in so broad and absolute a manner as is involved in the claim put forward in paragraph 291 of the Report, that whatever land is required for the construction of roads should be taken up at the cost of the public, and that owners should under no circumstances be called upon to surrender any portion of their existing rights. The bent of modern opinion

in the more advanced countries is distinctly adverse to such uncompromising claims, and this view will sooner or later make itself felt in Calcutta, and will result in some equitable restrictions being imposed on the rights of property where the owners benefit largely by municipal improvements to which they contribute no more than any ordinary rate-payer.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

REORGANISATION OF DEHRA FOREST SCHOOL.

No. 4842For.

THE following is published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPT.—*For.*,
CALCUTTA,
The 7th November 1895.

Circular No. $\frac{20}{272-2}$ F.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Forests), dated Simla, the 25th October 1895.

READ—

(i) Circular Resolution of this Department, No. 11-F., dated 28th June 1893, promulgating rules to regulate the constitution of, admission to, and studies and discipline at, the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.

(ii) Circular of this Department, No. 9-F., dated 29th May 1895, forwarding copies of the resolutions passed by the Board of Control of the Imperial Forest School in March 1895.

(iii) Letter from the Inspector-General of Forests, No. 793, dated 9th September 1895, regarding the fourth and sixth of the resolutions passed by the Forest School Board of Control in March 1895.

RESOLUTION.

The Director of the Imperial Forest School and his staff having noticed the difficulty which the students experience in intelligently assimilating the lectures with which the School course commences, and which deal with technical subjects in their relation to the practice of forestry, proposed, following the example of the Forest Schools of Europe, that the students should join the School each year on the 15th April instead of on the 1st July, in order that they might commence their studies with practical work in the forests under an Instructor, and thus become to some extent familiar with the forests and the nature of the work to be done in them, as a preliminary to the study in the class-room of sylviculture and forest-mathematics.

Under this proposal, which has received the approval of the Government of India and to which effect will be given from the beginning of the year 1897, the School course will last 23½ instead of 21 months as at present; and it will be necessary to hold the examination for entrance into the School in January instead of in March. The additional expenditure entailed on each student by the change will be as follows:—

		Rs.
(*a*) For a European student of the Upper Class	... ...	112½
(*b*) „ Native „ „ „	... ...	87½
(*c*) „ „ „ „ Lower „	... ...	70

2. The Government of India have also approved of a recommendation by the Board of Control that Rule 15 of the Forest School Rules should be amended, so as to allow of candidates for the Lower Class, who are already in Government service, being admitted into the School, even though they may be 25 years of age or over, and may have been in the Subordinate Forest Service for less than three years. The conditions now imposed by Rule 13 (ii), (*a*) and (*c*), may therefore be waived by a special order of the Local Government or Administration in the case of any Government student whom it may be in future proposed to send to the Lower Class.

3. It has also been found desirable to make some other small corrections of minor importance in the rules. Appended to this Resolution is a copy of the Forest School Rules as new amended. The alterations effected in the rules noted in the margin* will not take effect till the 1st January 1897; but the amendments made in the remaining rules† will come into force on and after the 1st January 1896.

* 4, 5, 10, 12 (i) (e), (v) [except the addition to the fourth subject of examination], and (viii); 13 (last clause), 14, 15 (ii) and (iii); 18, 19, 20 and 21.

†12 (v) [addition to fourth subject of examination]; 13 (a), (b), and (ii); and 15 [new clause (iv)].

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, with its appendix, be forwarded, for information, to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, the Inspector-General of Forests, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Bengal.	Assam.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Coorg.
Punjab.	Ajmere.
Central Provinces.	Andamans.
Burma.	Baluchistan.
	Hyderabad.

ORDERED, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for transmission to the Durbars of such Native States as have a Forest Department.

ORDERED, further, that the resolution, with its appendix, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

(True Extract.)

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

APPENDIX.

RULES TO REGULATE THE CONSTITUTION OF, ADMISSION TO, AND STUDIES AND DISCIPLINE AT, THE IMPERIAL FOREST SCHOOL, DEHRA DUN.

Section I.—Constitution and Studies.

1. The School is under the administrative control of the Inspector-General of Forests, who is assisted by a Board consisting of—
   (1) the Inspector-General of Forests, *President,*
   (2) the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
   (3) the Director of the School,
   (4) one Conservator from each province (not more than three serving in any given year),

with, as *Secretary,* the Assistant Inspector-General of Forests.

2. The Superior Staff of the School consists of—

(1) the Director,
(2) the Deputy Director,
(3) & (4) two Instructors,
(5) the Vernacular Instructor,

assisted by the Forest Officers of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces.

The Conservator of Forests, School Circle, North-Western Provinces, will ordinarily be Director of the School. The Deputy Director and two Instructors are officers of the Indian Forest Service on the Imperial List. The Vernacular Instructor is an officer of the Provincial Forest Service—also on the Imperial List.

3. The Director of the School is charged with (1) the general administration of the institution, including the regulation of the course of study under the arrangements prescribed by the Board of Control, subject to the sanction of the Government of India; (2) the supervision of the School buildings, quarters, and gardens; (3) the control of the accounts, and the conduct of correspondence.

4. *Courses.*—There are two courses: one in English, the other in the Hindustani language. Each course lasts 23½ months. The English course is that followed by the "Upper Class;" the Hindustani course, that followed by the "Lower Class." The first year's students are called "Juniors; the second year's students, "Seniors." In the English course, students are prepared for the certificate in Forestry by the "Higher Standard;" in the Hindustani course, for that by the "Lower Standard."

The subjects taught in these courses are the following, described in the School syllabuses:—

1. Forestry, including Sylviculture, Utilisation and Forest Working-Plans, both theoretical and practical.

2. Mathematics—elementary Arithmetic, Algebra, Trigonometry, and Mechanics, in their application to forest questions.
3. Physical Science, including Chemistry, Physics, Physiography, Geology, Mineralogy and Soils.
4. Botany, both theoretical and practical, including the collection and preservation of plants.
5. Zoology—the classification of animals and the study of useful and dangerous species, especially of insects, including the collection and preservation of specimens.
6. Drawing, Surveying and Estimating, as required for forest officers.
7. Forest Engineering, theoretical and practical.
8. Forest Law, the elements of Criminal Law, and departmental organisation.
9. Forest Accounts and Procedure.

5. *Terms.*—The terms of study are as follows :—

1st year—
- Preliminary term—April 15th to June 15th, in camp.
- Vacation—June 16th to June 30th.
- Rains term—July 1st to October 31st, in Dehra Dun.
- Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd, in camp.
- Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
- Spring term—January 6th to March 31st, in camp.

2nd year—
- Hill tour term—April 1st to May 31st, in camp.
- Vacation—June 1st to 30th.
- Rains term—July 1st to October 31st, in Dehra Dun.
- Winter term—November 1st to December 22nd, in camp.
- Vacation—December 23rd to January 5th.
- Spring term—January 6th to February 15th, in camp.
- Examinations, including survey test—February 16th to March 31st.

6. *Examinations.*—The School examinations are—

1. Monthly, to test progress and application.
2. Final.

The *Monthly examinations* are usually held on the last two working days of each month, as the Director may order. The marks obtained at these examinations are counted for one-fourth of the aggregate at the Final.

The *Final examinations* are held in March of the 2nd year, and the marks then obtained count for three-fourths of the aggregate.

7. *Certificates.*—There are two certificates obtainable in each class, after the final examinations: a "pass" certificate and an "honours" certificate. The former is granted to students who obtain over 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, provided this includes 50 per cent. of the marks allowed for each of the subjects of Forestry, Botany, Surveying, and Engineering. The latter is granted to students who obtain over 75 per cent. of the aggregate marks allotted to all subjects, including over 50 per cent. in each individual subject. These certificates are only granted on the orders of the Board of Control, who have authority to exercise their discretion in doubtful cases.

8. *Prizes.*—The School medals are awarded by order of the Board of Control, but only if "honour" marks (75 per cent.) have been obtained. Other prizes, whether given by Government or other donors, are also awarded by the Board of Control.

9. Should any student, of the three categories enumerated in Rule 11, be unable (*a*) to appear at the final examinations, or, having appeared, (*b*) fail to pass those examinations, he will not be permitted to appear at any subsequent final examination, unless he follows a second time the whole course of instruction at the School, or, at the discretion of the Director, the second year's course.

Section II.—Admission Rules.

10. The total number of students of each class who can be admitted into the School each year will be limited to such number as the Board of Control may decide, from time to time, can be accommodated in the School. The number of studentships to be allotted each year to the respective Provinces, as well as the number of nominations to be made by the Director, will, with due regard to the total prescribed by the Board of Control, be decided by the Director of the School before the 1st of November, after consultation with the Provincial authorities as to their requirements, and communicated to the Local Governments concerned.

A.—Upper Class.

11. There are three catagories of students in the Upper Class—

(1) Private students.
(2) Students already in the Government service.
(3) Students deputed by Native States.

12. *Private students* comprise all those students who are at present without appointments in any Forest Service, and whose object it is, by becoming possessors of Forest School

certificates, to obtain employment either in the Forest Service of the Government of India or in that of a Native State, or some other owner of forest-property.

(i) Candidates for admission to the Forest School as private students must not be less than 18 or more than 25 years of age, and their applications must be sent to a Conservator of Forests* through a Divisional Forest Officer, of rank not below that of an Assistant Conservator of the 1st grade, or through a Collector or other district officer. Neither the Conservator, the Divisional Forest Officer, nor the Collector need belong to the forest circle or province in which the candidate seeks employment; but Divisional Forest Officers and Collectors may not forward to Conservators applications unsupported by the five certificates enumerated below, namely:—

(*a*) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India," within the meaning† assigned to those words by section 6 of 33 Vict., Cap. 3.

(*b*) A certificate of age.

(*c*) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations, signed by the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the said Divisional Forest Officer's or Collector's duties lie, and testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing, and general physical fitness for a rough outdoor life in the Forest Department.

(*d*) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of reliableness.

(*e*) A certificate from an officer of the Education Department, of a rank not less than that of a Deputy Inspector of Schools or the Head Master of a High School under public management, to the effect that the candidate's education appears sufficiently good to give hopes of his being able to pass the entrance examination.

The last three certificates must bear date not farther back than the 1st August of the year preceding that in which the candidate proposes to present himself at the entrance examination.

If any person, giving certificates as above under (*c*), (*d*), and (*e*), is in a position to mention anything more to the credit of the candidate than the certificates actually call for, he may do so.

* Conservator of Forests, Bengal Circle, at Darjeeling.
Conservator of Forests, Assam Circle, at Shillong.
Conservators of Forests, North-Western Provinces and Oudh—
School Circle, at Dehra Dun.
Central Circle, at Naini Tal.
Oudh Circle at Naini Tal.
Conservators of Forests, Central Provinces—
Southern Circle, at Nagpur.
Northern Circle, at Jabalpur.
Conservator of Forests, Berar Circle, at Amraoti.
Conservator of Forests, Punjab Circle, at Lahore.
Conservators of Forests, Upper Burma—
Eastern Circle, at Mandalay.
Western Circle, at Mandalay.
Conservators of Forests, Lower Burma—
Pegu Circle, at Rangoon.
Tennasserim Circle, at Rangoon.
Conservators of Forests, Madras Presidency—
Northern Circle, at Waltair.
Central Circle, at Madras.
Southern Circle, at Coimbatore.

(ii) Upon the receipt by the Conservator of any application in respect to which the preceding conditions shall have been observed, that officer may either accept or reject the application, without assigning any reason for so doing; or he may require the candidate to produce other or better certificates in person before him.

(iii) Conservators may, at their option, test the fitness of a candidate who desires to enter the service of Government by practical work in the forests.

(iv) Those candidates who have been approved by the Conservator will be permitted, under his recommendation, to appear at the next entrance examination for the Forest School held in his circle.

(v) The *Entrance examination* is held in the month of January each year, on such date as may be fixed by the Director, both at the Imperial Forest School and at such centres as may be fixed from time to time by Local Governments, and under such officers, Educational, Revenue, Forest, or other, as may be appointed: provided that the date shall be communicated by the Director to Local Governments and Conservators on or before 1st November. The subjects of examination are:—

		Minima pass marks. Per cent.
1.	English { Conversation ...	50
	English { Composition ...	33
2.	Arithmetic ...	40
3.	Algebra, up to and including quadratic equations ...	40
4.	Elements of Euclid, books I to IV and book VI, with examples	25
5.	Mensuration—lengths, areas and volumes, with examples ...	25

† "Native of India" means any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India, or within the territories of Indian Princes tributary to or in alliance with Her Majesty, of parents habitually resident in India, and not established there for temporary purposes only. (Article 45, Civil Service Regulations.)

The examination papers on the above subjects will be forwarded by the Director in sealed covers to such officials as the Local Governments may direct in the month preceding the examination.

(vi) A Local Government may lay down rules under which the number of candidates allotted, under Rule 10, to the Province for admission into the School, shall be selected from the number of passed candidates. In such rules due regard must be had to the place taken in the examination, but the Local Government shall not be debarred from preferring, for good and sufficient reasons, a passed candidate who may have taken a lower place in the list to one higher on the list: provided that the Director may, after inspection of the papers of the selected candidates, place before the Local Government an objection to the admission of any of such candidates on the ground that he is below the required standard.

(vii) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, exempt from the entrance examination any candidate who is a Bachelor of Arts, or who has obtained a degree or diploma of about the same standard at any university in India or in the United Kingdom or in a British Colony, or at any educational institution to which the Government of India may extend the privilege: provided that such degree or diploma shall not give such candidate a preferential claim over any candidates who have passed the entrance examination and who may appear more eligible for the Forest Service.

(viii) Prior to the admission of a student, his parents or guardians must satisfy the Director that they are willing and able to defray the expenses of the student at the School. These expenses are estimated to be not less than Rs. 822½ for each student living in native fashion, and Rs. 1,057½ in the case of those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21). Of these sums, parents or guardians must deposit with the Director, before the course commences, a sum of Rs. 141 in the case of native students and Rs. 188 in the case of European students, to meet the initial cost of uniform, books, instruments, stationery, and camp-equipage (*vide* Rule 18), and, in addition, Rs. 50 as caution-money.

(ix) Local Governments may, on the recommendation of a Conservator or of the Director, and in exceptional cases, allow selected private students who have passed the entrance examination a monthly stipend, not exceeding Rs. 50, to assist them through the School course: provided that such selected private students previously execute an agreement binding themselves to serve the Local Government concerned (in the event of their obtaining the School certificate) for a period of not less than five years (*vide* Rule 17). Such monthly stipend may, in case of misconduct or unsatisfactory progress at the School, be reduced or altogether withdrawn at the discretion of the Director.

(x) The names of those private students who succeed in obtaining the School certificate will be entered by the Director in a register to be kept for that purpose, and the Conservators of those circles, in which the non-stipendiary private students may severally desire or be willing to serve, will be addressed by him with the view of obtaining appointments for such students. The Conservators concerned will, for this purpose, be furnished with the original certificates already referred to in clause (i) of this rule, the School certificates, and such other useful information, more especially regarding the physical qualifications of the students, as the Director may be in a position to furnish.

(xi) A list of private students, who may not succeed in obtaining appointments, will be forwarded by the Director to the Inspector-General of Forests, who will circulate the list amongst Durbars, Conservators, and other persons likely to be in need of the services of trained forest officials.

(xii) The appointment to the service of Government of passed private students depends on the existence of vacancies in the various circles, and even a stipendiary student has no claim to such appointment.

13. *Candidates in the Government Service*, who may be deputed to the Upper Class, will ordinarily be either—

(*a*) Forest Rangers who desire to qualify themselves for further promotion in their own or to a higher class; or

(*b*) other members of the Subordinate Forest Service (Foresters and other subordinate officials) similarly desirous of qualifying for promotion.

(i) Forest Rangers may be deputed by Local Governments, provided the candidates are certified by the Conservator under whom they are serving to possess sufficient knowledge of English and general education and ability to enable them to profit by the course. Such officers may be above 25 years of age, and need not pass the entrance examination. While at the School they will draw the pay of their grade and the travelling allowances to which they may be entitled under the Civil Service Regulations.

(ii) Other officers of the Subordinate Service may be deputed by Local Governments, provided that—
  (a) they have been in that service for not less than three years;
  (b) they have passed the School entrance examination;
  (c) they are under 25 years of age;
  (d) they have executed the formal agreement referred to in Rule 17.

Such officers will, while at the School, draw the pay and travelling allowances of their grade in the service: provided that the total amount sanctioned to meet the cost of their training, inclusive of travelling expenses, shall not be less than Rs. 822½ in the case of students living in the native style, and Rs. 1,057½ in the case of students living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

14. *Students deputed by Native States* may be admitted on the request of the State concerned: provided that—
  (a) they have passed the entrance examination of the School;
  (b) they have produced the certificates required for admission, specified in Rule 12 (i).

The Durbars of Native States sending students to the School shall, before the beginning of each term, or of each year if preferred, deposit with the Director a sum sufficient to meet the expenses of the students. This sum, for the whole course, must not be less than Rs. 822½ for students living in native fashion, and Rs. 1,057½ for those living in European fashion (*vide* Rule 21).

B.—Lower Class.

15. There are also three categories of students in the Lower Class—
  (a) Private students.
  (b) Students in Government service.
  (c) Students deputed by Native States.

The rules for admission to the Lower Class are the same as those detailed in Rules 12, 13, and 14, for admission to the Upper Class, with the following exceptions:—
  (i) Instead of the Entrance Examination, the candidate must furnish a certificate of having passed the Middle Class Examination in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or an equivalent standard in another province, as well as a certificate that he possesses a competent knowledge of Hindustani.
  (ii) The cost of training will not be less than Rs. 658 (*vide* Rule 21) for the whole course of 23½ months.
  (iii) The required deposit will be Rs. 94, and the caution-money Rs. 25.
  (iv) In the case of candidates who are already in the Subordinate Forest Service and below the rank of Ranger, the restrictions imposed by Rule 13 (ii) (a) and (c) may be specially relaxed under the orders of the Local Government.

C.—General.

16. No student of European or Eurasian extraction, not already in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State, shall be admitted into the Forest School if he is married; nor shall any such student, whether in the permanent employment of Government or of a Native State, or not, marry whilst at the School or until he has joined a permanent appointment. A breach of this rule will render the student liable to dismissal from the School, or to forfeiture of any appointment in the Forest Service which may have been promised to him, or to which he may otherwise have a claim.

17. *Agreement and Security Bond.*—Officers of the Subordinate Service, deputed to the School by Local Governments under Rules 13 (ii) and 15, shall execute a formal agreement—the sureties for the fulfilment of which should be men of position and means—to continue in the Forest Service of the Local Government concerned for a period of not less than five years after passing out of the Forest School, and on such rates of pay as may be in accordance with the existing organisation of the Department. A breach of this condition will render the defaulter and his sureties liable for the refund of the entire cost of the student's education at the School. The agreement and security-bond shall be in the appended forms, and must be executed before the student is admitted to the School. The agreement will be signed by the student and, if he is a minor, by his father or guardian also; the bond by the student and two sureties. The amount of security to be taken will be—

		Rs.
For a Lower Class student	... ...	600
„ an Upper Class student	Native	750
	European	1,000

The agreement and security bond need not be stamped.

The same rule shall apply to private students who may be granted stipends under Rule 12 (ix), subject, however, to the proviso of Rule 12 (xii). Should any such student not be appointed to the Forest Service of Government at the end of his School course, his agreement and security-bond will be returned to him.

18. *Uniform, books, and camp allowances.*—The Director is authorized to make deductions from the pay of Forest Ranger students under Rule 13 (i), or of students of the Subordinate

Service under Rules 13 (ii) and 15, or from the stipends of private students under Rules 12 (ix) and 15, to the following amounts :—

			Rs.
Lower Class students	...	... 4 monthly, or	94 in all
Upper " "	Native ...	... 6 "	141 "
	European	... 8 "	188 "

in order to meet the following items of initial expenditure, viz.—

	Upper Class.		Lower class.
	Native.	European.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Uniform and equipment	35	68	20
Books and instruments	60	60	34
Camp outfit	46	60	40
Total ...	141	188	94

The Director will charge off in his accounts such portions of the above as may be necessary from time to time to meet expenditure on the items mentioned, until the whole of the amounts are exhausted, after which the student will be required to pay in cash for articles supplied.

19. *Travelling allowances of private students in receipt of stipends.*—Students holding stipends from Local Governments under Rule 12 (ix) are not entitled to travelling allowance; but, as the tours entail greater expenditure in some months than in others, the Director is authorised to make a further monthly deduction from their stipends, of Rs. 5 from Upper Class Native students and Rs. 7 from Upper Class European students, and to disburse the amounts in the following manner :—

	Native students.	European students.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowances ... { 15th April-15th June, November-March, } 1st year; { April-May, November-February, } 2nd "	4	8
Or for 13 months ...	52	104
Special additional allowances for hill tours	30	22
" " for Punjab tour	35½	38½
Total ...	117½	164½

20. Should the Conservator of a Circle from which any Government student of the Subordinate Service is deputed to the School, under Rule 13 (ii), prefer it, he can, subject to the orders of his Government, authorize the Director to pay travelling allowance to such student at the rates given in Rule 19, instead of at the rates allowed by the Civil Service Regulations. And in the case of Lower Class Government students, deputed to the School under Rule 15, he may similarly authorize the payment of travelling allowance at the following rates, instead of the rates permissible under the Civil Service Regulations :—

	Rs.
Monthly travelling allowance at Rs. 4	52
Special hill tour allowance	22
" Punjab tour allowance	20
Total ...	94

which rates are equivalent to a permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per month for the whole course.

21. *Estimated expense of training.*—It has been calculated that, in addition to the amounts specified in Rule 18 for cost of uniform, books, &c., and camp-equipment, and in Rules 19 and 20 for travelling, the minimum monthly subsistence money for students comes to Rs. 20, Rs. 24, and Rs. 30, respectively, so that the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Government students under Rule 13 (ii), and the minimum stipends for stipendiary students under Rule 12 (ix), should not be less than Rs. 35 and Rs. 45, respectively, nor should the minimum pay and travelling allowances of Lower Class students (Rule 15) be less than Rs. 28. Thus, the minimum cost of training will be as follows :—

	Lower Class.	Upper Class.	
		Native.	European.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Subsistence money	20	24	30
Uniform, books, and camp outfit	4	6	8
Travelling allowance	4	5	7
Total per mensem ...	28	35	45
Or for the whole course of 23½ months	658	822½	1,057½

The same amounts should be taken as minima in calculating the allowances to be deposited on account of students from Native States under Rules 14 and 15, or provided by parents and guardians for the cost of training of private students.

Section III.—Disciplinary Rules.

22. *Quarters.*—The Director will allot to students, on their arrival in Dehra, such quarters as may be available in the School buildings or in the houses rented by him for students' accommodation. The School quarters are tenable during the whole period of the students' course, and the rent is Rs. 2 monthly for each student, or Rs. 4 for each room. Students for whom there is no accommodation in quarters or in houses rented by the Director, or who may prefer it, can, with the permission of the Director, reside in the town in lodgings selected by themselves; but in that case the Director will accept no responsibility for the rent.

All students living in quarters or in the rented houses are expected to abide by such orders as the Director may issue from time to time for the purpose of ensuring cleanliness and sanitation.

No dogs are allowed in quarters, nor may dogs or horses be brought inside the School grounds.

Breakages of furniture, &c., in the quarters or School buildings must be paid for by the students. Students are responsible for the acts of their servants.

23. *Uniform.*—All students must wear the School uniform, which consists of a suit of khaki drill with white-metal buttons, and a grey turban of prescribed pattern, for the hot weather, and of khaki serge with similar buttons for the cold weather and camp. Those students who become members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles are, however, permitted to wear the undress uniform of the corps, which also consists of a suit of khaki drill, of pattern similar to that of the School. Students who are Volunteers will wear, as head-dress, a brown shikar hat while at the School, and the regular corps helmet when on parade. Native students may dispense with turbans, or wear other head-dress, only with the Director's special permission. Uniform must always be worn inside the School building. It must also be worn in the School grounds up to 5 P.M.

24. *Uniform and Camp Equipment.*—The uniform of members of the Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles may be obtained through the corps staff; that of other students through the Store-keeper of the School, on the Director's order. As camp equipment each student requires—

(1) A small tent, not larger than 10 feet × 8 feet.
(2) A camp bed.
(3) A small camp table.
(4) A camp chair or "morah."

These articles are made at the School and issued at cost-price to students.

25. *Books and Instruments.*—The list of books and instruments required by each student will be published by the Director from time to time. The articles must be purchased from

the Director, who endeavours to obtain them of the best quality procurable, consistent with cheapness. No article will, however, be issued by the Store-keeper, except (*a*) on order of the Director, or (*b*) on cash payment.

Copies of the Forest Acts and Forest Code, as also surveying instruments and herbarium presses, are issued on loan, and students using them will be responsible for their safe custody and return.

26. *Leave.*—During the course of instruction, no student may leave Dehra without the written order of the Director; nor may students, while in camp, leave the camp head-quarters without the written order of the Deputy Director or the Instructor in charge. Subsidiary rules regarding leave will be made by the Director from time to time.

27. *Holidays.*—During the rains term Saturday will usually be observed as a holiday or devoted to excursions. In camp it will ordinarily be a half-holiday. Such of the usual gazetted holidays as are allowed will be notified as such from time to time.

28. *Punishments.*—Students are liable to the following punishments:—

(1) Reprimand by the teacher in class.

(2) Reprimand by the Director or the Deputy Director at any time.

(3) Reprimand before a meeting, convened by the Director, of not less than three School officers, one of whom must be either the Director or the Deputy Director. The proceedings of the meeting will be reported to the Conservator or the Native State deputing the student, or to his parents or guardian, if he is a private student; and, if the meeting so decides, a note of them will be made on his final certificate.

(4) The Director, acting with the consensus of the meeting referred to under (3), has power to inflict, in addition, a fine to the extent of one-third of the salary or allowances of the student for a period not exceeding three months.

(5) The Director, acting with the consensus of a full meeting of the School officers presided over by himself, has power to dismiss any student for misconduct; and a student thus dismissed cannot be re-admitted to the School. The Director may remand any student who, in his opinion, is not sufficiently promising.

29. *Monthly Reports.*—A progress report on the work of each student will be issued monthly by the Director. It will record the number of marks obtained by the student at the last monthly examination, his application to his studies, and his conduct generally. It will be sent, for Government students or private students in receipt of stipends, to the Conservator of the Circle from which the student is deputed; for Native State students, to such person as the Durbar may direct; and for ordinary private students, to the parent or guardian concerned.

30. *Library.*—The books in the School Library are available for the use of students under such rules as the Director may make from time to time. Books of reference must be consulted in the library itself, and no books may be taken away except after application to the librarian and entry in a register.

31. *Museum.*—The Museum and Herbarium are also available for the use of students; but the objects in the Museum may not be handled or removed without the express permission of the Director or the Deputy Director. Permission to consult the Herbarium may be obtained from the Director or the Deputy Director, but the plants must be kept in their order as arranged, and no sheets removed or altered without permission.

32. *Athletic Sports.*—The gymnasium and the tennis courts will be available for the use of students during all recreation hours on week-days. Cricket and football may be played on the old parade ground. Students are recommended to join the School Athletic Club, the subscription to which is Rs. 4 yearly, and half-rates for those who do not play all the games.

Forms of Agreement and Bond to be executed by students already in the service of, or in receipt of stipends from, Government, previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made and entered into this day of 18 BETWEEN

of

of the first part

of

son of the said of the second part and the Secretary of State for India in Council hereinafter referred to as the Secretary of State of the third part. Whereby each of the parties hereto so far as the covenants and conditions on his own part are to be observed and performed covenants with the other of them as follows:—

1. The said hereby of his own free will and consent and with the approbation and consent of the said testified by the execution by him of these presents agrees with and to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he the said shall well and faithfully pursue his studies at the Government Forest School, Dehra Dun,

and qualify for the Forest Service of the Government of British India or of any Local Government.

2. The said shall after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department.

3. The Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns hereby engages to educate the said at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest service forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said

4. The Secretary of State shall pay the said during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of Rs. per month and thereafter while the said shall faithfully and diligently serve as an officer of the said Forest Department at and after the rate of not less than Rs. per month and the said shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time by the Rules and Regulations of the Department.

5. Lastly, it is hereby agreed and declared that the Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns shall be at liberty to rescind this agreement on account of the negligence failure to attend to duty idleness or any insubordination or misconduct on the part of the said and to dismiss him from the said Forest School or the service of the said Department and the said shall not be entitled to any of the privileges hereby imposed on him but the said or shall thereupon refund to the Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School. In witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their respective hands and seals the day and year first above written.

KNOW all men by these presents that we of (principal obligor) of and of (sureties) are jointly and severally bound to the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL in the sum of Rs. to be paid to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns or his or their certain attorney or attorneys for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs executors and administrators and representatives and each of us binds himself his heirs executors administrators and representatives firmly by these presents sealed with our seals and dated this day of 18 .

Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council for himself and his successors in office and assigns has engaged to educate the said at the Dehra Dun Forest School in all matters relating to forest science forest works and forest administration that it may be deemed necessary by the Director of the said School to teach the said and has also agreed to pay him during the whole period of his stay at the said School at and after the rate of rupees per month and whereas the cost per annum of such education without any such allowance being included is estimated to be Rs. which shall be taken to be the actual cost for the purpose of these presents and whereas in consideration of such education and pay to be given to the said as aforesaid by the said Secretary of State and his successors in office and assigns the said has agreed with the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns that he will after completing his studies at the said School and if required to do so serve in the Forest Department of the Government of British India for a period of not less than five years during the whole of which time he will diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required of him to be done in his capacity as an officer of the said Department. AND WHEREAS the said Secretary of State has also on his part agreed that the said shall be paid for such service at and after the rate of not less than rupees per month and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges in respect of pay pension and promotion accorded to officers of the said Department for the time being by the Rules and Regulations of the Department. And whereas for the purpose of securing and indemnifying the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said leaving without permission the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in less than five years after the completion of his studies at the said School and for the purpose also of securing the refund to the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns of the total cost including the monthly payments made to the said while at the said School incurred by the said

Secretary of State or his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School and in consideration of the payment and education so as aforesaid to be made and given to the said at the said School and as one of the conditions of the admission of the said to the said School it has also been agreed that the said and the said and as his sureties should execute the above-written bond subject to the condition hereinafter contained. Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that if the said shall well and faithfully and diligently pursue his studies at the said School and qualify for the said forest service and shall also after completing his studies at the said Forest School and if so required to do serve the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns in the Forest Department of the Government of British India or of any Local Government for a period of not less than five years and shall during the whole of such period diligently and efficiently do all acts and discharge all duties which may be required to be done by him in his capacity as an officer of the said Department and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators and representatives shall well and truly indemnify the said Secretary of State his successors in office and assigns against all loss and damage which he or they might or may in any way suffer by reason of the said giving cause for dismissal either while at the said School or while in the service of Government thereafter or of his leaving the service of the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns without permission in less than five years after the completion of the studies of the said at the said School and if the said and or either of them their or either of their heirs executors administrators or representatives shall also pay to the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns all sum or sums in any way expended paid or incurred by the said Secretary of State his successors in office or assigns in respect of the education of the said at the said School then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void otherwise the same shall remain in full force and virtue. PROVIDED ALWAYS and it is hereby expressly agreed and declared that these presents shall be treated and considered as entered into under the orders of the Government of India for the performance by the said and and of a public duty and an act in which the public are interested within the meaning of section 74 of Act IX of 1872 of the Legislative Council of India.

IN WITNESS, &c.

Notification by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4760-S.R., dated Calcutta, the 29th November 1892.

IN exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act (I of 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to remit the duties payable on the agreements and security-bonds required to be executed, under the Rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by students and their sureties previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 5569R.C.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Road Cess.

Dated Calcutta, the 6th November 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Accountant-General, Bengal, No. $\frac{I.F.}{688}$, dated 26th October 1895, submitting an abstract of receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the quarter ending 30th June 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the several District Road Committees in Bengal for the 1st quarter of the year 1895-96 be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the officers concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of receipts and expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution, and of the abstract referred to, be forwarded for information to the—

Commissioners of the Rajshahi, Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur Divisions.

Superintending Engineers of the Northern and Western Circles.

Inspector of Works, Eastern Circle.

Financial Department of this Government.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. J. JOHNSTONE,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DIS[illegible]

Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the several Distri[illegible]

Districts.	Balance in Treasury on 1st April 1895.	Provincial Rates.				Interest on arrears of road cess.	Public Works.			Irrigation.			
		Cess on lands.	Cess on mines and railways.	One per cent. road cess.	Total.		Road tolls.	Ferry tolls.	Total.	Canal tolls.	Rent of serais and staging-bungalows.	Fees, fines and forfeitures.	M
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Cess Districts. Darjeeling ...	11,260 2 11	1,972 1 9	36 10 6	......	2,008 12 3	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	
Hazaribagh	36,660 15 10	5,027 13 9	0 9 0	......	5,028 6 9	10 8 4	......	......	......	......	23 0 0	72 13 0	
Lohardaga ...	25,182 4 0	6,321 10 5	......	......	6,321 10 5	50 5 6	......	......	......	...	18 8 0	37 1 0	
Manbhum ...	16,677 11 7	4,150 7 0	1,040 4 0	......	5,190 11 0	19 2 1	......	......	......	......	459 10 0	......	
Palamau ...	24,116 12 4	3,559 4 8	......	......	3,559 4 8	13 14 11	......	...	......	......	– 27 8 11	15 5 0	
Singhbhum	2,614 12 8	......	34 10 0	......	34 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	52 6 0	......	
Total ...	1,10,512 11 4	21,031 5 7	1,112 1 6	......	22,143 7 1	93 14 10	......	......	......	......	523 1 1	125 3 0	
Non-Cess Districts. Chittagong Hill Tracts	30,418 15 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
Sonthal Parganas ...	31,763 6 3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	96 0 0	......	
Total ...	62,182 5 3	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	96 0 0	......	1
Grand Total ...	1,78,695 0 7	21,031 5 7	1,112 1 6	......	22,143 7 1	93 14 10	......	......	......	......	622 1 1	......	1

E

Districts.	Refunds			Provincial Rates.	Interest on other obligations.	Administration.			Stationery.					
	Cess	Other receipts.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies of office of Deputy Commissioner.	Interest on temporary loans.	Establishment and contingencies of Committee's office.	Percentage cost of establishment for offices of account and control.	Total.	Stationery and printing.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Toll and ferry establishment and contingencies.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.
Cess Districts. Darjeeling ...	....	.. ..	.....	253 11 0	....	226 4 0	...	226 4 0	....	.....	3,806 4 11	243 12 11		342 5
Hazaribagh	......	..	.	284 1 9	..	283 10 6	...	283 10 6	3 0 6	1,033 8 5	12,219 1 1	2,550 11 8	124 6 6	......
Lohardaga ...	....	2 4 0	2 4 0	362 10 9	....	134 0 9	...	134 0 9	...	760 11 9	1,575 11 11	1,885 6 6		......
Manbhum	.	100 0 0	100 0 0	362 7 0	..	181 7 2	...	181 7 2	12 12 0	550 15 8	6,309 1 10	1,778 3 10	7 12 0	65 15
Palamau ...	..		...	194 12 0	....	56 4 0	...	56 4 0	....	3,277 11 8	207 8 5	1,264 12 6	28 2 6	.....
Singhbhum...	6 9 0	54 4 1	60 13 9	30 0 0	...	120 10 3	...	120 10 3	6 5 6	120 3 4	247 11 11	716 9 9	20 0 0	. ...
Total ...	6 9 0	156 8 9	163 1 9	1,477 9 6	.. ..	1,011 4 8	...	1,011 4 8	22 2 0	5,752 2 10	24,426 2 1	7,739 8 3	180 5 0	408 4
Non-Cess Districts. Chittagong Hill Tracts	... ...	.....	... ..	......	......	1 3 0	...	1 3 0	5 6 0	...	1,757 1 9	1,442 5 0	.. ...	......
Sonthal Parganas ..	...	218 0 0	218 0 0	......	... ..	349 15 0	..	349 15 0	...	4,779 12 9	472 0 8	2,382 4 2	164 12 0	......
Total ..	......	218 0 0	218 0 0	......	......	351 2 0	...	351 2 0	5 6 0	4,779 12 9	2,220 2 5	3,824 9 2	161 12 0	......
Grand Total ..	6 9 0	374 8 9	381 1 9	1,477 9 6	.. ...	1,362 6 8	...	1,362 6 8	27 8 0	10,531 15 7	26,655 4 6	11,764 1 5	345 1 0	408 4

FORT WILLIAM,
The 21st September 1895.

ROAD FUND.

Committees for the Quarter ending 30th June 1895.

IPTS.

LANEOUS.	Grant from Government.	SUSPENSE ACCOUNT.		Loans from Government.	Provident Fund receipts.	Savings Bank investment, withdrawals.	Total receipts.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers decreased.	Balance of uncashed cheques increased.	Total receipts, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance in Treasury on 30th June 1895.
Total.		Advance.	Deposit.									
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
... ..	1,261 15 6	3,726 13 11	......	......	......	......	6,997 9 8	......	......	18,257 12 7	6,001 9 1	12,256 3 6
96 1 3	295 7 3	215 8 3	1,624 0 0	......	43 2 0	......	7,318 1 10	36 0 0	......	44,010 1 8	24,416 13 11	19,593 3 9
56 1 0	209 8 3	101 14 1	1,569 0 0	......	8 4 0	......	8,311 11 3	......	......	33,403 15 3	16,123 7 9	17,370 7 7
501 15 9	13,000 0 0	305 5 11	600 0 0	......	14 1 0	......	18,631 3 9	......	......	36,308 15 4	11,206 5 2	25,102 10 2
—3 13 11	1,902 0 0	69 12 0	715 0 0	......	21 1 6	......	6,277 3 2	......	......	30,393 15 6	6,350 5 1	24,043 10 5
60 13 3	......	0 9 4	......	......	40 8 0	......	136 8 7	......	......	2,751 5 3	1,513 12 6	1,237 8 9
711 1 4	16,668 15 0	4,419 15 6	4,508 0 0	......	122 0 6	......	48,667 6 3	36 0 0	......	1,65,216 1 7	65,612 5 6	99,603 12 2
65 0 0	14,247 0 0	......	......	... ..	32 1 0	......	14,344 1 0	......	......	44,763 0 0	20,480 11 9	24,282 4 3
133 12 0	23,056 1 6	325 4 0	258 0 0	......	....	... ..	23,773 1 6	......	......	55,536 7 9	16,884 3 0	38,652 4 9
198 12 0	37,303 1 6	325 4 0	258 0 0	......	32 1 0	......	38,117 2 6	......	......	1,00,299 7 9	37,364 14 9	62,934 9 6
909 13 4	53,972 0 6	4,745 3 6	4,766 0 0	......	154 1 6	......	86,784 8 9	36 0 0	... ..	2,65,515 9 4	1,02,977 4 3	1,62,538 5 2

DITURE.

WORKS	IRRIGATION.	MISCELLANEOUS.					Contribution to Provincial Government.	Advance.	Deposit.	Temporary loan.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Savings Bank investment, deposits.	Total expenditure.	Balance of imprest in hands of Engineers increased.	Balance of uncashed cheques decreased.	Total outlay.
Total.	Canal toll establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow establishment and contingencies.	Staging-bungalow, petty construction and repairs.	Miscellaneous.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.										
Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4,452 7 1	...	......	......	......	......	......	...	600 0 0	......	.	...	......	5,532 5 1	......	469 4 0	6,001 9 1
15,427 11 3	..	27 8 0	76 3 10	... ..	14 6 0	118 1 10	...	518 2 0	787 0 0	...	...	43 2 0	17,464 13 10	. ...	6,952 0 1	24,416 13 11
4,221 14 2	...	25 0 0	101 0 0	33 14 0	1 1 0	100 15 0	...	......	632 0 0	...	...	8 4 0	5,507 0 8	300 0 0	10,816 7 0	16,123 7 8
8,712 10 4	..	.....	828 5 0	......	4 11 0	833 0 0	...	280 0 0	.....	..	...	14 1 0	10,496 5 6	12 13 0	697 2 8	11,206 5 2
4,778 2 7	...	121 9 5	7 0 0	20 0 0	7 0 6	155 9 11	...	82 8 0	932 15 9	...	...	21 1 6	6,221 5 9	......	128 15 4	6,350 5 1
1,113 9 0	...	96 0 0	......	22 7 0	14 7 0	132 14 0	...	......	......	...	...	40 8 0	1,513 12 6	......	......	1,513 12 6
38,706 6 5	...	270 1 5	1,012 8 10	76 5 0	41 9 6	1,400 8 9	...	1,480 10 0	2,351 15 9	...	...	122 0 6	46,735 11 4	312 13 0	18,563 13 1	65,612 5 5
3,109 6 9	...	......	......	......	10 11 0	10 11 0	...	......	......	...	...	32 1 0	3,248 11 9	......	17,232 0 0	20,480 11 9
7,798 13 7	...	24 0 0	......	336 9 0	......	336 9 0	...	—429 12 4	......	...	...	......	8,297 9 3	......	8,586 9 9	16,884 3 0
10,908 4 4	...	24 0 0	......	336 9 0	10 11 0	347 4 0	...	—429 12 4	......	...	...	32 1 0	11,546 5 0	......	25,818 9 9	37,364 14 9
49,704 10 9	...	294 1 5	1,012 8 10	412 14 0	52 4 6	1,771 12 9	...	1,050 13 8	2,351 15 9	...	...	154 1 6	58,282 0 4	312 13 0	44,382 6 10	1,02,977 4 2

G. E. MANISTY,

Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 11th November, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot. Prospects of *aman* rice crop continue bad. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Condition of cattle generally good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Prospects of *aman* crop hopeful in Sadar and Contai. High land rice withering to some extent in Tamluk and suffering severely in Ghatal for want of rain. *Rabi* crops are being cultivated. Indigo is being sown. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Sadar	16	per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	15	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of *aman* crop fair. Paddy on high lands in the Basirhat subdivision reported to be withering for want of rain. Sugarcane doing well. Sowing of *rabi* crops continues. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Condition of *kalai* good. Indigo and *rabi* crops are being sown. State of *aman* crop remains as before reported. Rain much wanted. Sugarcane and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient for cattle. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm and close. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. *Aman* doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs	
Sadar	17 to 21	per rupee.
Bagerhat	18	
Satkhira	16	

Dinajpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Price of common rice 15 to 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease, nor any complaint for fodder or drinking water.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·03. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops good. Washing of jute and cultivation of land for winter crops going on. Common rice selling at 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather hot at day but cool at night. Prospects of *aman* paddy good at Sadar, but indifferent at Sirajganj. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 16 seers and Sirajganj 15 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Price of common rice 18 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall ·04. Weather dry and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of early *aman* in progress. Late winter rice suffering for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings commenced. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy has failed in some places in east of district and in Barh it is not progressing well for want of rain. *Rabi* and poppy being sown and said to be germinating well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16 to 21 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Standing crops suffering. Sugarcane-pressing in progress. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee against an average of 16¼ seers. Water and fodder sufficient.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* being sown. Prospects of *aghani* good, but rain is much needed. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Paddy on high land suffered severely for want of rain. *Rabi* sowings nearly completed, but rain badly wanted. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Prices rising.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather rather warm for this time of the year. *Rabi* crops and paddy on high lands continue to suffer for want of rain. Outturn of sugarcane 16 annas. Indigo doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease reported from thana Katauria in the Banka subdivision. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—Rainfall ·20. *Rabi* crops doing well. More rain wanted for paddy. Cattle-disease reported from Tamajganj out-post. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 18 to 21 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* commenced. *Guru sarad* in ear. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	23	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	28	12	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	31	8	
Banki	...	...	...	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospects of rice crop are not as good as expected. *Rabi* prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 14 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—With the exception of a light shower in Purnea, there was practically no rain in any of the reporting districts during the week. The prospects of the winter rice crop have suffered in many parts of the Province owing to the early cessation of the rains, and the general outturn is not expected to be so good as originally anticipated. The sowing of the spring crops is generally going on, but more rain is needed in parts of Bihar. Sugarcane is doing well. No cattle-disease is reported, except from parts of Bhagalpur and Purnea. The price of common rice generally continues steady, but shows a decided tendency to rise in several districts.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 12th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

Names of Marts.	Stock in hand as compiled on—												
	1st week of Nov. 1894	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	4,36,000	2,56,000	2,43,000	4,16,000	4,72,000	7,35,000	7,32,000	6,49,000	5,95,000	4,26,000	3,91,000	3,40,000	2,92,000
Ultadanga	57,900	54,400	64,000	71,400	91,000	98,000	92,700	86,500	81,500	74,900	74,500	76,500	77,000
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Cuipi Ghat.	6,10,100	6,09,000	6,39,500	6,70,400	7,65,000	7,33,200	7,44,100	6,92,300	6,63,500	6,41,200	5,92,12[illegible]	6,06,700	5,85,000
Pathuraghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	1,000	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,46,700	1,34,200	1,56,000	1,98,200	2,76,500	2,96,000	2,93,700	2,66,300	2,46,700	2,28,300	2,07,200	2,10,200	1,93,900
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	8,650	6,800	8,675	3,169	10,762	8,100	12,125	12,838	14,088	12,750	13,500	13,000	4,756
Total ..	17,50,350	15,51,900	16,03,175	18,52,169	21,07,262	23,63,800	23,67,625	21,98,938	20,94,288	18,76,150	17,70,820	17,39,400	16,44,656
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	11,648 (on 3rd Nov. 1894.)	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	35,345 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,496 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	9,985 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,491 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,457 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,034 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	8,942 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,028 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	28,407 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	35,436 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	52,988 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	75,392 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,363 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,685 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,580 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,272 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	32,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,006 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,752 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	10,547 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1894.)	14,081 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,587 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,68,962 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,040 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	39,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	39,265 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,520 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,588 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	49,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,12[illegible] (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	17,98,946	16,18,728	17,52,095	21,24,019	23,41,653	24,82,895	24,53,012	22,59,741	21,89,182	19,62,848	18,86,890	18,20,294	17,15,890
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	7½ lakhs	5½ lakhs	7 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	13 lakhs	14¾ lakhs	14 lakhs	12 lakhs	11½ lakhs	9½ lakhs	8½ lakhs	7½ lakhs	6½ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,

The 11th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of October 1895.

	Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month	29·848		
The average pressure of October from 24 years' registers ...	29·832		
The highest pressure in the month	30·017	27th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·474	1st	16
The range of pressure	0·543		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	221·7		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	359·1		
	⊖		
The mean temperature of the month	79·3		
The average temperature of October from 24 years' registers ...	81·5		
The highest temperature in the month	91·3	6th	
The lowest temperature in the month	67·6	8th	
The range of temperature during the month	23·7		
The mean daily range of temperature	12·6		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	20·2	8th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	81		
The average humidity of October from 24 years' registers ...	79		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·801		
The average vapour tension of October from 9 years' registers...	0·854		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	3·59		
The average cloud proportion of October from 18 years' registers	4·01		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	2·79		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	2·60		
The average fall of October from 48 years' registers ...	5·61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	1·44	2nd	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	7		
The average number of rainy days in October from 24 years' registers	10		
	⊖		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	138·7		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	52·8		
The greatest sun temperature	150·7	10th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	63·7	10th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	68·5		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	4·8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	7·2	18th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	66·0		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	378·0	2nd	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	22·0	1st, 10 to 11 p.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 100, N.E. 80, E. 49, S.E. 62, S. 35, S.W. 77, W. 95, N.W. 52, Calm 194.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0·8 ⊖ lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 11th November 1895.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. Air Pressure. Highest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Lowest, 8 A.M. barometer reading.	Mean, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, Lat. 45°.	Variation from normal mean.	Wind. Mean direction at 8 A.M.	Mean velocity in miles daily.	Temperature. Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·937	29·521	29·829	29·878	+·014	N32°W	45	93·2	66·2	88·2	72·2	80·2	—1·5
			Raniganj‡	29·710	29·344	29·603	29·892	+·009	N45°W	16	93·7	64·0	88·6	70·4	79·5	—1·3
		Birbhum	......													
		Bankura	Bankura	29·703	29·362	29·609	29·863	+·012	N81°W	28	94·1	65·2	88·3	71·0	79·7	—1·2
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·876	29·613	29·779	29·878	—·001	N5°E	33	94·3	67·2	88·7	72·2	80·5	—·05
		Hooghly	......													
		Howrah	......													
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·966	29·589	29·889	29·858	+·007	N9°E	213	89·9	69·5	86·5	74·9	80·7	—0·8
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·003	29·552	29·899	29·866	—·001	N31°W	68	91·4	67·7	86·C	73·2	79·7	—0·9
		Nadia	Krishnagar	29·987	29·504	29·878	29·875	+·013*	S63°W	81	94·8	63·7	89·5	70·5	80·0	—0·7
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·972	29·542	29·860	29·876	+·009	S45°W	61	93·7	62·2	87·8	71·6	79·8	—1·4
		Jessore	Jessore	30·007	29·392	29·884	29·864	+·004	N18°E	64	92·0	61·9	87·7	71·3	79·5	—2·3
		Khulna	......													
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·964	29·530	29·840	29·870	+·004	S15°W	77	91·1	63·1	86·4	71·7	79·1	—1·0
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·887	29·541	29·798	29·878	—·001	S77°E	†38	91·3	60·3	86·5	70·0	78·3	—1·5
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·733	29·383	29·646	29·895	+·002	N61°E	42	88·9	62·1	84·7	67·6	76·2	—1·6
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·137	22·839	23·016	—	—·038	N37°E	112	66·6	41·7	58·9	46·8	52·9	—2·1
			Gnatong	19·386	19·168	19·268	—	—	S63°W	119	51·4	24·1	43·2	29·8	36·6	—
		Kuch Bihar	......													
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·898	29·548	29·810	29·889	0	N58°E	46	90·3	60·2	85·6	69·5	77·6	—1·8
		Bogra	Bogra	29·961	29·528	29·854	29·868	+·016	S59°E	43	91·7	61·2	86·6	70·4	78·5	—1·1
		Pabna	Sirajganj	29·967	29·489	29·872	29·871	—·010	N34°E	41	90·8	61·8	85·2	70·7	78·0	—1·0
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·981	29·290	29·887	29·861	+·007	N55°E	105	91·1	64·8	86·3	72·9	79·7	—2·0
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·964	29·516	29·867	29·878	+·003	N65°E	57	90·2	61·1	85·5	70·3	77·9	—2·1
		Faridpur	Faridpur	29·986	29·290	29·878	29·872	—·011	N67°E	52	90·8	63·0	85·5	71·7	78·7	—1·6
		Backergunge	Barisal	29·994	28·911	29·885	29·843	—·014	N45°E	*50	91·8	68·4	87·2	†73·0	†80·2	—0·9
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	29·968	29·303	29·885	29·869	0	N74°E	57	91·3	61·9	85·6	69·5	77·6	—3·0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·950	29·322	29·867	29·857	—·012	N43°E	80	88·5	60·5	85·0	70·5	77·8	—2·1
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·897	29·455	29·829	29·865	0	N15°E	83	89·7	62·1	86·2	70·1	78·2	—1·9
		South Lushai Hills	......													
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·839	29·463	29·740	29·879	+·007	S45°W	60	92·0	61·3	88·1	70·1	79·1	-1·3
		Gaya	Gaya	29·645	29·289	29·554	29·892	+·021	S11°W	63	96·0	60·2	90·6	69·5	80·0	—0·1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·662	29·287	29·566	29·878	—·007	S33°W	104	94·8	?	90·3	?	?	?
			Buxar	29·778	29·391	29·673	29·872	—·011	S18°W	46	93·0	58·4	89·7	68·5	70·1	—0·5
			Arrah	29·831	29·460	29·733	29·879	+·006	S30°W	76	93·0	58·5	90·1	67·7	78·9	—0·6
		Saran	Chapra	29·837	29·461	29·734	29·873	+·007	S27°W	53	92·8	59·1	89·0	68·7	78·9	—0·8
		Champaran	Motihari	29·802	29·115	29·694	29·880	+·008	N11°W	80	92·0	55·4	87·1	65·9	76·6	—1·7
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·842	29·467	29·743	29·879	—	N45°E	23	92·2	58·2	87·3	67·7	77·5	—
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·857	29·474	29·751	29·875	—·001	S81°E	38	91·0	62·9	86·4	70·7	78·6	—1·3
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......													
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·864	29·490	29·755	29·871	0	S5°E	48	93·2	58·1	88·6	68·4	78·6	—0·1
		Purnea	Purnea	29·900	29·540	29·801	29·882	+·015	N63°E	62	90·7	58·3	87·6	68·1	77·9	—1·
		Malda	Malda§	?	?	?	?	?	N72°W	52	92·1	62·5	87·5	69·0	78·3	—1·
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·523	29·178	29·430	29·886	+·013	N18°W	43	93·5	61·0	86·8	69·1	77·9	—1·1
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·925	29·565	29·835	29·859	+·007	N34°W	55	94·2	70·7	89·2	74·2	81·7	—0·
			False Point	29·971	29·480	29·894	29·857	+·008	N22°W	156	91·5	69·6	87·1	73·8	80·5	—0·
		Balasore	Balasore	29·955	29·610	29·876	29·879	+·010	N25°W	87	92·9	66·8	87·4	72·1	79·8	—0·
		Puri	Puri	29·971	29·628	29·902	29·865	—	N5°E	221	92·7	71·1	88·1	76·2	82·2	—
			Gopalpur	29·972	29·724	29·900	29·861	—	N23°W	178	90·2	68·1	87·1	73·6	80·3	—
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	27·969	27·695	27·912	29·890	+·015	S27°W	140	89·2	58·2	83·8	66·0	74·9	—0·
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·858	27·578	27·782	29·875	—·004	N85°W	111	90·2	58·0	83·3	64·7	74·0	—0·
		Palamau	Daltonganj	29·270	28·970	29·182	29·881	—	S17°W	42	94·3	53·0	89·0	63·8	76·4	—
		Manbhum	......													
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·247	28·950	29·168	29·890	+·021	N82°W	23	92·9	58·5	88·1	69·1	78·6	—0·
Assam.	......	Sibsagar	Sibsagar	29·769	29·226	29·616	29·914	—·002	N74°E	81	90·2	62·0	82·8	67·6	75·2	—1·
		Goalpara	Dhubri	29·910	29·556	29·823	29·894	+·008	N66°E	†96	89·2	64·9	83·9	71·1	77·5	—2·
		Cachar	Silchar	29·924	29·587	29·842	29·901	+·020	E	43	94·5	61·4	87·2	68·8	78·0	—

Bengal for the month of October 1895.

Humidity.		Cloud.			District observations.										
					Rainfall.										
					Of month.					Since 16th October 1895.					
Mean 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 8 A. M.	Variation from normal mean, 8 A. M.	Rain-fall.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	District.
70	—2	4·2	—0·1	3·70	3·08	3·83	—0·75	2·50	4·45	2·15	1·55	+0·60	1·25	1·53	Burdwan.
77	—	3·4	—	3·04											
					2·23	3·47	—1·24	4·33	4·24	1·68	1·29	+0·39	2·00	1·21	Birbhum.
75	—	3·1	—	2·98	3·31	3·46	—0·15	2·75	5·01	2·42	1·34	+1·08	1·00	1·55	Bankura.
78	—	2·6	—	4·72	3·77	5·29	—1·52	4·75	5·15	1·40	2·32	—0·92	2·25	1·76	Midnapore.
					4·20	4·23	—0·03	4·33	5·21	1·16	1·56	—0·40	1·67	1·74	Hooghly.
					2·28	3·89	—1·61	4·00	5·74	0·47	1·39	—0·92	1·50	1·72	Howrah.
85	—2	5·7	+0·4	4·64	4·27	5·27	—1·00	5·00	6·23	0·93	2·56	—1·63	1·50	2·15	24-Parganas.
83	0	[illegible]·7	—1·2	2·79	2·79	4·42	—1·63	3·83	5·90	0·65	1·96	—1·31	2·66	1·95	Calcutta.
75	—	3·4	—	3·66	3·03	4·21	—1·18	4·00	5·04	1·62	1·54	+0·08	1·40	1·76	Nadia.
82	0	3·2	—1·6	1·73	1·60	4·22	—2·62	3·50	4·94	1·12	1·31	—0·19	2·00	1·27	Mursiridabad.
83	—3	3·6	—1·6	6·16	5·15	4·24	+0·91	4·80	5·35	1·25	1·80	—0·55	2·00	1·96	Jessore.
					9·15	4·72	+4·43	7·00	5·65	0·24	1·97	—1·73	1·33	2·07	Khulna.
80	—	2·0	—	1·14	1·14	3·73	—2·59	3·33	4·62	0·63	1·14	—0·51	2·00	1·27	Rajshahi.
86	—	2·3	—	0·57	0·36	3·55	—3·19	1·20	3·68	0·14	0·89	—0·75	0·60	0·74	Dinajpur.
84	—	4·2	—	1·25	1·66	5·60	—3·94	4·00	4·80	0·52	2·75	—2·23	1·00	1·53	Jalpaiguri.
87	+10	6·7	+0·8	0·40	3·22	6·05	—2·83	4·50	5·96	0·97	2·28	—1·31	1·25	1·38	Darjeeling.
75	—	4·6	—	4·23											
					2·77	6·05	—3·28	3·00	5·96	0·25	2·28	—2·03	0·25	1·52	Kuch Bihar.
85	—	3·3	—	1·06	1·39	4·89	—3·59	2·50	3·77	0·33	1·61	—1·28	0·25	1·13	Rangpur.
82	—	2·4	—	0·47	0·83	4·40	—3·57	2·50	4·69	0·26	1·54	—1·28	1·25	1·14	Bogra.
86	—	2·9	—	1·71	1·92	4·59	—2·67	4·50	5·20	0·79	1·83	—1·[illegible]4	2·00	1·98	Pabna.
82	—3	4·6	+0·3	5·34	4·12	4·45	—0·63	4·50	5·40	0·75	1·70	—0·95	1·75	1·88	Dacca.
85	—	2·9	—	2·32	1·68	5·41	—3·73	2·40	5·45	0·16	1·90	—1·74	0·60	1·95	Mymensingh.
84	—	2·6	—	3·95	5·14	4·44	+0·70	4·67	5·54	0·92	1·65	—0·73	1·67	2·03	Faridpur.
81	—	3·7	—	7·83	8·40	5·55	+2·85	4·00	6·61	Nil	1·88	—1·88	0·00	2·21	Backergunge.
92	—	3·3	—	7·97	8·29	5·11	+3·18	4·75	6·01	0·78	1·61	—0·83	1·25	1·89	Tippera.
87	—	2·5	—	5·06	5·69	6·37	—0·68	4·00	7·01	0·06	1·79	—1·73	0·00	2·28	Noakhali.
88	—1	4·1	—1·0	5·52	9·44	6·66	+2·78	4·00	6·75	Nil	2·49	—2·49	0·00	2·53	Chittagong.
					6·29	7·01	—0·72	4·00	8·25	Nil	2·08	—2·08	0·00	2·70	South Lushai Hills.
69	—8	2·0	—1·6	1·07	0·56	3·25	—2·69	1·25	3·18	0·01	1·10	—1·09	0·00	1·06	Patna.
64	—9	2·6	—1·1	0·15	0·17	2·83	—2·66	0·50	2·88	0·05	0·67	—0·62	0·25	0·94	Gaya.
71	—	2·3	—	0·32											
68	—	2·2	—	0·60	0·41	3·30	—2·89	1·10	2·88	Nil	1·02	—1·02	0·00	1·12	Shahabad.
79	—	1·5	—	1·06											
76	—	1·5	—	0·40	0·37	4·21	—3·84	0·67	2·78	Nil	0·68	—0·68	0·00	0·67	Saran.
84	—	1·4	—	0·23	0·12	3·54	—3·42	0·50	2·17	Nil	0·30	—0·30	0·00	0·38	Champaran.
84	—	1·4	—	0·15	0·92	3·40	—2·48	1·67	2·88	0·01	0·88	—0·87	0·00	0·77	Muzaffarpur.
81	—4	1·8	—1·4	0·30	0·55	2·92	—2·37	2·33	2·77	0·14	0·97	—0·83	0·33	0·72	Darbhanga.
					0·37	3·10	—2·73	1·00	3·32	0·05	1·09	—1·04	0·00	0·98	Monghyr.
74	—	2·4	—	0·34	0·23	3·47	—3·24	1·25	3·13	0·05	1·17	—1·12	0·25	0·89	Bhagalpur.
85	—6	3·4	—0·1	0·13	0·57	3·62	—3·05	1·00	3·20	0·03	1·33	—1·30	0·00	0·88	Purnea.
83	—	1·8	—	0·48	0·32	3·69	—3·37	1·00	3·89	0·16	1·15	—0·99	0·50	0·83	Malda.
72	—	2·9	—	2·14	1·36	3·75	—2·39	2·17	4·25	0·83	1·17	—0·34	1·33	1·11	Sonthal Parganas.
82	+3	3·2	—0·8	2·93	6·40	5·63	+0·77	7·00	6·69	3·00	2·55	+0·45	4·17	2·74	Cuttack.
85	—1	4·5	—0·5	11·69											
84	—	2·5	—	4·04	3·72	5·25	—1·53	4·17	5·88	1·12	1·71	—0·59	2·17	2·19	Balasore.
83	—	2·6	—	10·96	7·12	8·18	—1·06	6·67	8·15	4·18	3·63	+0·55	4·33	3·35	Puri.
85	—	2·1	—	9·27											
66	—6	3·2	—0·8	4·50		2·97			4·19		0·63			1·07	Hazaribagh.
71	—	1·8	—	2·49	2·01	2·68	—0·67	3·00	4·70	1·65	0·86	+0·79	2·00	1·64	Lohardaga.
70	—	2·3	—	0·88	0·88	2·81	—1·93	2·00	3·20	0·53	0·77	—0·24	1·00	1·10	Palamau.
					3·46	3·34	+0·12	3·50	4·03	2·16	1·00	+1·16	1·50	1·24	Manbhum.
78	—	3·5	—	3·23	3·23	2·95	+0·28	4·00	4·60	1·89	1·26	+0·63	2·00	1·95	Singhbhum.
86	+2	4·6	—2·4	3·14											Sibsagar.
86	—7	3·1	+0·4	0·52											Dhubri.
98	+2	4·8	—0·8	7·57											Cachar.

Table of Rainfall recorded at stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burdwan ...	0·04	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katwa ...	0·13	0·24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...
			Raniganj ...	0·10	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	0·20	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Iletampur ...	0·31	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampur Hât	0·10	0·12	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bolpur ...	0·09	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·2
			Labpur ...	1·07	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	0·50	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Vishnupur ...	...	1·00	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Maliara ...	0·10	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·03	0·05	...	...	...
			Khatra ...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...
			Indas ...	2·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...
			Kotalpur ...	...	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Onda ...	0·28	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangajalghati	..	0·48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...
			Raipur ...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sonamukhi ...	...	0·41	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	...	...	...	...
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	1·79	1·64	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamluk ...	0·40	2·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·12	...	...	...	...
			Midnapore ...	0·27	1·30	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatal ...	...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...
			Kukrahaty ...	2·50	1·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhbeta ...	...	1·31	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Panskura ...	0·60	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Danloon ...	1·55	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	1·88	1·03	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hooghly ...	1·00	1·38	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	1·95	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	0·14	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	0·33	1·65	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohesreka ...	0·51	1·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	...	...	...	...
			Ulubaria ...	0·50	1·00	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...
	Presidency.	24-Parganas ..	Saugor Island	1·89	1·60	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...
			Diamond Harbour.	1·74	1·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Canning Town	1·20	2·90	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore (Observatory).	0·49	1·44	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrackpore...	2·30	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...
			Dum-Dum ...	1·97	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barasat ...	1·07	0·15	...	...	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...
			Basirhat ...	1·23	3·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	0·16	1·26	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Krishnagar ...	0·09	0·81	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...
			Chuadanga ...	...	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...
			Meherpur ...	0·05	0·36	0·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kushtia ...	0·15	0·96	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Berhampore...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalbagh ...	0·20	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Azimganj ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jangipur ...	0·54	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalgola ..	0·10	0·10	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Akhriganj ...	0·02	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Patkabari ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dumkal ...	0·10	0·14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	1·33	3·57	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jessore ...	0·53	3·90	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	0·13	...	...	...	...
			Jhenidah ...	...	2·35	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	...	...
			Magura ...	0·20	2·50	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bangaon ...	0·51	2·62	0·19	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	9·55	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagerhat ...	1·35	6·15	2·00	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khulna ...	0·88	4·75	1·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nakipur ...	1·10	4·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rampal ...	0·60	6·50	0·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	0·25	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nator ...	0·75	0·28	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naugaon ...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Lalpur ...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manda ...	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Churamon ...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raiganj ...	...	0·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinajpur ...	0·44	0·04	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baloorghat ...	...	0·36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·47	...
			Thakurgaon...	1·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·52	...
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	0·47	0·07	0·19	0·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Alipore Duar	...	0·74	0·19	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...
			Falacotta ...	0·35	0·40	0·03	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Debiganj ...	·010	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).	...	...	6·30	2·00	0·06	1·40	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darjeeling ...	Buxa ...	...	0·32	0·35	2·32	0·11	1·29	0·10	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	
			Siliguri ...	..	...	0·85	0·08	0·83	...	1·48	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kalimpong ...	...	0·10	0·22	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·28	
			Mungpoo ...	...	0·16	0·08	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kurseong ...	...	0·60	1·03	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	
			Pedong ...	0·30	0·31	0·03	0·02	0·14	0·02	0·03	0·05	0·04	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	0·45	...	0·07	0·14	
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	0·15	0·27	0·61	0·06	0·47	0·60	0·10	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·02	0·04	0·05	
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	0·05	0·09	0·12	0·06	0·14	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Kuch Bihar ...	Dinhatta ...	0·11	0·53	...	0·94	...	...	1·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kuch Bihar ...	0·95	0·45	0·02	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	
			Mekliganj ...	0·36	1·10	...	1·00	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Mathabhanga	1·47	1·49	0·03	0·05	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
			Fulbari ...	0·17	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	0·75	0·60	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	
			Rangpur ...	0·55	0·19	...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Peerganj ..	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Kurigaon ...	0·65	0·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Gobindganj ...	...	...	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·09	...	
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	0·23	0·16	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Ulipur ...	...	0·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Sunderganj ...	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Nowkhilla ...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Bogra ...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Panchbibi ...	1·00	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	0·79	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
			Siraiganj ...	0·10	0·51	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Bengal in October 1895.

22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th Oct. 1895 to 31st Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·40	...	...	...	2	4·45	2·55	3·92	1·40	1·40	1·32	Kalna ...	Burdwan.	Burdwan.	South-West Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·51	...	...	...	2	4·25	3·70	3·95	2·51	2·51	1·87	Burdwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	..	2·75	...	...	...	2	5·10	3·03	4·04	2·75	2·75	1·78	Katwa.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	1·73	0·02	...	...	4	4·20	3·04	3·41	1·73	1·93	1·22	Raniganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·11	...	...	...	1	?	2·11	?	2·11	2·11	?	*Mankur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·05	0·95	...	...	...	4	4·55	2·51	3·67	1·05	2·00	1·66	Suri ...	Birbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·55	1·33	...	...	...	4	3·87	2·39	2·87	1·33	1·88	0·70	Hetampur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·75	0·42	...	..	...	5	4·29	1·79	3·88	0·75	1·17	1·52	Rampur Hát.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·12	2·13	...	...	...	3	?	2·50	?	2·13	2·25	?	*Bolpore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·14	...	...	...	2	?	1·04	?	0·90	1·04	?	*Morari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·73	1·30	...	...	...	5	?	3·63	?	1·30	2·32	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	2·43	...	...	...	2	5·50	2·98	4·15	2·43	2·45	1·74	Bankura ...	Bankura		
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·49	...	...	..	4	4·73	4·53	2·71	2·49	2·49	1·14	Vishnupur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·29	...	...	...	3	4·73	2·87	3·27	2·29	2·29	1·35	Maliara.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	2·36	...	...	...	2	5·09	2·85	3·71	2·36	2·46	1·13	Khatra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·25	...	...	...	3	?	4·49	?	2·25	2·44	?	*Indas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·75	1·15	...	...	...	4	?	3·72	?	1·15	1·90	?	*Kotalpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·12	...	...	...	5	?	3·14	?	1·50	2·63	?	*Onda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·18	...	...	...	3	?	2·79	?	2·18	2·18	?	*Gangajalghati*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·28	...	...	...	3	?	3·30	?	2·28	2·24	?	*Raipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·71	...	.	...	4	?	3·80	?	2·71	2·71	?	*Sonamukhi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·62	0·04	0·06	0·09	0·03	4	6·65	4·70	8·36	1·79	0·88	4·59	Contai ...	Midnapore.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·03	...	0·21	...	4	4·00	2·98	4·46	2·12	0·46	2·29	Tamluk.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·42	0·14	0·43	...	7	5·25	4·92	4·78	2·12	3·13	1·89	Midnapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	0·11	...	...	4	4·71	2·49	3·57	1·03	1·14	0·51	Ghatal.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·15		0·31	...	...	5	?	4·52	?	2·50	0·62	?	*Kukrahaty.*			
...	...	...	...	...		1·88	0·01	...	...	4	?	3·46	?	1·88	1·89	?	*Garhbeta.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·12	0·16	0·11	...	5	?	2·24	?	1·20	0·44	?	*Panskura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·43	...	0·47	1·07	...	5	?	5·10	?	1·58	1·97	?	*Dantoon.*			
...	...	...	...	...		1·20	0·24	...	...	4	5·95	4·98	4·19	1·88	1·44	1·66	Serampore ...	Hooghly.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·17	...	...	4	5·05	3·70	4·09	1·38	1·27	1·33	Hooghly.			
...	...	...	...	...		0·77	...	...	...	5	4·63	3·92	4·40	1·95	0·77	1·70	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·05	0·08	0·27	...	...	4	6·35	2·49	4·34	1·65	0·40	1·88	Howrah ...	Howrah.		
...	...	...	...	.	0·12	0·09	0·28	0·05	...	4	5·13	2·08	3·44	1·03	0·54	0·90	Mohesreka			
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·08	0·18	..	...	5	?	2·34	?	1·00	0·81	?	*Ulubaria*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·65	0·07	0·05	0·02	...	4	8·40	4·64	9·66	1·89	0·84	4·36	Saugor Island		Presidency.	
...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	0·26	...	...	4	6·15	3·82	5·13	1·74	0·50	4·21	Diamond Harbour.	24-Parganas.		
...	...	...	..	..	...	0·20	...	..	...	4	?	4·46	?	2·00	0·20	?	*Canning Town.*			
...	...	...	..	...	0·03	0·19	0·38	...	...	5	5·90	2·79	4·42	1·44	0·65	1·96	Alipore (Observatory).			
...	...	...	..	.	..	...	1·49	...	...	3	5·35	4·83	3·56	3·30	1·49	1·34	Barrackpore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·46	...	...	4	5·60	4·53	4·37	1·97	0·85	1·72	Dum-Dum.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·74	..	...	...	...	3	5·75	1·96	4·51	1·07	0·74	1·83	Barasat.			
...	...	...	...	...	..	.	0·28	...	...	5	6·10	5·83	4·41	3·15	1·14	1·81	Basirhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	.	1·08	0·12	...	...	5	4·80	3·12	3·78	1·26	1·20	1·42	Ranaghat ...	Nadia.		
...	...	...	...	...	.	2·06	0·01	...	..	3	5·30	3·66	4·19	2·06	2·07	0·98	Krishnagar.			
...	...	...	...	..	...	1·96	...	...	...	3	4·95	3·42	4·39	1·96	1·96	1·65	Chuadanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·17	1·46	...		...	5	4·05	2·43	3·68	1·46	1·63	1·45	Meherpur.			
...	...	...	..	..	0·09	1·16	...	...	...	4	5·50	2·53	4·99	1·16	1·25	2·20	Kushtia.			
...	...	...	..	..	0·71	0·82	...	...	.	3	4·67	1·79	3·93	0·82	1·56	1·04	Kandi ...	Murshidabad		
...	...	...	...	...	0·56	0·87	...	.	...	3	5·41	1·73	4·48	0·87	1·43	1·36	Berhampore.			
...	...	...	...	..	0·61	0·50	...	...	...	4	5·46	1·62	4·58	0·60	1·10	1·14	Lalbagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·62	...	...	...	2	5·24	1·06	4·71	0·62	1·00	1·26	Azimganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·53	0·21	...	...	...	4	4·29	1·60	3·30	0·54	0·74	1·46	Jangipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·10	...	..	...	5	4·59	1·80	4·37	0·50	0·90	1·62	Lalgola.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·55	0·52	...	...	...	3	?	1·40	?	0·55	1·07	?	*Akhriganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...							?		?			?	*Patkabari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·42	0·70	...	...	...	4	4·31	1·38	3·69	0·70	1·12	1·38	Dumkal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·85	0·39	...	...	5	5·32	6·74	3·62	3·57	1·24	1·80	Narail ...	Jessore.		
...	...	...	...	...		1·10	0·41	...	...	5	5·85	6·16	4·38	3·90	1·51	2·12	Jessore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	1·14	0·03	...	...	3	5·53	3·78	4·83	2·35	1·32	1·89	Jhenidah			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·13	...	...	6	4·89	4·49	3·81	2·50	0·93	1·38	Magura.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·90	0·36	...	...	5	5·15	4·58	4·55	2·62	1·26	1·82	Bangaon			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		0·23	...	3	5·90	9·92	4·70	9·55	0·34	1·72	Satkhira	Khulna.		
...	...	...	...	...	...		0·08	...	...	4	5·05	9·80	5·25	6·15	0·05	2·34	Bagerhat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·10	...	...	5	6·00	7·72	4·20	4·75	0·32	1·86	Khulna.			
...	...	...	...	...	...		0·12	...	...	3	?	5·32	?	4·10	0·12	?	*Nakipur.*			
...	...	...	...	...		0·65	0·07	...	...	4	?	8·74	?	6·50	0·13	?	*Rampal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·54	0·37	...	...	...	3	5·30	1·25	4·44	0·54	0·91	1·37	Boalia ..	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi.	North Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·30	...	...	...	5	9·05	1·83	4·46	0·75	0·70	1·62	Nator			
...	...	...	.	...	0·17	0·10	...	...	...	2	3·50	0·33	2·29	0·17	0·27	0·44	*Nauguon.*			
...	...	...	...	0·10	0·40		...	...	...	3	?	0·70	?	0·40	0·50	?	*Lalpur.*			
...	...	..	...	...	0·20	0·10	...	...	...	3	?	0·41	?	0·20	0·30	?	*Manda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·06	...	...	...	2	4·50	0·40	3·03	0·22	0·40	0·79	Mahadebpur	Dinajpur.		
...	...	...	.	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	1	3·45	0·23	2·42	0·17	0·06	0·55	Churamon.			
...	...	. .	...	...	0·05	.	...	...	...	Nil	3·79	0·11	3·78	0·06	0·05	0·42	Raiganj.			
...	...	...	...	0·02	0·04	0·01	...	...	...	1	3·20	0·61	5·13	0·44	0·07	1·91	Dinajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	...	2	3·44	0·47	3·40	0·36	0·11	0·79	Balughat.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	2	?	1·66	?	1·19	0·47	?	*Thakurgaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	4	4·80	1·66	5·60	0·52	0·52	2·75	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·60	?	0·74	Nil	?	*Alipore Duar.*			
...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	4	?	1·59	?	0·52	0·29	?	*Falacotta.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	?	0·15	?	0·10	Nil	?	*Debiganj.*			
...	...	0·60	...	...	...	0·28	...	...	..	6	?	11·64	?	6·30	0·88	?	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta).*			
...	...	...	...	...	2·05	0·84	...	...	...	9	8·95	8·12	10·21	2·65	3·61	4·09	Buxa ..	Darjeeling.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5·50	3·95	4·34	1·48	0·11	0·57	Siliguri.			
...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	5·25	0·60	6·96	0·26	0·14	4·14	Darjeeling.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·13	0·89	2·67	0·22	Nil	0·32	Kalimpong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	?	0·62	?	0·28	0·28	?	Mungpoo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·70	?	1·03	Nil	?	*Kurseong*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	3	?	0·97	?	0·31	0·07	?	*Pedong*			
...	0·16	0·12	0·02	0·12	...	...	...	...	0·04	13	?	4·28	?	0·61	1·46	?	Gnatong. ...	British Bhutan.		
...	...	...	0·05	0·51	...	...	...	...	0·03	4	?	1·38	?	0·51	0·86	?	Yatung ...	Tibet.		
...	...	...	..	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	4	5·00	3·04	5·14	1·41	0·05	1·60	Dinhatta ...	Kuch Bihar.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·21	1·51	5·43	0·85	Nil	1·68	Kuch Bihar			
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4·55	3·47	3·97	1·10	0·95	1·48	Mekliganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	2	4·82	3·05	6·30	1·49	0·01	1·47	Matabhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	2	?	1·98	?	0·86	Nil	?	*Fulbari.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·02	...	...	...	2	4·37	1·46	5·12	0·75	0·08	1·64	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*).	Rangpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	3	3·95	1·06	5·33	0·55	0·04	2·04	Rangpur.			
...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·20	?	0·20	Nil	?	*Peerganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	. .	...	...	2	3·20	1·10	4·41	0·65	0·02	1·00	Kurigram.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·81	?	0·78	0·08	?	*Gobindganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	3	3·54	1·58	4·69	1·09	1·16	1·17	Baxdogra (*Nilphamari.*)			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·34	?	0·34	Nil	?	*Ultapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·23	?	0·12	Nil	?	*Sunderganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·25	...	...	...	3	4·79	0·85	4·18	0·40	0·45	1·64	Sherpur ...	Bogra.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·09	...	...	...	2	4·79	0·70	5·12	0·50	0·20	1·76	Nowkhilla.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·13	...	...	...	2	4·70	0·47	3·98	0·37	0·20	1·59	Bogra.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	3	4·50	1·28	4·31	1·00	0·18	1·18	Panchbibi.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·16	0·91	...	...	...	4	5·35	2·18	4·90	0·91	1·07	1·74	Pabna ...	Pabna.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·26	0·23	0·02	...	...	5	5·05	1·71	4·38	0·59	0·51	1·31	Sirajganj.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Statio[ns]

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca ..	Munshiganj	0·62	2·42	2·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dacca ...	0·76	1·55	1·27	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narainganj	0·70	1·69	1·41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Manikganj	0·04	1·02	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Joydebpur ...	0·88	...	3·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Mymensingh	Kishoreganj	0·46	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Atia (*Tangail*)	0·03	...	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mymensingh	0·01	0·45	1·65	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	0·54	0·31	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Netrokona ...	0·05	0·77	1·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Subarnakhali	...	0·60	0·50	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Durgapur ...	3·10	1·60		...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherpur Town	0·70	0·41	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dewanganj ...	..	0·50	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	1·45	4·01	0·78	...	...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Faridpur ...	0·12	2·76	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Goalundo ...	0·10	2·55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Backergunge...	Patuakhali ...	1·70	3·80	1·22	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pirojpur ...	2·18	5·25	2·19	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barisal ...	2·05	5·88	2·02	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gournaddi ...	2·30	3·04	0·75	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhola ...	1·33	4·50	0·18	...	...	1·09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Doulatkhan ...	1·08	2·10	1·09	...	...	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bauphal ...	2·16	7·30	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	1·41	1·72	6·12	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tippera ..	Comilla ...	0·13	2·15	4·10	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur ...	1·48	4·87	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Brahmanbaria	0·84	1·44	3·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramchandrapur.	..	2·10	3·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nasirnagar...	0·45	1·04	4·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudkandi ...	0·13	1·50	3·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kasba ...	...	0·90	8·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Laksham ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	0·78	3·30	0·90	..	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenny ...	0·17	2·93	0·88	0·02	0·33	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Harishpur ...	0·27	3·90	1·07	...	0·02		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramganj ...	1·06	3·34	2·45	...	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar ...	1·36	4·66	2·51	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chittagong ...	1·45	2·50	3·35	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kutubdia ...	0·56	1·60	2·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satkanya ...	.	2·54	2·80	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kodala ...	1·65	3·44	...	0·47	0·01	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Fenoa ...	1·30	4·00	...	1·13	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mirsarai ...	0·19	3·15	1·42	...	2·23	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandpur ...	2·35	2·66	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamati ...	0·05	1·31	3·62	...	0·57	0·74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bandarban ...	0·99	2·40	3·01	...	0·15	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Demagiri ...																			
Bihar.	Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	0·13	0·92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dinapore ...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bihar ..	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barh ...	...	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bickram ...	.	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hilsa ...	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Gaya ...	Aurungabad...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gaya ...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nawada ...	...	0·41	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jahanabad ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Daudnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakri Barawan.	0·50	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shahabad ..	Buxar ...	...	...	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dehri ...	0·04	..	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhabhua ...	...	0·11	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sasaram ...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Arrah ...	0·17	0·58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohanea ...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khiri ...	0·25	0·50	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramagar ...	..	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Koath ...	0·30	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sikroul ...	0·15	0·08	0·16	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bassawan ...	0·10	0·26	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monaharpur	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chapra ...	0·02	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Seereepur ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Amnour ...	0·15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Champaran ...	Motihari ...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bagaha ...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Burhurwa ...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	0·27	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur ...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hajipur ...	0·66	1·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Paru ...						...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahua ...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Suhar ...	0·28	0·30	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Darbhanga ...	*Pupri* ...	...	0·15	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tajpur ...	...	0·23	0·11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Darbhanga ...	...	0·11	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhubani ...	...	0·43	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Rosera ...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begusarai ...	..	0·24	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monghyr ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamui ...	...	0·42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07
			Sheikpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakai Bamda	0·07	0·37	0·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chupraon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gidhour ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			[illegible]	0·10	0·91																	

Bengal in October 1895—*continued.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1895 to 31st October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to 31st October.	Station.	Districts.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·50	...	...	5	5·67	6·28	5·46	2·45	0·79	1·96	Munshigunj.	Dacca.	Dacca.	East Bengal.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·48	0·29	...	...	5	6·20	4·35	3·95	1·55	0·77	1·11	Dacca			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·18	0·50	...	...	5	5·00	4·50	4·45	1·69	0·70	2·17	Narainganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·07	...	...	3	4·72	2·54	3·95	1·02	0·73	1·56	Manikganj.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·58	...	...	...	3	?	4·69	?	3·23	0·58	?	*Joydebpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	0·16	...	...	...	4	6·40	2·50	5·30	1·50	0·54	1·38	Kishorganj.	Mymensingh.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	1	4·90	0·78	4·97	0·72	0·03	1·89	Atia (*Tangail*).			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·08	...	...	...	3	5·50	2·32	5·69	1·65	0·24	2·16	Mymensingh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4·80	0·85	5·03	0·54	Nil	1·86	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5·63	1·97	6·06	1·15	Nil	2·19	Netrokona.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·25	?	0·60	0·15	?	*Subarnakhali.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	5·10	?	3·10	Nil	?	*Durgapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	3	?	1·44	?	0·70	0·08	?	*Sherepur Tow.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	0·04	...	...	...	1	?	0·61	?	0·50	0·11	?	*Dewanganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	0·20	...	...	6	5·90	7·96	4·18	4·01	1·15	1·35	Madaripur	Faridpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·68	0·08	...	...	4	5·30	3·95	4·30	2·76	0·76	1·83	Faridpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	0·68	0·04	...	...	4	5·42	3·50	4·83	2·55	0·85	1·76	Goalundo.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7·33	6·87	5·99	3·80	Nil	1·89	Patuakhali ...	Backergunge.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	6·30	9·68	5·75	5·25	Nil	2·04	Pirojpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5·90	9·95	4·98	5·88	Nil	1·93	Barisal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	5	?	8·09	?	3·04	0·50	?	*Gournaddi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6·92	7·10	5·10	4·50	Nil	1·66	Bhola			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	4	?	5·86	?	2·10	0·09	?	*Doulatkhan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	9·53	?	7·30	Nil	?	*Bauphal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·49	...	...	5	8·05	10·56	5·30	6·12	0·51	2·20	Agartola	Hill Tippera.	Chittagong.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·93	...	...	6	5·72	7·94	4·23	4·10	1·38	1·17	Comilla	Tippera.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	...	...	4	6·58	8·24	6·14	4·87	0·99	1·44	Chandpur			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·24	...	...	...	4	5·70	6·42	4·76	3·90	0·24	1·61	Brahmanbaria			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·50	...	...	...	4	?	6·10	?	3·40	0·60	?	*Ramchandrapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	0·10	...	...	...	5	?	5·77	?	4·03	0·25	?	*Nasirnagar*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·15	...	...	5	?	4·93	?	3·05	0·25	?	*Daudkandi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	3	?	9·10	?	8·10	0·10	?	*Kasba.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...		?		?		Nil	?	*Laksham.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	3	6·95	5·06	6·86	3·30	0·02	2·00	Noakhali ...	Noakhali.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	5	7·07	6·31	5·88	2·93	0·09	1·57	Fenny.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	5·26	?	3·90	Nil	?	*Harishpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·12	...	...	...	5	?	8·65	?	3·34	1·12	?	*Ramganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6·85	11·47	7·72	5·21	Nil	3·24	Cox's Bazar	Chittagong ...		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	6·65	7·40	5·60	3·35	Nil	1·73	Chittagong.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	4·36	?	2·20	Nil	?	*Kutubdia.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	5·34	?	2·80	Nil	?	*Satkania.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	5·57	?	3·44	Nil	?	*Kodala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	6·51	?	4·00	Nil	?	*Fenoa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	?	8·24	?	3·15	Nil	?	*Mirsarai.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	5·01	?	2·66	Nil	?	*Chandpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8·25	6·29	7·01	3·62	Nil	2·08	Rangamati	South Lushai Hills.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	?	6·60	?	3·01	Nil	?	*Bandarban* ..			
												?		?			?	*Demagiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·05	1·07	3·33	0·92	0·02	1·09	Patna.	Patna.	Patna.	Bihar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·30	0·59	3·26	0·59	Nil	1·03	Dinapore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·40	0·13	3·22	0·13	Nil	1·14	Bihar.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·95	0·46	3·18	0·46	Nil	1·13	Barh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·23	?	0·23	Nil	?	*Bickram.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·25	?	0·25	Nil	?	*Hilsa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·68	Nil	2·75	Nil	Nil	0·43	Aurungabad...	Gaya.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	...	1	2·75	0·15	2·30	0·15	0·15	0·84	Gaya.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	1	2·85	0·54	2·67	0·41	0·05	0·75	Nawada.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·24	Nil	3·55	Nil	Nil	0·67	Jahanabad.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Arwal.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Daudnagar*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·16	?	0·16	0·16	?	*Sherghati.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Rajauli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·53	?	0·50	0·03	?	*Pakri Barawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·00	0·60	3·[illegible]5	0·60	Nil	1·11	Buxar ...	Shahabad.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·75	0·32	2·89	0·28	Nil	0·93	Dehri.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·05	0·23	3·28	0·12	Nil	1·03	Bhabhua.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·90	0·16	3·68	0·16	Nil	1·19	Sasaram.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3·70	0·75	3·28	0·58	Nil	0·86	Arrah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·05	Nil	?	*Mohaniah.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·75	?	0·50	Nil	?	*Khiri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Ageaon.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·08	?	0·08	Nil	?	*Ramagar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·46	?	0·30	Nil	?	*Koath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·39	?	0·16	Nil	?	*Sikroul.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·41	?	0·26	Nil	?	*Bussawan.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	Nil	?	*Monaharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·58	0·70	5·01	0·70	Nil	0·12	Gopalganj .	Saran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·85	Nil	4·02	Nil	Nil	1·07	Siwan.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Ekma.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·90	0·40	3·60	0·38	Nil	0·84	Chapra.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·00	?	1·00	Nil	?	*Seereepur*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·15	?	0·15	Nil	?	*Annour.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Basantpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·39	0·23	3·49	0·23	Nil	0·37	Motihari ..	Champaran.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	1·95	Nil	3·58	Nil	Nil	0·23	Bettiah.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·80	?	0·80	Nil	?	*Bagaha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·17	?	0·17	Nil	?	*Burhurwa.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·42	0·69	2·74	0·42	Nil	0·64	Sitamarhi ..	Muzaffarpur.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·95	0·18	3·47	0·18	Nil	1·27	Muzaffarpur			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·26	1·90	3·93	0·66	0·04	0·72	Hajipur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Paru.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·70	?	0·70	Nil	?	*Mahua.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·58	?	0·30	Nil	?	*Shiuhar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	?	0·22	?	0·15	Nil	?	*Pupri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·58	0·75	3·16	0·41	0·41	0·80	Tajpur	Darbhanga.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	2	[illegible]	0·30	2·99	0·18	0·01	0·83	Darbhanga.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	2·74	0·59	2·62	0·43	Nil	0·75	Madhubani.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Bahera.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·35	?	0·35	Nil	?	*Rossra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·35	0·24	3·17	0·24	Nil	1·24	Begusarai ...	Monghyr ...	Bhagalpur.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	1	3·25	0·30	3·52	0·30	0·06	1·25	Monghyr.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	...	...	1	3·35	0·51	2·61	0·42	0·09	0·79	Jamui.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?	0·28	?	0·28	0·28	?	*Gogri.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?	0·07	?	0·07	0·07	?	Jamalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Sheikpura.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·31	0·01	...	...	...	3	?	0·01	?	0·37	0·34	?	*Chakai Ramda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Chupraon.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	Gidhor.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	...	3		0·55		0·31	0·14		Kharagpur.			

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
BIHAR—concld.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	0·16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bongaon (Syfabad). ...	1·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Supaul ...	...	0·13	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Protabganj ...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04
			Bhagalpur ...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banka ...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bansil ...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...
		Purnea ...	Kisanganj ...	...	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Araria ...	0·35	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Purnea ...	...	0·05	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 35	...	...
			Kaliaganj ...	...	0·90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Malda ...	Malda ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chanchal ...	...	0·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sibganj ...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	0·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Godda ...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pakour ..	6·19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Naya Dumka	0·02	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Deoghur ..	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	...
			Jamtara ...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Belbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Assenboni	...	0·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Katikund ...	...	0·66	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Madhupur ..	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarwan ...	0·88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barkope ...																				
			Bhagya ...	...	...	1·45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mohespore ...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barharwa ...	...	0·84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sahibganj ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	1·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Banki ...	0·93	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Cuttack ...	0·80	0·73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·63	0·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			False Point ...	2·55	2·89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·12	1·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kendrapara ...	2·39	1·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jajpur ...	2·74	1·26	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dharmsala ...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...
			Salipore ...	1·80	0 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	0·32	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	2·45	1·04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chandbali ...	1·70	1·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhadrak ...	3·29	1·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Soro ...	1·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balasore ...	0·57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jellasore ...	2·37	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·27	0·[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
			Baripada ...	1·81	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Puri ...	Puri ...	3·81	1·94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Khurda ...	1·30	0·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhanpur ...	0·82	0·26	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gop ...	1·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Satpara ...	1·39	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Pipli ...	2·28	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...
			Nayagarh ...	0·63	0·54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranpur ...	1·21	0·86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kurmala ...	2 10	0·77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Hazaribagh ...	0·03	0·43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Semtagurah ..	0·46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Mahudi Hills							0·26	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhoomrah Hills	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barhi ...	0·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chatra ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Karagdeha ...	0·60	1·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ramgar ...	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Ranchi ...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Silli ...	1·70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...
			Palkot ...	...	0·60	...	...	0·40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Tamar ...	2·85	...	...	1·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Sirguja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·24	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jashpur ...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltonganj*) ...	0·35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Balumath ...	...	0·11	0·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Husainabad ..	0·05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Garhwah ...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·70	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	...
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	0·83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gobindpur ...	...	0·63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 40	0·26	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Raghunathpur.	...	0·68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Barrabhum ...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·69	0·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Jhalda ...	...	1·81	0·02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Chas ...	...	0·96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Singhbhum ...	*Pandra* ...	0·17	0·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·09	0·02	...	...	...	...
			Chaibassa ...	...	1·14	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·03	...	...	...	...	...
			Chakradharpur.	0·03	1·21	0·10	0·01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	...
			Ghatsila ...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Baharagura	0·42	1·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Gailkura ...	1·05	...	0·30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Kaikuapur ...	...	...	1·34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Orissa Tributary Mahals.	Keonjhar ...	0·67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·19	...	0·67	...	...	...	...
			Anandpur ...	0·27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Talcher ...	1·21	0·31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Narsingpur ...																				
			Angul ..	1·32	0·72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Dhenkanal ...	1·71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			Bispara ...																				
			Kunjabangar	2·18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	0·21	...	...	...	...
			Baramba ...	0·85	0·23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

in Bengal in October 1895—*concluded.*

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 16th October 1895 to 31st October 1895.	Average rainfall from 15th October to 31st October.	Station.	District.	Division.	Meteorological Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·81	0·16	4·31	0·16	Nil	1·38	Madhipura	Bhagalpur.	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	BIHAR—*concld.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	1·46	?	1·46	Nil	?	Bangaon. *(Syfabad).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2·79	0·18	2·88	0·13	Nil	1·00	Supaul.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·32	?	0·32	Nil	?	*Protabganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	...	...	...	1	3·15	0·34	3·20	0·28	0·06	0·88	Bhagalpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	2	3·95	0·23	3·48	0·13	0·13	1·41	Banka.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·02	?	0·01	0·02	?	*Colgong.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·62	?	0·50	0·12	?	Bansil.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·32	0·52	4·36	0·43	0·09	1·15	Kishanganj	Purnea		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2·79	1·07	3·53	0·72	Nil*	1·21	Araria.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·50	0·13	3·97	0·07	0·01	1·02	Purnea.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Gondwara (Korah).*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Barsoe.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·07	?	0·07	Nil	?	*Forbesganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·25	?	0·90	0·35	?	*Kaliaganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·04	...	...	...	2	4·35	0·48	4·38	0·22	0·26	1·64	Malda	Malda		
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	3·43	0·16	3·00	0·09	0·07	0·66	Chanchal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	?	*Gajol.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·29	...	...	...	...	2	?	0·49	?	0·29	0·29	?	*Sibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3·37	0·52	3·31	0·52	Nil	1·11	Rajmahal	Sonthal Parganas		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·02	...	...	...	2	3·78	1·00	3·07	0·89	0·20	0·98	Godda.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·37	...	...	...	3	5·14	0·86	4·51	0·37	0·67	0·98	Pakour.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·19	0·21	...	...	...	3	4·89	2·14	4·08	1·19	1·40	1·34	Naya Dumka			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·71	0·09	...	...	...	1	4·40	0·85	4·33	0·71	0·80	1·75	Deoghur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·48	0·43	...	...	...	3	3·94	2·78	3·22	1·48	1·91	0·83	Jamtara.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·56	...	...	...	1	?	0·56	?	0·56	0·56	?	*Balbadda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·46	0·50	...	...	...	...	3	?	1·66	?	0·70	0·96	?	*Nanihat.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·92	0·19	...	...	...	3	?	1·80	?	0·92	1·11	?	*Assenboni.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	0·21	...	...	...	3	?	1·55	?	1·20	1·41	?	*Katikund.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·62	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·11	?	0·88	1·23	?	*Madhupur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·37	0·25	...	...	...	2	?	1·62	?	1·37	1·62	?	*Saraun.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Sarath.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Barkope.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Bhagaya.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	0·16	...	...	...	3	?	1·19	?	0·53	0·66	?	Moheshpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·22	0·05	...	...	...	2	?	1·11	?	0·84	0·27	?	*Barharwar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	0·13	...	...	...	3	?	0·54	?	0·30	0·24	?	*Sahibganj.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·09	0·50	0·90	0·19	...	...	6	7·22	4·30	6·80	1·50	2·68	2·80	Jagatsingpur	Cuttack	Orissa.	ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	0·66	0·25	0·13	0·05	1·50	0·82	8	6·75	5·29	4·11	1·50	3·41	2·02	Banki.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·82	0·36	0·42	0·07	...	...	5	6·85	3·20	5·63	0·80	1·67	2·79	Cuttack.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·11	1·18	2·37	...	1·69	0·17	8	8·20	11·69	10·70	2·55	5·52	4·41	False Point.			
...	1·40	...	...	...	0·40	0·21	0·37	0·06	...	0·13	9	6·63	7·59	6·26	2·30	2·57	3·08	Kondrapara.			
...	1·37	...	...	...	0·51	0·20	...	0·09	...	...	6	6·00	6·40	5·67	2·74	2·17	2·07	Jajpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·45	0·26	...	...	...	0·50	4	?	2·17	?	0·96	1·21	?	*Dharmsala.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·25	0·15	...	0·15	...	7	?	3·65	?	1·80	1·45	?	*Salipore.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·18	0·23	6·38	0·27	...	...	5	?	1·46	?	0·88	1·06	?	Pal Lahara.			
...	0·03	...	...	...	0·30	0·33	0·05	0·07	...	...	4	?	4·30	?	2·45	0·78	?	*Akhyapada*	Balasore.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·10	0·41	1·15	...	...	...	5	6·82	5·16	6·46	1·80	1·66	2·14	Chandbali.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·72	...	0·08	0·01	...	4	5·55	6·28	4·61	3·29	0·81	1·92	Bhadrak.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·02	0·03	0·11	0·02	...	3	5·24	1·76	5·50	1·21	0·55	1·88	Soro.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·17	0·11	0·08	...	...	4	6·75	2·13	6·41	1·17	1·36	2·47	Balasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·64	0·07	0·15	0·70	...	...	4	5·20	4·00	4·56	2·37	1·56	0·92	Jellasore.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·37	0·39	0·04	...	...	5	5·64	2·98	3·93	1·81	0·80	0·95	Baripada.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·90	1·14	2·00	0·98	...	...	7	8·55	10·96	8·81	3·81	5·11	4·54	Puri	Puri		
...	...	...	...	...	0·80	0·53	0·05	...	...	0·63	5	8·30	3·91	0·89	1·35	2·01	2·96	Khurda.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·88	3·48	0·27	0·12	0·10	0·56	8	7·55	6·50	6·31	3·48	5·41	2·59	Banpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·30	0·40	...	1·00	0·70	0·15	7	?	3·75	?	1·00	2·55	?	*Gop.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·30	3·47	1·62	0·25	...	...	6	?	8·43	?	3·47	6·64	?	*Satpara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·47	0·54	1·15	2·10	...	0·23	7	?	8·41	?	2·28	5·40	?	*Pipli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	2·34	1·37	0·21	0·12	0·01	0·34	8	?	5·73	?	2·30	4·56	?	*Nayagarh.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·58	1·00	0·40	0·13	0·05	0·14	7	?	4·46	?	1·21	2·39	?	*Ranpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	1·50	1·70	1·11	...	...	0·44	7	?	9·22	?	2·10	4·75	?	Kurmala.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·50	0·30	...	...	...	4	3·90	2·26	3·16	1·50	1·80	1·02	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	Hazaribagh	Chota Nagpur.	CHOTA NAGPUR.
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	2·61	0·77	...	...	...	4	4·50	4·50	3·26	2·61	3·40	0·86	Hazaribagh.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		4·67		2·96			0·32	Semtagurah			
...	...	...	...	...	1·45	1·10	...	...	...	...		3·50		2·55			0·27	Mahudi Hills			
...	...	...	...	0·20	1·40	0·50	...	...	...	...	5	4·40	24·0	2·93	1·40	2·10	0·60	Jhoomrah Hill			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·59	...	...	...	...	2	?	1·34	?	0·75	0·59	?	*Barhi.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	...	...	...	...	1	?	0·50	?	0·50	0·50	?	*Chatra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·61	0·12	...	...	...	4	?	2·45	?	1·12	0·73	?	*Karagdeha.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	0·50	...	...	...	3	?	2·40	?	1·60	2·10	?	*Ramgar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·89	0·46	...	...	...	2	4·86	1·43	2·37	0·89	1·35	0·83	Lohardaga	Lohardaga.		
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·93	1·00	...	...	...	4	4·55	2·58	2·58	1·00	1·94	0·88	Ranchi.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·49	0·30	...	...	...	4	?	5·29	?	2·40	2·79	?	*Silli.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·50	1·20	...	...	...	5	?	3·20	?	1·20	1·70	?	*Palkot.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		?			?	*Tamar.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	2·10	...	...	...	...	1	?	2·10	?	2·10	2·10	?	*Chainpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	2·52	0·04	...	...	...	...	1		2·56	1·39	2·52	2·53	?	Sirguja.			
...	...	...	...	...	1·65	0·89	...	...	...	...	5		3·61	3·94	1·65	2·54	?	Jashpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·58	...	...	...	...	1		1·38	1·07	1·38	1·58	?	Gangpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·02	0·51	...	...	...	...	2	3·20	0·88	2·81	0·51	0·53	0·77	Palamau (*Daltonganj*)	Palamau.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·86	0·20	...	...	...	3	?	2·24	?	1·86	2·06	?	*Balumat.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	?	0·10	?	0·05	0·05	?	*Husainabad*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·42	...	...	...	2	?	0·63	?	0·12	0·42	?	*Garwah.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·53	...	...	...	3	3·84	4·12	3·09	2·53	2·53	0·97	Purulia	Manbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·53	0·26	...	...	...	4	4·21	2·80	3·55	1·53	1·79	1·03	Gobindpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	0·90	...	...	...	5	?	2·47	?	0·90	1·13	?	*Raghunathpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·10	2·25	...	...	...	3	?	2·85	?	2·25	2·35	?	*Barrabhum.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·74	1·90	...	...	...	4	?	5·21	?	1·90	2·65	?	*Jhalda.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·10	0·64	...	...	...	3	?	2·70	?	1·10	1·74	?	*Chas.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·99	0·60	...	...	...	5	?	2·66	?	0·99	1·59	?	*Pandra.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·03	...	1·74	0·10	...	...	4	4·60	3·83	2·96	1·74	1·87	1·26	Chaibassa	Singbhum.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	2·19	...	...	...	4	?	4·58	?	2·19	2·20	?	*Chakradharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·40	...	...	...	4	?	4·45	?	2·40	2·40	?	*Ghatsila.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·40	0·20	...	...	5	?	4·77	?	2·50	0·60	?	*Baharagora.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·60	...	...	...	...	3	?	2·95	?	1·60	1·60	?	*Gadhara.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·30	...	...	...	2	?	3·64	?	2·35	2·30	?	*Kuchapur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	...							?		?			?	*Monoharpur.*			
...	...	...	...	...	0·32	0·43	0·61	0·25	0·13	...	8	?	3·27	?	0·67	2·41	?	Keonjhar	Orissa Tributary Mahals.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	1·20	...	0·11	0·40	0·47	5	?	2·45	?	1·20	2·18	?	Anandpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	0·05	0·30	...	...	4	?	2·22	2·77	1·21	0·70	?	Talcher.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		4·06			?	Narsingpur.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·57	0·10	0·28	0·30	6	?	3·29	5·10	1·32	1·25	?	Angul.			
...	...	...	...	0·10	0·57	...	0·10	...	0·10	0·26	6	?	2·84	4·05	1·71	1·13	?	Dhenkanal.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		?		4·59			?	Bispara.			
...	...	...	...	0·57	0·30	0·25	0·56	3·33	0·15	1·43	10	?	9·16	5·70	3·23	6·80	?	Kunjabargar.			
...	...	...	...	...	0·34	0·36	0·03	0·12	...	0·10	6	?	1·88	?	0·65	0·95	?	Baramba.			

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, AND OF THE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN ASSAM, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1895.

WEATHER during October, as throughout the monsoon season, has been distinguished by a comparative absence of rainfall. This deficient rainfall has been more marked in the northern half of the province, Bihar having received on an average only 16, and North Bengal 30 per cent. of the normal. In the other divisions the average fall has been between 80 and 90 per cent., except in East Bengal, where there has been a small excess of 7 per cent. Almost all the rain received in East Bengal fell during the first three days, when a severe cyclonic storm caused heavy rain.

Only two periods of rainy weather occurred during the month—the first at the beginning, when the storm just referred to passed from the north-west of the Bay across the Sunderbuns into East Bengal, and the second towards the end of the month, when a cyclonic storm in the south-west of the Bay caused a current of moist air to move northwards along the west coast. As the moist current advanced, heavy rain fell at all stations on the west coast, and cloudy rainy weather prevailed in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal for some days. The rainfall in these parts appears to have been maintained by a very shallow depression, which moved from the south of Burma over the north of the Bay and into Lower Bengal, arriving there about the same time as the moist current which had moved up the west of the Bay. The continuance of the rainfall in the south-western districts of the province of Bengal is difficult to account for, except on this supposition, because it was of daily occurrence for some time after all trace of the disturbance in the south-west of the Bay had disappeared.

Soon after the cyclonic storm in the early days of the month had disappeared, conditions became favourable for the withdrawal of the monsoon current from the north of the Bay. The large diffused low-pressure area characteristic of the change of seasons formed over the south of the Bay, and a moderate gradient developed from north to south. Following this rainfall became general on the Madras coast, and continued with but little interruption till near the end of the month.

At the same time fine settled weather prevailed in Bengal and over the north of the Bay, with comparatively low temperatures, especially at night, and an almost entire absence of rainfall. The two tables below show that the rainfall of the month occurred during the first few days and the last few days. They have already been published in the weekly reports, and are arranged as below for comparison.

Table showing in inches the average rainfall in the large divisions of the province as reported for the weeks ending 5th October and 2nd November :—

DIVISION.	Average rainfall of week ending 5th October.	Average rainfall of week ending 2nd November.	Total.
South-West Bengal	2·45	1·23	3·68
North Bengal	3·06	0·23	3·29
East Bengal	5·35	0·40	5·75
Bihar	0·90	0·13	1·03
Orissa	3·39	2·30	5 69
Chota Nagpur	0·66	1·70	2·36

Table showing the average rainfall in the large divisions as reported for the weeks ending October 12th, 19th, and 26th :—

DIVISION.	Average rainfall of week ending 12th October.	Average rainfall of week ending 19th October.	Average rainfall of week ending 26th October.	Total.
South-West Bengal ...	0·03	0·16	Nil.	0·19
North Bengal ...	0·05	0·11	0·01	0·17
East Bengal ...	0·25	Nil.	Nil.	0·25
Bihar ...	Nil.	Nil.	0·01	0·01
Orissa ...	0·40	0·02	0·60	1·02
Chota Nagpur ...	Nil.	0·25	Nil.	0·25

It will be seen from these tables that on neither of the two occasions of rainy weather did much rain fall in Bihar, and that on the latter occasion very little fell in North Bengal. On the other hand, the only amount of any importance shown in the second table was 0·0 inch in Orissa for the week ending 26th October. This was due to the moist current mentioned above having before the 26th caused moderately heavy rain in Orissa.

The north-east monsoon conditions were established over the province and the Bay about the 7th, and the fine weather which followed was accompanied by temperatures considerably lower than those which generally occur at that season of the year. There was, however, a rather important exception in the case of Chota Nagpur and Bihar, where mean temperature was frequently above the normal.

The higher temperatures in the western districts occurred during the day as shown in the following table, which gives the variation from the normal in mean maximum and minimum temperatures at representative stations:—

STATION.	Variation in mean maximum temperature.	Variation in mean minimum temperature.
Cuttack	—·7°	—0·3°
Arrah	+1·4	—2·1
Hazaribagh	+0·7	—0·8
Rangpur	—1·7	—1·9
Comilla	—2·2	—3·0
Silchar	—1·6	—3·6

The area over which the days were warmer than the normal coincides with the area where westerly winds prevailed. In the west of Bihar the general direction was south-westerly, in Chota Nagpur westerly, and in Orissa north-westerly. In the centre and east of the province the prevailing direction was north-easterly, but at times when the pressure distribution was more than usually uniform, there were only light variable airs.

The higher day temperatures as compared with those prevailing at night may be accounted for by the greater absence of cloud than is usually the case in October. The clear skies gave a more free exposure to direct rays of the sun, and permitted a more rapid radiation of heat at night.

The disturbance in the early part of the month has already been referred to in the report for the month of September. At the end of that month there was a well-defined depression in the west of the Bay, which at first appeared to be moving in a westerly direction towards the Madras Coast. But as not unfrequently happens at the end of the monsoon season, the centre of the depression followed a curved path tending towards the east. On the 30th of September pressure changes were small at all the coast stations except in the south of Burma, where there was a rapid rise.

Winds from being north-easterly in the Circars had become north-west, and the centre of the disturbance appeared likely to cross the coast somewhere between False Point and Vizagapatam. There was still no indication of the depth of the depression, as pressure readings were within ·04 inch of the normal all round the coast except in the south of Burma, where there was excess of about ·1 inch. On the 1st of October the centre was a little to the south-east of False Point, and it then appeared to be following a line curving to the east. As the depression approached the coast line, pressure fell rapidly—first at Gopalpur and False Point, and then over the whole of the north-west angle of the Bay and in Lower Bengal and Orissa. The rate of motion was much higher than usual, as the centre, from being to the south-east of False Point at 8 A.M. on the 1st, was near Saugor Island about 8 P.M. and Narayanganj on the following morning. The disturbance evidently developed after entering the north-west angle of the Bay, and also during the night of the 1st while passing over Lower Bengal. The fall of pressure at Narayanganj on the morning of the 2nd was more than half an inch, and the changes were large not only in South-West and East Bengal, but also in the north-east angle of the Bay as far south as Akyab.

Stormy weather accompanied the depression in its course over the Bay; and as the centre passed over the Sandheads, and very close to Saugor Island, the strength of the storm can readily be compared with what it was in East Bengal and the north-east angle of the Bay on the following morning. It may have been partly due to the curved path taken by the storm centre that the winds attained to the strength they had at the mouth of the Megna and inland as far as Narayanganj, but the depression appears also to have deepened, as the lowest pressure on the 1st was 29·443 inches at False Point, and at Narayanganj on the 2nd 29·264, while over an area extending from Mymensingh to Chittagong and from Jessore to Comilla the depth was as great as at False Point on the previous day.

As the depression was moving very rapidly to the east, it soon reached the hilly ground beyond East Bengal, and soon disappeared. On the morning of the 3rd the only trace of its

existence was a rather rapid fall of pressure at Sibsagar and in Bihar, and a large defect over the whole of the province. The rise of pressure which followed the disturbance continued steadily till the end of the week, and by that time readings were everywhere above the normal.

The reading of the barometer reported from Barisal on the morning of the 2nd was so much lower than those of any of the other stations that it could not be accepted till enquiry had been made as to whether the observer who was officiating for a short time, had taken the reading with due care. In answer to the enquiry he stated that he had noticed the unusual depression of the barometer; that not only had he verified it several times himself, but that he had sent for the permanent observer, who vouched for its accuracy. The reading was 28·869 inches, and the fall from 8 A.M. of the previous day ·924 inch. Instead, therefore, of passing over Narayanganj, as appeared to be the case, the storm centre must have been at no great distance from Barisal. As the centre could not have been far from Saugor Island, as it passed to the west of the light-ships at the mouth of the Hooghly, the depth of the depression and the strength of the storm must have increased very greatly after crossing the coast. It is unfortunate that no record has been made of the strength of the wind at Barisal: the observer was unable to reach the anemometer.

The depth of the depression, as reported from Barisal, was confirmed by a report received from Comilla, that the lowest reading of the barometer taken there during the forenoon of the 2nd was below 29 inches.

During the passage of the depression across Lower Bengal heavy rain fell; but as it moved quickly, and, as always happens when a storm goes eastward, the weather moderated very rapidly, the quantity of rain was small compared with the intensity of the storm. It was only in East Bengal, where general heavy rain fell. On the 2nd falls varied from 1 to 7 inches over the whole of East Bengal, and heavy falls were recorded in Tippera on the 3rd, the heaviest being 4 at Comilla and 6 inches at Agartala. Rainfall had almost entirely ceased in the western districts on the 3rd, and very little fell anywhere after the 3rd.

Pressure rose steadily for some days after the 3rd; and as it soon began to fall in the south of the Bay, readings became highest in the north-east of the province, and the north-east monsoon distribution was established. From about the 7th, therefore, till towards the end of the month, fine settled weather prevailed over Bengal and the north of the Bay, and rainfall set in on the Madras Coast. The changes during that period were of but slight importance with the exception of those in temperature, and they have been already referred to.

The second disturbance of the month was of very short duration. It may have developed quickly or over an area too far south to affect weather at any of the observatories on the Madras Coast.

Heavy rain began on the 22nd as far north as Madras, and continued on the 23rd, Cuddalore reporting nearly 8 inches on that day. Squally weather began on the 24th, but was not felt to the south of Madras, the severity of the storm being chiefly confined to the part of the coast between Nellore and Cocanada. Within little more than twenty-four hours after the squally weather began at Madras, the depression crossed the coast between Masulipatam and Nellore. On the morning of the 25th the centre appeared to be about due east of Madras and to be moving in a north-westerly direction. On that day heavy rain was reported from Nellore, and a moderate fall had occurred as far north as Masulipatam. On the 26th the centre was well inland, and weather was rapidly moderating. The heavy rainfall on the 26th was between Masulipatam and Gopalpur, and lighter amounts were reported from Puri and Cuttack.

There was a considerable increase in the strength of the wind in the north-west angle of the Bay and in South-West Bengal, but that was of little importance as compared with the heavy rain, which gradually advanced northwards and ultimately became fairly general in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and South-West Bengal.

The continuance of the cloudy rainy weather in the north of the Bay, Orissa, and Lower Bengal for quite a number of days after all trace of the disturbance from the south-west of the Bay had disappeared may be accounted for by a shallow depression which passed across the north of the Bay from the Burmah coast and into Bengal. While on the 27th pressure was rising slowly to moderately on the west coast and in Bengal, a slow fall prevailed in Burmah and the east of the Bay. This change extended northwestward on the 28th, and there was a brisk fall over the greater part of Lower Bengal. At that time the pressure distribution was very nearly normal, but there was a faint cyclonic circulation of winds in the central and western districts, and heavy rain fell as far north as Raniganj. Pressure continued to fall on the 29th, slowly everywhere, but rather more quickly in Burmah than in the north of the Bay. Gradients became more regular from north to south, and the cloud began to clear away in Lower Bengal. Rainfall was much less general, and with the brisk rise of pressure on the 30th it entirely stopped, except in Orissa, where scattered showers fell almost till the end of the month.

Pressure for the month is very nearly normal, differences varying from defect of ·01 inch in the west of Bihar and part of East Bengal to excess of ·014 inch in South-West Bengal. Except when the depression was crossing the Sunderbuns and East Bengal on the 1st and 2nd, changes were never large, nor did readings differ much from the normal The

large changes during the existence of the storm have been already referred to, the fall on the approach of the centre being very little short of an inch. The small defect in pressure for the whole month in East Bengal is due to the very low readings reported on the 2nd by all stations in that part of the province.

Temperature.—During the two periods of disturbed weather at the beginning and end of the month, the cloudy weather caused a large fall in day temperatures. At other times maximum readings were usually above the normal. The nights were cooler than usual at the time of the year almost without interruption. As stated above, mean maximum temperature for the whole month is below the normal except in Chota Nagpur and the west of Bihar, and mean minimum temperature is below the normal everywhere. Mean daily temperature is below the normal in the large divisions by amounts varying from a third of a degree in Chota Nagpur to 2°·3 in Assam.

Rainfall.—Very little rain fell except during the first three days, and from the 26th to the end of the month. Owing to the heavy falls which then occurred in the southern districts, the mean difference from the normal is not large, but, as on the second occasion, very little fell in North Bengal and on neither occasion in Bihar. The falls in both these districts are much below the normal. The total fall in Bihar is only ·55 inch as compared with a normal fall of 3·44 inches; in North Bengal 1·32 as compared with 4·42 inches. Defect in Orissa is ·68, in South-West Bengal ·64, and in Chota Nagpur ·37 inch, while in East Bengal there is excess of ·36 inch.

Many of the Bihar stations have received not more than ·3 inch, and with the exception of a few stations in the Darjeeling hills, the falls are rarely more than 1 inch over the whole of the north of the province. Over a belt of country running east and west across the central districts from Chota Nagpur to East Bengal, the falls are between 1 and 3 inches. Further south they vary between 3 and 5 inches except in the southern half of East Bengal and on the Orissa coast, where the falls are between 5 and 10 inches.

Falls are in excess of the normal in the southern half of East Bengal, and over Orissa and the adjacent part of Chota Nagpur, excess ranging up to 2 inches in Orissa and to 5 inches in East Bengal. Over the rest of the province falls are deficient by amounts increasing towards the north, the greatest being a little over 4 inches in parts of the Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Mymensingh, Bhagalpur, and Saran districts. Over the whole of the northern half of the province defect varies from 2 to 4 inches.

The following table gives a comparison between the actual monthly and total rainfall and the normal rainfall of the province up to the end of October in the same form as has been employed in the previous monthly abstracts of the present year. The figures represent the ratio of the rainfall of each month of the present year to the normal rainfall expressed as a percentage. The table thus gives a condensed summary of the rainfall data of the year for each meteorological division. The first ten columns give the percentage amount of rainfall received in each month, and the last column the percentage rainfall of the whole period from the 1st of January to the end of October:—

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Actual rainfall of first ten months of 1895 expressed as a percentage of the normal fall for the period.
South-West Bengal ...	44	9	29	111	86	82	67	67	67	85	72
North Bengal ...	27	5	49	129	91	43	165	87	89	30	88
East Bengal ...	11	1	38	140	133	47	81	90	75	107	81
Bihar ...	71	88	34	129	70	72	120	102	77	16	89
Orissa ...	49	101	29	194	46	212	79	116	90	89	109
Chota Nagpur ...	66	52	71	418	70	109	98	67	78	88	87

The following table gives full data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in all districts of the province. The figures are obtained in the manner explained in previous monthly summaries. The first column gives the average district rainfall as determined from the rainfall observations of the past 15 years; the second column gives the actual district rainfall as determined from the actual weighted rainfall of the month at the reporting stations in the district; the third column expresses the ratio of

the actual district rainfall to the normal as a percentage, and the fourth the same information in a slightly different form :—

Percentage Table for October 1895.

Division	District	Normal district rainfall for October.	Actual district rainfall for October 1895.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+), defect (−).
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	4·16	3·26	78	— 22
	Birbhum	3·41	1·98	58	— 42
	Bankura	3·77	3·34	89	— 11
	Midnapore	5·26	4·50	86	— 14
	Hooghly	4·07	4·14	102	+ 2
	Howrah	3·65	2·24	61	— 39
	24-Parganas	4·65	3·86	83	— 17
	Calcutta	4·42	2·79	63	— 37
	Nadia	4·17	3·00	72	— 28
	Murshidabad	4·37	1·58	36	— 64
	Jessore	4·46	5·37	121	+ 21
	Khulna	4·52	9·15	202	+102
North Bengal	Rajshahi	4·63	1·53	34	— 66
	Dinajpur	3·44	0·38	11	— 89
	Jalpaiguri	5·60	1·66	30	— 70
	Darjeeling	6·96	0·40	6	— 94
	Kuch Bihar	4·99	2·65	53	— 47
	Rangpur	4·46	1·25	28	— 72
	Bogra	4·34	0·77	18	— 82
	Pabna	4·43	1·92	43	— 57
East Bengal	Dacca	4·61	4·35	94	— 6
	Mymensingh	5·32	1·68	31	— 69
	Faridpur	4·24	5·58	131	+ 31
	Backergunge	5·62	8·40	149	+ 49
	Tippera	5·26	7·54	143	+ 43
	Noakhali	7·37	5·31	72	— 28
	Chittagong	6·60	8·76	133	+ 33
	South Lushai Hills	8·25	6·29	77	— 23
Bihar	Patna	2·97	0·53	19	— 81
	Gaya	2·68	0·19	7	— 93
	Shahabad	3·19	0·38	12	— 88
	Saran	3·74	0·34	9	— 91
	Champaran	3·46	0·10	3	— 97
	Muzaffarpur	3·03	0·81	27	— 73
	Darbhanga	2·72	0·53	19	— 81
	Monghyr	3·13	0·40	13	— 87
	Bhagalpur	3·50	0·23	7	— 93
	Purnea	3·43	0·50	15	— 85
	Malda	3·62	0·32	9	— 91
	Sonthal Parganas	3·62	1·42	40	— 60
Orissa	Cuttack	5·69	6·09	108	+ 8
	Balasore	5·36	3·88	72	— 28
	Puri	7·42	8·61	116	+ 16
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	3·26	4·59	140	+ 40
	Lohardaga	2·68	1·52	57	— 43
	Palamau	2·81	0·88	31	— 69
	Manbhum	3·68	3·86	106	+ 6
	Singhbhum	2·94	3·23	110	+ 10

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the month of October 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal	94·8	61·9	87·9	71·9	80·0	—1·2	3·69	4·33	—0·64	3·85	5·22	—1·37	1·31	1·70
North Bengal	91·7	60·2	85·8	70·0	78·0	—1·5	1·32	4·42	—3·10	2·65	4·51	—1·86	0·35	1·44
East Bengal	91·8	60·5	85·9	71·1	78·6	—1·9	5·79	5·43	+0·36	3·88	6·07	—2·19	0·40	1·83
Bihar	96·0	55·4	88·4	68·7	78·6	—1·0	0·55	3·44	—2·89	1·31	3·21	—1·90	0·15	0·98
Orissa	94·2	66·8	87·7	74·0	80·9	—0·6	5·48	6·16	—0·68	5·86	6·76	—0·90	2·60	2·50
Chota Nagpur	92·9*	58·0*	85·1*	66·6*	75·8*	—0·3*	2·60	2·97	—0·37	3·73	4·20	—0·47	1·82	0·81
Assam	94·5	61·4	84·6	69·2	76·9	—2·3								

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1895.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M during the month	... ...	29·910	
		⊖	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	84·0	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	93·3	6th.
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	67·8	8th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	25·5	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	15·0	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	22·8	8th.
		°/o.	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	68	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	·789	
		Inches.	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	3·14	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	1·32	2nd.
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	6	

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 1st November 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 3rd to 9th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1895.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November	3rd ...	29·946	75·1	85·8	21·4	64·4	80·6	69·0	·539	61·1	52	Nil
,, ...	4th ...	·975	76·6	86·3	19·4	66·9	81·1	72·0	·635	65·8	58	Nil
,, ...	5th ...	·975	77·1	87·3	20·5	66·8	82·6	74·5	·729	69·8	65	Nil
,, ..	6th ...	·995	78·2	87·5	18·6	68·9	82·3	69·0	·517	59·9	46	Nil
,, ...	7th ...	30·027	78·3	86·8	17·0	69·8	82·4	75·0	·748	70·5	67	Nil
,, ...	8th ...	·014	79·0	85·3	12·7	72·6	82·6	75·0	·746	70·5	67	Nil
,, ...	9th ...	·004	80·3	85·7	10·9	74·8	80·6	74·8	·768	71·3	73	Nil

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	29·991
		⊖
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	77·8
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	23·1
The maximum temperature	... ...	86·4
		°/o
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	61
		Inch.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th November 1895	... ...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 11th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Ben

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS. — Air Pressure. — Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Mean reduced to sea-level and constant grav. itv. lat. 45°.	Variation from mean.	Wind. — Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. — Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	Burdwan ...	29·916	29·905	+·017	Calm	30	85·7	5th Nov.	65·0	3rd Nov.	84·9	68·2
			Raniganj ...	29·685	29·979	+·005	Calm	27	86·0	7th „	63·0	3rd „	85·5	66·4
		Birbhum	......											
		Bankura	Bankura ...	29·695	29·952	+·011	Calm	15	86·1	3rd „	63·7	3rd „	85·1	67·2
		Midnapore	Midnapore ...	29·858	29·958	0	N	23	87·3	3 & 7 „	64·2	3rd „	86·3	68·0
		Hooghly	......											
		Howrah	......											
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	29·965	29·935	+·004	Wly	161	84·9	8th „	67·9	4th „	83·8	71·0
		Calcutta	Calcutta ...	29·980	29·947	+·012	Calm	55	84·4	3 & 5 „	64·7	3rd „	83·8	69·2
		Nadia	Krishnagar ...	29·966	29·962	+·016	Variable	57	86·6	6th „	62·7	3rd „	85·6	68·9
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·945	29·962	+·014	E	42	85·2	6th „	62·3	3rd „	84·2	67·3
		Jessore	Jessore ...	29·971	29·951	+·020	NEly	38	85·5	7th „	62·9	3rd „	84·6	67·1
		Khulna	......											
North Bengal.	Rajshahi ..	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·940	29·961	+·018	Calm & NNE	68	84·3	5th „	63·1	3rd „	83·4	66·1
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur ...	29·900	29·981	+·023	NE	46	85·5	5th „	63·3	3rd „	83·8	65·4
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri ...	29·749	30·000	+·025	Variable	49	84·6	5th „	64·1	8th „	82·9	65·4
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling ...	23·074	—	+·016	NEly	62	57·8	4th „	42·9	6th „	56·0	45·3
			Gnatong ...	10·300	—	—	W	112	48·0	8th „	27·5	6th „	43·2	29·3
		Kuch Bihar	......											
		Rangpur	Rangpur ...	29·900	29·930	+·026	NE	36	85·5	5th „	63·7	3rd „	82·9	65·2
		Bogra	Bogra ...	29·940	29·955	+·024	NE	35	85·9	5th „	63·2	3rd „	84·3	65·4
		Pabna	Sirajganj ...	29·964	29·961	+·013	Calm	12	84·7	5th „	65·9	3rd „	83·1	67·7
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	29·980	29·955	+·033	ENE	67	85·1	5, 7 & 8 „	67·2	3rd „	84·7	70·2
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·952	29·964	+·022	ENE	45	84·8	5th „	66·0	3rd „	83·4	67·1
		Faridpur	Faridpur ...	29·968	29·962	+·018	Ely	24	83·8	5th „	65·6	3rd „	83·0	68·7
		Backergunge .. .	Barisal ..	29·977	29·935	+·006	Calm	44	87·3	9th „	67·9	5th „	86·0	70·0
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla ..	29·969	29·954	+·028	Variable	29	85·4	8 & 9 „	64·9	3rd „	84·4	68·1
		Noakhali	Noakhali ..	29·943	29·933	+·012	ENE	39	85·5	9th „	64·2	3 & 4 „	83·6	67·6
		Chittagong	Chittagong .	29·910	29·947	+·028	NE	70	86·7	9th „	63·6	3rd „	84·8	67·5
		South Lushai Hills ..	......											
Bihar.	Patna ...	Patna	Bankipore ..	29·838	29·970	+·013	NE & E	50	86·4	6th „	62·8	3rd „	85·2	67·0
		Gaya	Gaya	29·651	29·992	+·030	Calm	41	88·2	3 & 4 „	61·5	3rd „	87·7	66·0
		Shahabad	Dehri ...	29·660	29·977	—·008	SSW	61	89·3	3rd „	?	?	?	?
			Buxar ...	29·774	29·975	—·003	E	41	88·5	6th „	60·9	3rd „	87·6	65·8
			Arrah ..	29·834	29·981	+·019	Variable	24	89·2	6th „	61·1	4th „	87·9	65·3
		Saran	Chapra ...	29·827	29·968	+·008	SEly	33	87·3	6th „	61·1	3rd „	86·5	64·7
		Champaran	Motihari ...	29·804	29·993	+·029	Variable	58	87·0	6th „	58·9	3rd „	85·3	62·2
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·842	29·980	—	ESE & Calm	12	86·2	6th „	61·3	3rd „	84·8	64·5
		Darbhanga .. .	Darbhanga ...	29·856	29·981	+·021	ESE	23	85·7	5th „	64·2	3rd „	83·9	66·8
	Bhagalpur ..	Monghyr	....											
		Bhagalpur ..	Bhagalpur ...	29·856	29·973	+·016	Variable	42	86·2	4 to 6 „	61·0	3rd „	85·4	64·8
		Purnea .	Purnea ...	29·904	29·987	+·032	ENE	35	87·0	6th „	59·8	3rd „	85·0	64·3
		Malda	Malda ...	?	?		NE	59	86·6	6th „	59·9	3rd „	85·1	63·6
		Sonthal Parganas ...	Naya Dumka	29·518	29·981	+·023	NEly	33	83·9	5th „	63·1	3rd „	83·5	65·4
Orissa.	Orissa ...	Cuttack ..	Cuttack .	29·914	29·939	+·010	Calm & NEly		88·2	7th „	67·7	3rd „	86·7	70·3
			False Point ...	29·974	29·937	+·014	N	125	86·4	3rd „	66·0	3rd „	84·4	69·8
		Balasore	Balasore .	29·957	29·960	+·009	SWly	61	86·9	3 & 7 „	62·7	3rd „	85·8	67·2
		Puri ...	Puri ...	29·977	29·940	-	N	156	88·2	3 & 4 „	70·1	6th „	87·2	72·3
			Gopalpur ..	29·978	29·930	—	NNW	168	86·2	4th „	68·1	3, 4 & 7 „	85·3	69·4
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh ..	27·981	29·979	+·021	Sly	87	81·6	6th „	60·6	3rd „	80·4	63·0
		Lohardaga	Ranchi ...	27·850	29·965	+·006	NNE	74	81·5	3rd „	59·4	3rd „	79·6	61·2
		Palamau	Daltonganj .	?	?	?	S	13	87·9	3rd „	56·0	3rd „	86·5	58·9
		Manbhum	.....											
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa ...	29·236	29·966	+·015	Variable	19	87·7	3rd „	61·0	3rd „	86·0	63·9

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for
The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10.
mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in ques
station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

e week ending Saturday, the 9th of November 1895.

Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1895. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
73·0	80	2·6	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·23	—0·23	2·15	1·80	+0·35	Burdwan
72·1	83	1·4	Nil											
				Nil	0·11	0·00	0·30	Nil	0·13	—0·13	1·68	1·43	+0·25	Birbhum.
73·2	79	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·23	—0·23	2·42	1·59	+0·83	Bankura.
73·6	85	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·20	—0·20	1·40	2·60	—1·20	Midnapore.
				Nil	0·07	0·00	0·16	Nil	0·09	—0·09	1·16	1·75	—0·59	Hooghly.
				Nil	0·15	0·00	0·23	Nil	0·25	—0·25	0·47	1·69	—1·22	Howrah.
75·9	88	3·0	0·07	0·01	0·17	0·09	0·33	0·01	0·27	—0·26	0·94	2·59	—1·65	24-Parganas.
75·2	81	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·00	0·25	Nil	0·25	—0·25	0·65	2·23	—1·58	Calcutta.
73·7	80	2·7	Nil	0·01	0·23	0·00	0·20	0·01	0·26	—0·25	1·63	1·84	—0·21	Nadia.
72·5	88	2·3	Nil	0·01	0·17	0·00	0·26	0·01	0·18	—0·17	1·12	1·53	—0·41	Murshidabad.
74·5	88	3·6	0·06	0·03	0·08	0·00	0·20	0·03	0·19	—0·16	1·29	2·05	—0·76	Jessore.
				Nil	0·19	0·00	0·34	Nil	0·21	—0·21	0·24	2·33	—2·09	Khulna.
73·6	83	1·4	0·04	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·26	Nil	0·12	—0·12	0·64	1·28	—0·64	Rajshahi.
72·7	83	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·04	—0·04	0·13	0·93	—0·80	Dinajpur.
70·2	86	5·0	0·03	0·09	0·08	0·00	0·05	0·09	0·08	+0·01	0·61	2·84	—2·23	Jalpaiguri.
49·5	83	6·3	Nil	0·25	0·02	0·75	0·05	0·25	0·06	+0·19	1·21	1·75	—0·54	Darjeeling.
38·8	60	4·7	0·14											
				Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	0·25	2·54	—2·29	Kuch Bihar.
71·4	87	3·7	Nil	0·07	0·08	0·25	0·06	0·07	0·08	—0·01	0·40	1·70	—1·30	Rangpur.
73·4	86	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·00	0·16	Nil	0·27	—0·27	0·26	1·85	—1·59	Bogra.
71·4	90	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·00	0·23	Nil	0·19	—0·19	0·79	2·08	—1·29	Pabna.
74·5	85	4·3	0·08	0·02	0·10	0·25	0·15	0·02	0·18	—0·16	0·77	2·14	—1·37	Dacca.
73·4	85	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·16	—0·16	0·16	2·11	—1·95	Mymensingh.
74·5	88	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·00	0·19	Nil	0·16	—0·16	0·92	1·93	—1·01	Faridpur.
77·6	84	3·1	0·08	Nil	0·26	0·00	0·41	Nil	0·50	—0·50	Nil	2·98	—2·98	Backergunge.
74·1	93	3·9	0·06	0·25	0·17	0·50	0·35	0·25	0·30	—0·25	1·04	2·16	—1·12	Tippera.
73·8	90	2·4	0·04	0·03	0·64	0·00	0·43	0·03	1·08	—1·05	0·09	3·72	—3·63	Noakhali.
73·5	90	3·4	Nil	0·07	0·45	0·00	0·60	0·07	1·01	—0·94	—0·07	3·89	—3·82	Chittagong.
				0·31	0·77	1·00	0·70	0·31	1·18	—0·87	0·31	3·59	—3·28	South Lushai Hills.
75·1	73	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·09	—0·09	Nil	1·19	—1·19	Patna.
71·8	67	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·14	—0·14	0·05	0·82	—0·77	Gaya.
72·3	73	0·9	Nil											
74·5	65	1·0	Drops	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·06	Nil	0·10	—0·10	Nil	1·12	—1·12	Shahabad.
73·3	79	0·3	Nil											
72·3	82	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·03	—0·03	Nil	0·70	—0·70	Saran.
71·5	86	0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	0	Nil	0·31	—0·31	Champaran.
72·3	85	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·91	—0·90	Muzaffarpur.
71·3	86	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·14	0·81	—0·67	Darbhanga.
				Nil	0·10	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·05	1·19	—1·14	Monghyr.
73·6	78	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·07	—0·07	0·05	1·25	—1·20	Bhagalpur.
69·6	87	1·4	0·20	0·15	0·04	0·67	0·07	0·15	0·04	+0·11	0·18	1·37	—1·19	Purnea.
72·2	57	0	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·18	—0·18	0·16	1·34	—1·18	Malda.
73·3	78	0	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·18	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·83	1·29	—0·46	Sonthal Parganas.
73·6	81	1·1	Nil	0·07	0·33	0·17	0·67	1·23	0·62	+0·61	4·24	3·44	+0·80	Cuttack.
75·8	82	2·9	0·09											
73·6	84	1·6	Nil	0·04	0·35	0·17	0·48	0·56	0·55	+0·01	1·68	2·30	—0·62	Balasore.
76·0	80	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·48	0·00	0·91	0·08	1·13	—1·05	4·25	4·82	—0·57	Puri.
74·0	82	0·4	Nil											
69·4	73	0	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·28	Nil	0·18	—0·18		0·83		Hazaribagh.
69·2	79	0	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·18	Nil	0·12	—0·12	1·64	1·01	+0·63	Lohardaga
70·0	73	0·7	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·00	0·25	Nil	0·23	—0·23	0·53	1·10	—0·57	Palamau
				Nil	0·10	0·00	0·19	Nil	0·15	—0·15	2·16	1·15	+1·01	Manbhum
70·8	80	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·00	0·50	Nil	0·22	—0·22	1·89	1·49	+0·40	Singhbhum

ears. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal
past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, i.e., from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 9th of November 18

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 3rd.	Monday, 4th.	Tuesday, 5th.	Wednesday, 6th.	Thursday, 7th.	Friday, 8th.	Saturday, 9th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.
				RAINFALL.												
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·31	1·40
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·27	2·51
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·23	2·75
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·13	1·93
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·11
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·11	0·11
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·13	·88
			Rampur Hát	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	·17
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·25
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·04
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·32
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·16	2·45
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	2·49
			Malinra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·29	2·29
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·16	2·16
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·44
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	1·90
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·62
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·18
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·28
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·71
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·36	0·88
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·22	0·46
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·19	3·13
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·14
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·62
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·89
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·44
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·97
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	1·44
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·15	1·27
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·05	0·77
		Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·25	0·40
			Mohesreka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·26	0·54
			Ulubaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·81
	Presidency.	24-Parganas..	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·21	0·07	0·54	0·91
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·26	0·30
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·20
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·25	0·65
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·34	1·49
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·08	0·85
			Barasat ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·18	0·74
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·23	1·14
		Nadia ..	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·28	0·05	0·35	1·25
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·22	2·07
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·36	Nil	0·41	1·96
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·12	1·63
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	1·25
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·32	0·05	0·32	1·61
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·19	1·43
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	1·10
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	1·00
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	0·74
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·08	0·00
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	0·19	1·07
			Pathari ...										?		?	
			Dumkal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	?	1·12
		Jessore .	Narail ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·25	1·24
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·06	Nil	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·30	1·57
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·18	1·32
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·18	0·93
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·07	Nil	0·09	0·03	0·09	0·31	1·35
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·18	0·34
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·24	0·05
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·11	0·33
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	0·29	0·12
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	?	0·91
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·14	0·73
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·27
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	0·50
			Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·30
		Dinajpur ..	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	?	0·40
			Churaman ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·06
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	Nil	0·05
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	0·67
			Balurghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·11
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	0·47
		Jalpaiguri .	Jalpaiguri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·08	0·09	?	0·61
			Alipore Duars	...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	?	0·03	0·08	0·03
			Fallacatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·29
			Debiganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...					?	
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·23	1	0·23	?	0·23		1·11
			Siliguri ..	...	...	...	0·40	...	...	0·08	1	0·48	0·03	0·48	?	4·09
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	0·14	...	...	0·39	2	0·53	Nil	0·53	0·17	0·74
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	Nil	0·14
			Kurseong .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil
			Pedong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·35	1	0·35	?	0·35	0·01	0·35
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07
		Tibet ..	Yatung ...	...	0·03	0·06	0·02	...	...	0·03	Nil	0·14		0·14	?	1·60
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·86
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	?	6·05
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·95
			Falbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	Nil	Nil
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	?	0·08
			Peerganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·06	0·04
			Kurigram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	0·09	Nil
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	1	0·19	0·15	0·19	?	0·21
			Bagdogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	0·15	0·08
			(*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·02	0·07	0·02	1·28
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil
			Sunderganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·41	Nil	0·46	0·45
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·41	Nil	0·41	0·20
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·21	0·20
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·18
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·13	1·07
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·25	0·51

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 9th of November 1895—contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 3rd.	Monday, 4th.	Tuesday, 5th.	Wednesday, 6th.	Thursday, 7th.	Friday, 8th.	Saturday, 9th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·19	0·70	2·57
		Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·21	0·77	1·57
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	1	0·12	Nil	0·12	0·05	0·82	2·49
		Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·25	0·73	1·19
		Jaydeopur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·24	0·54	1·73
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·10	0·03	2·07
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·26	0·21	2·44
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·19	Nil	2·08
		Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·21
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
		Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	...	?	...	?	Nil	?
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
		Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·06	1·15	1·63
		Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·24	0·76	2·10
		Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	0·85	2·05
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·46	Nil	3·25
		Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·41	Nil	3·04
		Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·52	Nil	2·92
		Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
		Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·61	Nil	2·79
		Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·09	?
		Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	?	0·02	?	0·02	?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	0·57	...	...	1	0·57	0·23	0·57	0·36	1·08	2·79
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	0·03	0·42	...	...	1	0·45	0·29	0·45	0·32	1·83	1·86
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·23	0·99	1·92
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·28	0·24	2·06
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	?	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
		Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·10	?
		Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·30	?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	0·31	0·04	0·66	0·06	3·51
		Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·05	0·02	1·51	0·11	3·94
		Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·09	...	...	Nil	0·09	?	0·09	?	1·21	?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	0·07	...	0·06	...	...	Nil	0·13	0·50	0·13	1·36	0·13	5·03
		Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·39	...	0·65	...	2·72
		Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	1	0·30	?	0·30	?	0·30	?
		Fenua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
		Chandpur ...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	0·02	1	0·14	?	0·14	?	0·14	?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	0·07	0·21	0·03	...	...	...	1	0·31	0·77	0·31	1·18	0·31	3·50
		Bundarban ...	...	0·10	0·10	0·62	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	...	?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·02	1·14
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	Nil	1·08
		Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·25	Nil	1·27
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·28
		Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·55
		Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·21	0·15	1·06
		Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·09	0·15	0·84
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·81
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Daudnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·16	?
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·04	?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·17
		Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·94
		Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·33	Nil	0·33	Nil	1·36
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	Nil	1·24
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·91
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Khari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Ramagur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
		Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·15
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	Nil	1·11
		Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·87
		Sereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·37
		Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23
		Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·64
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	Nil	1·55
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·03	0·04	0·78
		Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
		Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Sheohar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	0·41	0·84
		Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·01	0·84
		Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·75
		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·45
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·06	1·02
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	0·09	0·8[illegible]
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·28	?
		Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	0·07	?
		Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·33	?
		Gidhour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Khargapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	?	...	?	0·14	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 9th of Nov., 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall.							Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
				Sunday, 3rd.	Monday, 4th.	Tuesday, 5th.	Wednesday, 6th.	Thursday, 7th.	Friday, 8th.	Saturday, 9th.							
BEHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	Nil	1·4
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·0
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	0·21	0·06	1·0
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	0·05	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	0·13	1·4
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	0·05	?	0·07	
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·09	1·1
			Araria ...	...	...	...	0·26	...	...	...	1	0·26	0·03	0·26	0·03	0·26	1·
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·06	0·20	0·06	0·21	1·
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Barsoe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	1	0·13	?	0·13	?	0·48	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	0·26	1·
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	0·07	0·
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	·	Nil	?	Nil	
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	0·01	...	...	Nil	0·01	?	0·01	?	0·29	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	Nil	1·
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·20	1·
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·67	1·
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·17	1·40	1·
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·80	1·
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·30	1·91	1·
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·56	
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·96	
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·11	
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·23	
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·62	
			Barkope ...										?		?		
			Bhagya ...										?		?		
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·66	
			Barhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·27	
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·24	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										0·25		0·59		3
			Banki ...										0·21		0·30		2
			Cuttack ...										0·38		0·68		3
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·87	0·47	1·37	5·99	6
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	0·18	0·38	0·45	2·95	3
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	2·10	0·28	4·27	2
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·21	
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	
			Pal Lahara ...										?		?		
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·10	?	0·88	
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	1	0·20	0·07	2·39	0·34	4·05	3
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·04	Nil	0·04	0·56	0·65	0·73	1·46	2
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·46	0·55	2
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·30	0·62	1·66	3
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·19	1·56	1
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·21	0·80	1
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·53	0·07	1·26	5·18	[illegible]
			Khurda ...										0·43		0·95		4
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·47	0·16	1·18	5·57	4
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·55	
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·91	?	7·55	
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	5·62	
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	4·81	
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·03	?	2·43	
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·75	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh .	Pachamba (Giridih).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·16	1·80	
			Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·18	3·40	
			Semtagurah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·11		
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·31		
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·09	2·10	
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·59	
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·73	
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·35	
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·21	1·94	
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·75	
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·70	
			Tamar ...										?		?		
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·23	0·53	
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·05	
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·42	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·16	2·53	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·14	1·79	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·13	
			Barahbhum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·35	
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·65	
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·74	
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·23	1·89	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·20	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	
			Gaikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·60	
			Kulikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·30	
			Monahorpur										?		?		

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL, FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY THE 9TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

FINE settled weather has prevailed over the province throughout the week, and also in the west of the Bay, but in the east conditions have been less settled. A large diffused low pressure area has been lying over the Bay, and though pressure-changes at the coast stations have not been of much importance, strong winds sprang up at Diamond Island and continued for some days. Judging by the strength of the wind in that part of the Bay and the very rough sea, a depression of limited extent appears to have formed not far from Diamond Island, within the large diffused low pressure area shown by the coast observations. From some unknown cause it disappeared before its effects were felt on any other part of the coast, and whether it ever existed or not is purely hypothetical.

Pressure has been considerably higher than usual in the south of the Bay throughout the week, and over Bengal there has generally been a small excess. Changes were upwards in the early part of the week, at times with moderate rapidity, but excess was seldom more than ·1 inch. Towards the end, when the depression in the neighbourhood of Diamond Island became diffused, the barometer fell slowly everywhere. Besides the strong winds and the rough sea, a good deal of rain appears to have fallen in the part of the Bay where the squally weather developed. The only heavy fall, however, reported was about 2 inches at Tavoy.

The most important change has been the increase of temperature. For some weeks past mean daily temperature has been steadily below the normal, and on the first day of this week there was still considerable defect in all districts and over the north of the Bay. On the 4th it was rising rather quickly, the change appearing to come from the north of the Province, as on this day there was excess in North Bengal, Bihar and Assam, varying up to nearly 4° at Jalpaiguri, while in the southern districts there was still a moderate defect. On the 5th the area of relatively high temperature had extended over the whole province and the north of the Bay. At the same time there had been a considerable fall in Burma and Madras, and readings became low over the south of the Bay. The excess, which became general on the 5th, gradually increased towards the end of the week, when it was as much as 5° in parts of Lower Bengal and Bihar.

Though only a few scattered showers have fallen, weather was very cloudy in the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal on the 8th and 9th. This was due to the small storm which had developed in the east of the Bay having diffused over a wide area. The slightly unsettled weather consequent on this change was of only short duration, and by the end of the week conditions were settled over the whole area.

Pressure fell on the first day of the week. It then rose till towards the end, when it fell every where except in Orissa. Mean pressure for the week is above the normal at all stations, but by only small amounts ranging up to ·03 inch in North Bengal.

Temperature.—From being 2° to 3° below the normal mean, temperature has increased to 5° above the normal in places. As there has been excess throughout the week, except near the beginning, means for the week are all in excess, the difference varying from 0°·7 in East Bengal to 2°·2 in Bihar.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 9th November 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 9th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 9th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 9th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 9th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 9th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 9th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	85·8	86·7	+0·9	70·1	70·3	+0·2	78·0	78·6	+0·6
Calcutta	82·7	83·8	+1·1	68·3	69·2	+0·9	75·5	76·5	+1·0
Chittagong	83·8	84·8	+1·0	69·4	67·5	−1·9	76·6	76·2	−0·4
Burdwan	84·0	84·9	+0·9	67·9	68·2	+0·3	76·0	76·6	+0·6
Patna	83·8	85·2	+1·4	64·1	67·0	+2·9	74·0	76·1	+2·1
Gaya	84·6	87·7	+3·1	63·5	66·0	+2·5	74·1	76·9	+2·8
Purnea	83·7	85·0	+1·3	62·2	64·3	+2·1	73·0	74·7	+1·7
Hazaribagh	78·6	80·4	+1·8	61·1	63·0	+1·9	69·9	71·7	+1·8
Darjeeling	56·2	56·0	−0·2	43·2	45·2	+2·0	49·7	50·6	+0·9

Rainfall.— Only a few light scattered showers, chiefly in East and North Bengal, have been reported. East Bengal on an average has received nearly a tenth of an inch, and the other districts ·02 inch or less.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 9th of November 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	87·3	62·3	84·9	67·9	76·4	+0·9	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·00	0·23	—0·23	Nil	0·21	1·31	1·85
North Bengal	85·9	62·2	83·4	65·9	74·7	+1·3	0·01	0·10	—0·09	0·04	0·13	—0·09	0·01	0·11	0·36	1·54
East Bengal	87·3	63·6	84·3	68·5	76·4	+0·6	0·08	0·24	—0·16	0·20	0·31	—0·11	0·08	0·42	0·48	2·56
Bihar	89·2	58·9	85·7	65·0	75·4	+2·2	0·01	0·07	—0·06	0·03	0·10	—0·07	0·01	0·07	0·15	1·04
Orissa	88·2	62·7	85·9	69·8	77·9	+0·9	0·04	0·37	—0·33	0·13	0·64	—0·51	0·61	0·69	2·94	3·54
Chota Nagpur	87·7*	59·4*	82·0*	62·7*	72·4*	+1·6*	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·00	0·26	—0·26	Nil	0·16	1·82	0·98

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 12th November 1895.

O. LITTLE,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 3rd to 9th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	3rd	135·5	9·7	29·882	73·5	82·7	18·0	61·7	67·9	0·609	64·6	76	NNW and calm	43	Nil	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
„	4th	136·4	8·0	·919	75·3	84·2	17·7	66·5	70·1	·670	67·3	77	NNW and calm	47	„	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
„	5th	139·7	9·2	·926	75·6	83·7	16·7	67·0	70·7	·689	68·1	79	WNW and calm	53	„	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
„	6th	139·2	8·9	·947	76·9	84·0	14·7	69·3	71·8	·713	69·1	78	WNW, NEby E and calm.	48	„	Partially cloudy.
„	7th	145·4	7·6	·978	76·5	83·9	14·4	69·5	72·4	·742	70·3	82	ENE and calm ...	53	„	partially cloudy, ⌓.
„	8th	143·6	3·6	·957	78·0	83·1	10·7	72·4	73·7	·773	71·5	81	ENE and calm ...	53	„	Chiefly cloudy, o.
„	9th	145·8	4·5	·939	77·7	84·2	9·5	74·7	74·1	·796	72·3	84	Variable and calm.	27	„	Chiefly cloudy, o.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·935
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·929
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	51·5
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	78·2
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	76·2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	77·7
The extreme variation of temperature	19·5
The maximum temperature	84·2
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	80
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	74
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 3rd to 9th November 1895	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·22
The total fall from 1st January to 9th November 1895	39·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	64·85

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, nd from Observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the hermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet bove the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, ormerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in he Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o, overcast; ⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 11th November 1895.

J. H. GILLILAND,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing assessed Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of September 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1895-96.		Tollage, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	1,092 10 6	9,472 11 3	611 14 8	8,566 2 9
Kendrapara ditto	8,499 8 8	42,172 3 0	5,949 7 0	25,517 7 10
High Level Canal, Range I	1,339 8 3	5,256 13 6	986 5 3	3,386 13 9
Ditto, " II	270 6 4	1,148 10 4	243 4 0	849 9 5
Ditto, " III	149 11 0	711 9 0	149 8 0	513 4 3
Jajpur Canal ...	50 15 0	189 12 3	58 9 0	191 8 3
Total Orissa Circle ...	11,402 11 9	58,951 11 4	7,998 15 11	39,024 14 3
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	11,514 15 6	61,917 14 3	10,048 14 9	60,000 9 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,725 8 6	43,107 6 6	4,621 15 0	37,213 12 3
Total South-Western Circle	19,240 8 0	1,05,025 4 9	14,670 13 9	97,214 5 6
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,556 3 0	11,776 6 4	1,069 2 0	10,427 13 3
Arrah ditto ...	1,475 5 9	9,767 12 9	975 7 6	11,524 2 3
Buxar ditto ...	664 13 6	5,967 10 0	590 14 9	4,189 7 3
Total Sone Circle ...	3,696 6 3	27,511 13 1	2,635 8 3	26,141 6 9
Grand Total ...	34,339 10 0	1,91,488 13 2	25,305 5 11	1,62,380 10 6

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1895-96.						Tollage, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total Receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,806	...	2,443 4 8	10,751	2,807	9,732 5 9	1,991	2,651	1,900 14 10	6,435	8,042	6,518 15 5
Total Orissa Circle	2,806	...	2,443 4 8	10,751	2,807	9,732 5 9	1,991	2,651	1,900 14 10	6,435	8,042	6,518 15 5

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1895-96.		Earnings, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	13,846 0 5	68,684 1 1	9,899 14 9	45,543 13 8
Midnapore Canal ..	11,514 15 6	61,917 14 3	10,048 14 9	60,000 9 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	7,725 8 6	43,107 6 6	4,621 15 0	37,213 12 3
Sone Canals ...	3,696 6 3	27,511 13 1	2,635 8 3	26,141 6 9
Total ...	36,782 14 8	2,01,221 2 11	27,206 4 9	1,68,899 9 11

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of September 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1895-96. During the month.			Tollage, 1895-96. To end of the month.			Tollage, 1894-95. During the month.			Tollage, 1894-95. To end of the month.		
1	2			3			4			5		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	25,905	9	9	1,23,866	6	0	25,408	13	6	1,08,766	5	3
Tolly's Nala ...	7,851	9	6	42,204	15	9	8,026	11	6	36,710	2	3
Total ...	33,757	3	3	1,66,071	5	9	33,435	9	0	1,45,476	7	6
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,253	2	6	41,082	4	0	4,632	15	9	28,579	12	3
Nadia Rivers ..	20,192	15	6	80,956	4	6	*22,507	4	0	*81,252	14	0
Grand Total .	60,203	5	3	2,88,109	14	3	60,575	12	9	2,55,309	1	9

* Inclusive of Rs. 752-6-6 omitted from the statement for September 1894.

Calcutta,
The 12th November 1895.

O. C. Lees,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 9th November 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 9th November 1895. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Week ending Saturday, the 10th November 1894. Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	618	1,03,450	1,731	367	44,545	717
Jute	588	1,84,675	3,190	302	1,02,376	1,736
Firewood	189	96,650	1,427	98	62,159	951
Other articles	878	2,00,925	3,003	684	1,66,240	2,521
Total ...	2,273	5,85,700	9,351	1,451	3,75,310	5,925

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 28th September 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

Staples.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	57,11,802	7,99,955	66,73,621	10,00,019	9,61,918	2,00,064	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	29,026	24,838	66,597	48,921	37,571	24,083	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	8,600	8,412	5,413	5,851	...	...	3,187	2,551
2.— Ditto Indian ...	37,733	18,014	36,130	21,291	...	3,277	1,603	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	1,44,122	1,17,864	1,34,521	1,33,934	...	...	9,601	13,930
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	21,902	12,721	23,603	14,337	1,701	1,616	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium ...	427	204	577	331	150	127	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	9,766	7,785	12,716	9,585	2,950	1,800	...	...
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	3,045	1,030	4,513	1,342	1,468	312	...	...
2.—Myrabolams ...	7,073	1,385	3,417	1,010	...	...	3,656	375
3.—Cutch ...	3,374	1,842	3,098	1,546	...	...	276	296
4.—Turmeric ...	9,481	7,476	8,327	5,847	...	...	1,154	1,629
5.—Aniline dyes ...	202	156	95	83	...	...	107	73
6.—Others ...	396	243	440	354	44	111	..	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	6,35,405	2,72,285	4,89,762	1,62,549	...	...	1,45,643	1,09,736
2.—Rice in the husk ...	94,335	10,754	44,322	7,770	...	...	50,013	2,984
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	4,43,827	71,203	4,43,377	83,239	...	12,036	450	...
4.—Jawar and bajra ...	1,12,406	45,172	63,546	10,858	...	...	48,860	34,314
5.—Gram & pulse ...	6,69,068	2,33,685	6,05,002	1,56,615	...	...	64,066	77,070
6.—Others ...	1,95,179	51,068	1,63,031	29,352	...	...	32,148	21,716
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	27,654	13,160	63,849	38,318	36,195	25,158	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	18,888	7,021	19,036	10,824	148	3,803	...	...
Horns ...	2,234	1,777	2,014	1,698	...	...	220	79
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	48,407	11,327	1,03,956	19,141	55,349	7,814	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth ...	68,481	40,327	58,300	32,056	...	...	10,181	8,271
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	36,365	12,908	38,369	14,804	2,004	1,896	...	...
2.—Shell ...	21,722	17,050	27,084	20,505	5,362	3,455	...	...
Leather, Manufactured ...	8,347	10,680	5,882	7,151	...	...	2,465	3,529
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	25,232	9,886	17,679	9,658	...	...	7,553	228
2.—Spirits ...	1,730	2,021	2,122	2,231	392	210	...	...
3.—Wines ...	2,036	3,762	2,771	5,456	735	1,694	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	5,749	6,731	338	268	...	...	5,411	6,463
2.—Brass, unwrought ...	3,590	1,617	3,065	1,949	...	332	525	...
3.—Copper, wrought ...	1,428	897	1,235	744	...	...	193	...
4.—Brass, wrought ...	15,067	7,956	17,458	8,084	2,391	128	...	...
5.—Iron ...	1,08,271	53,183	1,64,542	64,639	56,271	11,456	...	...
6.—Others ...	10,450	7,552	10,436	8,151	...	599	14	...
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	5,039	3,860	3,054	2,007	...	...	1,985	1,853
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	1,21,456	60,416	1,78,949	76,938	57,493	16,522	...	...
2.—Castor ...	5,338	1,471	7,235	2,470	1,897	999	...	...
3.—Coconnut ...	5,437	1,736	4,898	1,587	...	...	539	149
4.—Others ...	11,209	5,223	16,510	10,800	5,301	5,577	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	2,19,443	65,548	1,15,702	30,180	...	...	1,03,741	35,368
2.—Rape and mustard ...	1,24,507	47,366	1,24,941	56,074	434	8,708	...	...
3.—Til or jinjili ...	8,662	2,393	2,182	516	...	...	6,480	1,877
4.—Poppy ...	8,756	2,750	20,790	3,309	12,034	559	...	...
5.—Earthnuts ...	102	36	11	2	...	...	91	34
6.—Castor ...	57,486	15,645	51,444	11,973	...	...	6,042	3,672
7.—Others ...	56,760	18,967	7,756	2,166	...	...	49,004	16,801
Opium ...	700	565	1,009	1,123	309	558	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	19,707	10,072	21,981	12,933	2,274	2,861	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	43,043	43,323	39,058	36,496	...	...	4,885	6,827
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	26,196	9,881	20,185	9,521	...	...	6,011	360
3.—Others ...	47,038	17,908	58,820	29,833	11,782	11,925	...	...
4.—Potatoes ...	54,101	15,670	77,727	28,473	23,626	12,803	...	...
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	2,339	1,955	1,923	501	...	...	416	1,454
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	1,406	56	5,021	1,978	3,615	1,922	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates ...	10,482	3,361	...	...	...	...	10,482	3,361
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts ...	36,918	7,093	13,886	2,166	...	...	23,032	4,927
Salt ...	5,52,914	1,01,940	7,02,184	1,23,595	1,49,270	21,655	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	41,271	15,832	50,802	22,153	9,531	6,321	...	...
2.—Other saline substances ...	39,524	11,303	29,128	8,407	...	...	10,396	2,896
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ...	2,340	1,377	1,721	1,052	...	...	619	325
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	19	57	...	...	...	...	19	57
2.—Indian ...	264	401	289	311	25	...	...	90

STAPLES.	1894.		1895.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	1?,108	15,736	16,660	13,867	...	...	2,446	1,869
2.—Pepper	2,059	1,872	2,544	2,416	486	544	...	...
3.—Ginger	?,091	1,089	3,181	1,172	90	83	...	...
4.—Chillies	5,839	2,818	5,208	2,723	...	...	631	95
5.—Cardamoms	959	1,072	429	663	...	...	530	409
6.—Others	1,791	859	1,476	682	...	...	315	177
Stone and lime	3,26,608	48,532	4,14,981	58,743	88,373	10,211	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	16,326	5,930	19,939	7,920	3,613	1,990	...	..
2.—Unrefined	1,53,326	26,587	1,67,110	28,071	13,784	2,384	...	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
2.—Indian	4,926	3,949	5,809	2,856	883	...	...	1,093
Timber	55,064	9,650	72,078	12,420	17,014	2,770	...	...
Tobacco	44,950	17,391	40,026	19,198	...	1,807	4,024	...
Wool, Raw	2,276	1,792	908	499	...	...	1,368	1,293
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	959	1,991	585	2,200	...	209	101	...
2.— " " Indian	5,184	6,986	4,373	5,387	...	...	811	1,599
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	16,635	1,303	10,565	751	...	...	6,070	552
2.—Indigo seed	18,660	8,728	16,552	7,093	...	...	2,308	1,635
3.—Mowah flower	24,089	4,124	17,476	2,805	...	...	6,613	1,319
4.—Oil-cake ... -	74,052	12,636	41,919	5,673	...	...	32,133	6,963
5.—Paints & colours	6,521	2,612	11,016	3,998	4,495	1,386	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	40,477	18,336	39,468	11,925	...	...	1,009	6,411
7.—Wooden articles	19,362	8,063	17,091	7,011	...	..	2,271	1,052
8.—Others	5,85,201	2,30,525	7,61,629	2,49,911	1,76,428	19,386	...	...
Total ...	1,14,73,841	28,22,834	1,25,48,546	28,74,969	10,74,705	52,135	...	...
Military stores	21,119	32,074	19,016	21,889	...	...	2,103	10,185
Coal for Railway	8,69,211	73,997	10,65,737	86,735	1,96,526	12,738	..	...
Railway materials	30,30,853	76,582	27,22,748	69,052	...	...	3,08,105	7,530
Live-stock	...	13,249	...	15,521	...	2,272	...	...
Total ...	1,53,95,024	30,18,736	1,63,56,047	30,68,166	9,61,023	49,430	...	...

T. SIMPSON, *Assistant Auditor.*

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 7th November* 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd November 1895, *on* 1,698·79 *miles open.*

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*320,586	*3,69,112 1 0	34,23,144 20	7,10,135 15 0	16,091 15 0	11,04,339 15 0	79,736	130,995	210,731
Or per mile of railway	......	217 4 5	......	423 5 2	9 7 7	650 1 2	... ..	... ..	......
For previous 16 6/7 weeks of half-year	†4,857,145	†51,20,393 5 0	‡4,80,21,634 10	‡95,96,131 7 0	§2,68,064 6 0	1,49,84,589 2 0	1,341,704½	1,906,986½	3,248,751
Total for 17 6/7 weeks ..	5,177,731	54,89,505 6 0	5,14,44,778 30	1,03,15,267 6 0	2,84,156 5 0	1,60,88,929 1 0	1,421,500½	2,037,981½	3,459,482
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	237,922	2,86,593 2 2	24,14,642 20	5,77,327 9 10	16,131 6 9	8,80,052 2 9	76,865	108,687	185,552
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	172 4 4	......	347 0 6	9 11 2	529 0 0	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year .	5,052,138½	51,51,784 13 7	4,94,05,605 0	1,03,20,962 6 2	2,98,605 1 5	1,57,71,352 5 2	1,370,703	1,982,947	3,353,650

* The increase is due chiefly in outward traffic all over the line.
† Added No. of passengers 1,115 and Rs. 5,040 }
‡ Ditto Mds. 4,10,906 and „ 14,655 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th and 14th
§ Ditto „ 2,609 } September 1895.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd November 1895, *on* 22·23 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*22,040	*4,829 7 0	7,893 30	352 11 0	11 0 0	5,193 2 0	1,144	61	1,205
Or per mile of railway . ..	......	217 4 0	......	15 13 10	0 7 11	233 9 9	.....	......	.. ..
For previous 16 6/7 weeks of half-year	†332,929	†78,484 6 0	‡95,633 30	‡3,962 4 0	§191 0 0	82,637 10 0	19,067	896	19,963
Total for 17 6/7 weeks ...	354,969	83,313 13 0	1,03,527 20	4,314 15 0	202 0 0	87,830 12 0	20,211	957	21,168
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	15,158½	3,652 15 0	6,475 10	297 10 0	13 1 3	3,963 10 3	1,134	54	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	164 5 2	......	13 6 3	0 9 5	178 4 10	... .	....	......
Total for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year ...	333,827½	79,111 9 11	1,49,152 10	6,089 0 0	168 13 3	85,367 7 2	20,152	1,299	21,451

* The increase is due chiefly from Tarkessur and Sheoraphuli.
† Added number of passengers 279 and deducted Rs. 340 }
‡ Ditto maunds 1,066 and „ 13 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th and 14th
§ Ditto „ 2 } September 1895.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 2nd November 1895, *on* 161·40 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*19,329	*20,970 8 0	79,768 30	11,271 8 0	52 0 0	32,294 0 0	6,774	4,032	10,806
Or per mile of railway	......	129 14 10	......	69 13 5	0 5 2	200 1 5	......	......	......
For previous 16 6/7 weeks of half-year	†332,600	†2,70,271 7 0	‡13,52,650 20	‡1,56,797 0 0	§665 0 0	4,27,734 0 0	111,367	56,190	167,557
Total for 17 6/7 weeks ..	351,929	2,91,241 15 0	14,32,419 10	1,68,069 1 0	717 0 0	4,60,028 0 0	118,141	60,222	178,363
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	14,085½	15,838 14 0	74,572 0	9,731 11 0	51 6 3	25,621 15 3	6,887	3,350	10,237
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year .	......	98 2 2	......	60 4 9	0 5 1	158 12 0	......	.. ...	......
Total for corresponding 18 weeks of previous year .	323,820½	2,65,941 15 10	11,77,292 10	1,57,854 1 8	1,059 15 3	4,24,856 0 9	108,636	59,482	168,118

* The increase is due chiefly from Delhi, Thanesar, Umballa and Kalka.
† Added number of passengers 522 and Rs. 3,774 }
‡ Deducted maunds 2,047 and added .. 216 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 7th and 14th
§ Added „ 10 } September 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd November 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	215,090	1,24,010 0 0	9,64,840 0	2,45,040 0 0	13,670 0 0	3,82,720 0 0	31,500	44,057	75,557
Or per mile of railway	265	153 0 0	1,187 0	301 0 0	1 0 0	†455 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	3,099,987	14,30,445 0 0	1,50,58,153 0	32,87,926 0 0	2,35,942 0 0	*49,54,313 0 0	498,263	591,785	1,090,048
Total for 18 weeks ...	3,315,077	15,54,455 0 0	1,60,22,993 0	35,32,966 0 0	2,49,612 0 0	53,37,033 0 0	529,763	635,842	1,165,605
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	163,292	85,619 0 0	8,59,354 0	2,09 293 0 0	18,960 0 0	3,13,863 0 0	29,355	41,288	70,643
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	201	105 0 0	1,057 0	258 0 0	1 0 0	364 0 0	......	......	. ...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,073,593	14,20,117 0 0	1,61,99,521 0	33,84,958 0 0	3,23,545 0 0	51,28,620 0 0	515,302	651,708	1,167,010

* Audited up to 14th September 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd November 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ..	35,100	a 15,110 0 0	99,440 0	9,530 0 0	400 0 0	25,040 0 0	4,300	3,044	7,344
Or per mile of railway	281	121 0 0	796 0	76 0 0	3 0 0	200 0 0	......	.....	... ..
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	529,366	1,76,094 0 0	11,94,007 0	1,26,056 0 0	3,447 0 0	*3,05,597 0 0	64,779	47,472	112,251
Total for 18 weeks ...	564,466	1,91,204 0 0	12,93,447 0	1,35,586 0 0	3,847 0 0	3,30,637 0 0	69,079	50,516	119,595
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	25,582	9,020 0 0	50,745 0	4,536 0 0	91 0 0	13,647 0 0	3,906	2,022	5,928
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	205	72 0 0	406 0	36 0 0	1 0 0	109 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	524,388	1,69,795 0 0	10,37,748 0	98,421 0 0	3,987 0 0	2,72,2 3 0 0	66,845	41,787	108,632

* Audited up to 14th September 1895.
a Due to Rashjatra festival.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 2nd November 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Mds. s.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
Total traffic for the week ...	24,800	8,450 0 0	45,980 0	4,760 0 0	200 0 0	13,410 0 0	2,487	1,285	3,772
Or per mile of railway	288	98 0 0	535 0	55 0 0	3 0 0	156 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	337,457	1,12,015 0 0	5,79,056 0	43,092 0 0	4,151 0 0	*1,59,258 0 0	40,395	15,757	56,152
Total for 18 weeks ...	362,257	1,20 465 0 0	6,25,036 0	47,852 0 0	4,351 0 0	1,72,668 0 0	42,882	17,042	59,924
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	18,296	6,556 0 0	47,052 0	4,170 0 0	138 0 0	10,864 0 0	2,108	1,802	3,910
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	213	76 0 0	547 0	48 0 0	2 0 0	126 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	234,147	1,12,199 0 0	4,84,364 0	40,549 0 0	3,745 0 0	1,56,493 0 0	38,479	21,620	60,099

* Audited up to 14th September 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 2nd November 1895 on 756 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	MDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	196,610	(a) 86,060	1,72,550	(b) 25,130	(a) 13,740	1,25,830	22,188	13,593	35,781
Or per mile of railway ...	260·07	115·03	228·24	33·24	18·17	166·44	......	......	......
For previous 16¾ weeks of half-year (c)	1,582,085	6,05,931	42,40,158	5,72,852	1,44,053	13,22,836	254,383	256,918	511,301
Total for 17¾ weeks ...	1,778,695	6,92,891	44,12,708	5,97,982	1,57,793	14,48,666	276,571	270,511	547,082
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	90,861	36,325	3,27,314	41,587	8,299	86,211	15,301	14,603	29,904
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	120·23	48·05	432·96	55·01	10·98	114·04	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	1,725,446	6,51,965	55,15,171	6,83,065	1,66,891	15,01,921	278,055	267,683	545,728

(a) Increase in "coaching" and "other earnings" due to melas at Sonepore and Ajodhya.
(b) Decrease in goods due to pressure of traffic in connection with melas.
(c) Includes audited figures up to week ending 7th September 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 26th October 1895	13,527	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	10,621	0	0
Increase	2,906	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 26th October 1895	265	3	9
Corresponding period of 1894	208	4	1
Increase	56	15	8
Receipts from 1st July to 26th October 1895	2,13,445	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	2,02,359	0	0
Increase	11,086	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 2nd November 1895	16,611	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	15,932	0	0
Increase	679	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 2nd November 1895	325	11	4
Corresponding period of 1894	312	6	4
Increase	13	5	0
Receipts from 1st July to 2nd November 1895	2,30,056	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	2,18,921	0	0
Increase	11,765	0	0

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

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OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

FLUSHING OF THE MOATS AND THE LALDIGHI IN THE TOWN OF NATOR BY THE INTRODUCTION OF WATER FROM THE RIVER GODAI.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 25th November 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4083M.

READ—

A memorandum, No. 600Mct., dated the 21st September 1895, from the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, forwarding a copy of a letter, No. 953J., dated the 12th September 1895, from the Magistrate of Rajshahi, reporting that the Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Roy and Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy of the Nator Raj have approved of the arrangement made for the supervision by the District Engineer of Rajshahi of the periodical flushing of the moats around their residence at Nator and of the big tank in the town, known as the Laldighi, and have agreed to bear the cost of the periodical flushing, which is estimated at Rs. 275 a year.

A memorandum No. 214M., dated the 30th September 1895, from the Commissioner of Rajshahi, intimating that the District Board of Rajshahi have agreed to the services of the District Engineer being utilised for this purpose when he visits Nator in connection with his own duties and to the payment of a small honorarium.

Read also—

The previous correspondence on the subject.

The town of Nator, in the district of Rajshahi, has long been notorious for its unhealthiness, which was reported to be due, among other causes, to the filthy

state of the tanks and the extensive moats around the residence of the Nator Raj family, on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their supply of drinking water. The condition of the town has been condemned by successive Sanitary Commissioners; and, so far back as the year 1880, Dr. Lidderdale pointedly drew attention to the necessity for cleansing these moats, which were described to be "reservoirs of sewage" into which the surface drainage of the greater portion of the town and the sewage from many private latrines were allowed to be discharged.

2. From time to time attempts were made to improve the condition of the moats, and in 1881 the Subdivisional Officer of Nator applied to the representatives of both branches of the Raj family, for permission to flush them at the cost of the Municipality by letting in fresh water from the river Narad, which flows past the town—a project which was recommended by the District Engineer and the Divisional Superintendent of Works. While acknowledging the value of the scheme, the Raj family declined to give their consent to it from the apprehension that the silt deposited by the river water might, in course of time, block the moats, and thereby cause a scarcity of water. The District Magistrate, however, sanctioned the project, a cut was made, and a culvert constructed and communication between the river and the moats established on the 15th September 1881. Kumar Jogendra Nath Roy, on the 12th October 1881, presented a memorial to Government, complaining of the action of the local officers; but as it appeared on enquiry that the cut was not intended to be kept open, except occasionally for letting in fresh water, and that consequently there was no ground for apprehending that the moats would become blocked by silt, the Kumar was informed that he had no cause of complaint.

3. The Kumar subsequently brought a civil suit against the Municipality, and obtained a decree and an injunction restraining them from opening this cut. Although the decree was obtained in January 1884, the cut was actually kept open from 1881 to 1886, and fresh water let in during each of those years. In 1887 the Kumar closed the cut and built two huts on its site, thereby stopping all flow of fresh water from the river into the moats.

4. In March 1888, the Sanitary Commissioner brought to the notice of Government the evils resulting from the closing of the cut, and in July 1888 the Commissioner submitted a report from the Magistrate of Rajshahi on the same subject. The Inspector of Local Works and the Sanitary Commissioner were accordingly asked to visit the town, and to submit to Government their opinion in the matter.

5. The Inspector of Local Works recommended the original project of flushing the moats by water from the Narad, which had always received the strongest official support, but had been opposed by those representing local interests. The Sanitary Commissioner, on the other hand, condemned the Narad scheme on the ground that the water supplied would be unwholesome, and suggested that flushing should be effected by means of a cut from the river Godai. This latter proposal seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to be the only one which was both practicable and likely to put a stop to further litigation and dispute; and in October 1889 His Honour gave it his general approval, and urged the local officers to attend to its execution.

6. In July 1890 the Commissioner of the Division reported that both branches of the Raj family had formally agreed to a rough scheme, prepared by the District Engineer, and estimated to cost Rs. 6,000, for flushing the moats and the Laldighi by water from the Godai, and that the Kumar had agreed to bear all the expenses connected with it. The scheme was approved by Government, and a sum of Rs. 300 required for the preparation of the detailed project was sanctioned from the Provincial revenues.

7. Later on, however, the Kumar withdrew his original offer, and declined to contribute more than half the estimated cost, and then only on condition that the other branch of the family should first deposit the remaining moiety. During the visit of the Lieutenant-Governor to Rampur Boalia in August 1891, the Maharaja expressed his willingness to bear his share of the cost, but nothing was done until in September 1893, after being required by the Municipality, under section 200 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884, to cleanse the moats, the proprietors paid to the District Magistrate the sum of Rs. 7,200 required for

the works. Detailed plans and estimates were then prepared by the District Engineer and approved by the Superintending Engineer, and the project was eventually taken up by the District Engineer under the orders of the Magistrate, Mr. J. C. Price. It was completed in November 1894, and the Inspector of Local Works reported that the scheme had been satisfactorily carried out, but that the works could not be maintained in good order without professional superintendence. It has, therefore, been arranged, with the consent of the District Board and of the Raj family, that the District Engineer shall supervise the maintenance of the works for a small honorarium of Rs. 100 a year, which sum, as well as the cost of the maintenance of the works, estimated at Rs. 175, will be paid by the Nator family.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to find that this troublesome and delicate question, which has been under discussion for many years, has at last been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. Sir Charles Elliott congratulates the Raj family and all concerned in the matter upon the execution of an important sanitary project, which, if properly maintained, with due precautions against the pollution of the water by surface drainage, will, no doubt, greatly benefit the health of the residents of Nator.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and that copies of it be communicated to both branches of the Nator Raj family, and to the Commissioner for information and communication to the Magistrate and the District Board.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 25th November, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prospect of the *aman* crop is very alarming. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Sugarcane pretty good. Fodder and water sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Paddy is being reaped; prospect good, except in Ghatal, where it is gloomy. Lands are being prepared for *rabi* crops. Indigo has been sown. Sugarcane doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Midnapore	16	per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 and 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Prospect of *aman* unfavourable, except in low lands and in the south of the district. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of *rabi* crops almost over. Sugarcane doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	13	12	
Basirhat	15	3¾	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall nil. State of *kalai* good. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; estimated outturn 8 annas. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Sowing of *rabi* crops still continues. State of indigo and mulberry seems good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Prospects of *aman* rice continue to be good. *Rabi* sowings still going on in the Sadar subdivision. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	17 to 21	per rupee.
Bagerhat	18	
Satkhira	16	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather rather warm during day. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Common rice selling from 12 to 16 seers per rupee. No cattle-disease reported. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of winter crops going on. Rain wanted. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling at 12 to 13 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Cold weather has begun very late. Prospects of *aman* rice good on the whole. Rain required.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy commenced; prospects fair. Fodder available. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of early *aman* nearly finished. Prospects of winter rice indifferent. *Rabi* sowings continue. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Paddy harvest commenced in places. Poppy and *rabi* sowings nearly finished. Common rice selling from 16 to 19 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Gaya.—Still no rain. Winter rice crop will not be above nine annas. Harvesting begun. *Rabi* suffering for want of moisture. Poppy had to be resown in many places, but is doing fairly well. Price of common rice at Sadar 14½ seers against an average of 16¼ seers per rupee.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* being sown. *Aghani* being harvested; 12 annas outturn estimated. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Winter rice nearly ripe and harvesting commenced in places. *Rabi* and poppy doing fairly well, but rain badly wanted. Common rice selling at 16 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. *Rabi* is being sown. Paddy is being cut. Sugarcane is being pressed. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee at Sadar. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Purnea.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy commenced. *Rabi* sowings going on; prospects fair. Cattle-disease reported from Sadar thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling from 16 to 21 seers a rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* in progress. *Guru sarad* maturing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

				Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	...	...	...	23	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	...	...	...	29	14	
Kendrapara	...	...	...	31	8	
Banki	...	...	...	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Weather much cooler and more seasonable. Paddy being harvested; outturn 8 to 12 annas. Prospects of *rabi* good, but rain wanted. Poppy sowings completed; outlook promising. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice has begun. Owing to the early cessation of the rains the outturn will probably be below the average, except in Northern Bengal and Orissa. The sowing of the *rabi* crops is in progress, but complaints come from Gaya, Darbhanga, and Hazaribagh of a lack of moisture. Poppy is coming on well, though the recent heat in Bihar has necessitated resowings in places. Sugarcane is a good crop and is being harvested in some districts. No cattle-disease is reported except from the Sadar thana of Purnea. The price of common rice continues generally steady, but the slight upward tendency continues.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 26th November, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I.

The following Statement shows the Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta from the by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July, 1895.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Whence imported.	FOOD-GRAINS. Rice and Paddy. Rice.	Paddy.*	Total (in rice).	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Total.	FIBROUS PRODUCTS. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.†	OILSEEDS. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	SUGAR. Refined.	Unrefined.	Unmanufac-
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
BENGAL.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	M
Burdwan	72,959	20,394	85,636	3,088	7,142	53	1,00,979	701	8,655	4,638	......	......	......	42	......	12	
Birbhum	27,330	......	27,330	333	...	......	27,668	......	3,010	......	......	......	......	136	......	......	..
Midnapore	1,36,718	17,009	1,47,349	......	563	10	1,47,922	281	3,409	2,020	703	......	572	80	......	1,172	..
Hooghly	77,043	12,258	84,709	15,408	14,318	482	1,15,057	74	37,232	3,878	1,291	......	36	15	4	17,710	12,
24-Parganas ...	1,46,956	45,196	1,75,204	......	40	44	1,75,[illegible]97	4,314	400,086	830	1[illegible]0	......	1,205	70	3,659	17,782	2.
Nadia	9,136	7,729	14,026	41,640	1,07,428	1,521	1,64,613	2,187	11,568	25,339	1,691	......	267	694	853	18[illegible]	1,
Murshidabad ...	6,830	24	6,845	29,755	44,693	2,246	83,539	1,194	3,231	14,342	507	......	......	......	366	55	
Jessore	12,266	11,900	19,704	1,157	11,440	99	32,400	766	2,[illegible]	278	700	......	56	......	......	11,543	3,
Khulna	26,025	17,851	37,182	......	543	......	37,725	3,465	420	......	......	......	275	303	......	4,500	
Rajshahi	3,412	......	3,412	550	710	......	4,672	650	......	804	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Dinajpur	9,653	......	9,653	......	......	......	9,653	412	70	862	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Jalpaiguri	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,888	42,210	......	......	12,280	......	......	......	......	
Darjeeling	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,[illegible]3[illegible]	......	......	10,973	......	......	......	......	..
Rangpur	23	......	23	198	......	......	221	2,652	7,910	......	......	......	171	......	......	......	20,
Bogra	16,305	......	16,305	199	......	......	16,504	718	840	......	......	......	......	......	20	......	.
Pabna	300	......	300	96	761	......	1,157	59,405	451,570	885	850	......	......	......	......	......	
Kuch Bihar ...	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	174	......	......	......	......	..
Dacca	1,204	......	1,204	473	761	60	2,528	4[illegible],914	2,000	633	104	1	3,027	......	......	......	..
Mymensingh ...	8	...	8	...	......	......	8	707	840	...	...	......	..	......	......	......	..
Faridpur	18,615	1,225	19,469	1,190	4,344	......	24,094	31,730	3,500	6,149	7,750	......	750	......	......	......	..
Backergunge ...	1,79,512	2,825	1,81,278	......	......	......	1,81,278	132	......	74	......	......	200	......	......	......	..
Tippera	11,628	......	11,628	......	......	......	11,628	2,453	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Noakhali	50,648	......	50,648	......	......	......	50,648	......	......	102	......	......	400	......	......	......	..
Chittagong ...	189	......	189	......	......	......	189		......	......	......	1,191	1,952	......	......	......	..
Total of Bengal ...	8,06,896	1,36,411	8,92,153	99,152	1,92,860	4,515	11,88,680	1,62,641	1,286,211	60,826	13,776	33,619	8,011	1,439	4,962	52,959	41,
BIHAR.																	
Patna	11	......	11	525	16,730	3,761	21,078	......	1,120	1,32,571	518	......	184	......	283	1,022	2,
Gaya	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	770	3,102	......	......	21	......	......	......	..
Shahabad	......	......	......	655	6,279	386	7,350	......	245	9,799	......	......	19	......	......	1,515	..
Saran	......	......	......	......	3,151	......	3,151	......	70	35,6[illegible]2	1,030	......	15	......	......	......	1
Champaran ...	......	......	......	......	651	......	651	......	70	6,812	......	......	......	......	......	37	..
Muzaffarpur ...	......	......	......	1,369	2,775	...	4,144	......	......	14,181	......	......	......	......	......	......	1
Darbhanga ...	......	......	......	4,927	11,972	...	16,8[illegible]9	......	110	27,129	......	......	......	......	125	252	
Monghyr	......	......	......	12,672	17,560	339	30,571	.	175	45,754	609	......	675	......	......	22	
Bhagalpur ...	96	......	96	17,516	15,921	7,802	41,334	.	327	15,913	1,095	......	......	......	......	...	..
Purnea	1,187	......	1,187	1,852	11,052	748	18,449	3,[illegible]62	13,3[illegible]5	3,[illegible]40	693	......	70	......	......	200	2,
Malda	833	......	833	6,7[illegible]3	2,941	75	1[illegible],6[illegible]5	110	......	5,[illegible]0	535	......	......	59	......	......	...
Sonthal Parganas	......	......	......	13,205	12,389	......	25,594	......	......	5,028	......	......	......	53	......	......	...
Total of Bihar ...	2,127	......	2,127	5[illegible],505	1,05,038	13,111	1,79,77[illegible]	3,472	16,282	3,05,301	4,540	......	982	112	4[illegible]8	3,048	6,
ORISSA.																	
Cuttack	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	22	......	......	......	...
Balasore	52,618	6,489	56,6[illegible]3	......	8,724	......	65,3[illegible]7	7	2,946	......	165	......	......	......	......	......	1
Total of Orissa ...	52,618	6,489	56,673	......	8,724	......	65,397	7	2,946	......	165	......	22	......	......	......	1
CHOTA NAGPUR.																	
Hazaribagh ...	......	......	......	......	677	......	677	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Manbhum ...	8	......	8	......	338	......	346	......	1[illegible]0	18	......	151	......	......	......	......	..
Singhbhum ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	210	20	......	......	......	......	......	......	..
Total of Chota Nagpur.	8	......	8	......	1,015	......	1,023	......	350	38	......	151	......	......	......	......	...
Grand Total of supplies from the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	8,61,619	1,42,900	9,59,961	1,58,657	3,07,635	17,636	14,31,879	1,66,12[illegible]	1,305,789	3,66,105	18,481	33,770	9,915	1,542	5,310	56,007	47,7
OTHER PROVINCES.																	
Assam ...	1,663	350	1,832	3,362	1,335	522	7,101	2,714	...	2,511	32,140	1,29,570	892	40	......	......	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	22	......	22	79,613	55,243	......	1,34,878	223	4,210	1,04,799	......	300	13,886	......	580	4,670	1,
Panjab	......	......	......	25,307	45,621	2,029	72,957	...	...	.	1,38,343	260	2,869	......	......	......	
Central Provinces	10	......	10	......	......	......	19	......	210	8,673	2,241	......	1,030	......	......	......	...
Rajputana and Central India.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	26,043	......	......	...	......	......	...
Berar	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,113	......	......	......	...
Bombay	......	......	......	......	22	152	174	.	......	......	41,858	......	16,111	7	......	......	..
Madras	......	......	......	......	561	......	561	.	......	......	4,241	......	2,628	......	14,908	......	2
Burma	2,166	......	2,166	......	5,017	......	7,183	.	1,390	......	......	......	2,726	......	......	......	14,
Sind	......	......	......	......	.	......	...	.	......	......	......	......	......	......	..	......	...
Other places ..	11	......	11	......	......	...	11	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	42,701	......	...
Grand Total of Imports in July ... 1895	8,65,521	1,42,250	9,75,[illegible]62	2,66,93[illegible]	[illegible],15,43[illegible]	2[illegible],32[illegible]	16,57,754	1,69,057	1,3[illegible]1,499	4,82,148	2,03,947	1,63,900	51,161	1,589	63,499	60,677	61,
1894	7,16,942	2,41,064	8,67,6[illegible]7	2,03,269	3,03,362	29,[illegible]91	14,09,12[illegible]	3,03,06[illegible]	576,3[illegible]7	6,61,867	1,96,809	1,54,354	54,212	1,255	31,767	98,153	60,

* One maund of paddy is equivalent to 25 seers of rice. | † Exclusive of bags obtained by local manufacture.

II.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July, 1895, *was as follows* :—

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
EXPORTED FROM CALCUTTA—																	
To Indian ports, viz.—																	
Bombay	18,519	30	18,53[illegible]	......	60	......	18,508	......	901,885	......	......	4,303	......	......	926	......	...
Madras	10,302	......	10,302	......	49,810	2,506	62,708	5	58,700	......	......	34	......	......	19	......	...
Other ports in Madras ...	1,83,725	40,035	2,09,122	......	8,460	4	2,12,586	......	143,900	......	......	3	......	1	......	......	...
Burma	3,740	......	3,740	15,378	11,965	619	34,702	14	1,116,387	......	......	104	226	......	2,849	106	23,
Other Indian ports	18	...	18	176	2,131	44	2,369	......	71,762	......	......	3	......	7	2,519	1,637	3,
Pondicherry ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,410	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Sind	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	37,800	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...
Total of Inter-portal trade ...	2,16,304	40,665	2,41,720	15,554	70,426	3,263	3,30,963	19	2,3[illegible]2,83[illegible]	......	......	4,447	226	8	6,303	1,743	20,
To Foreign ports— United Kingdom	1,01,601	......	1,01,601	2,34,393	60,034	......	3,95,028	37,081	1,897,650	2,43,439	......	2,11,654	1,738	330	......	......	...
Other Foreign ports	7,59,377	4,470	7,62,170	51,341	53,195	4,262	8,70,968	66,206	10,981,900	3,31,282	1,597	19,521	17,208	1,580	27	......	
Total of Foreign	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,03,287	12,879,550	5,74,721	1,697	2,31,175	19,006	1,919	27	......	

III.

The following Statement shows the several routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic imported into Calcutta during the month of July, 1895.

IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.

Specification of Routes.	Food-grains. Rice.	Paddy.	Wheat.	Gram and pulses.	Other food-grains.	Fibrous Products. Jute, raw.	Gunny-bags.	Oilseeds. Linseed.	Mustard seed.	Tea, Indian.	Cotton, raw.	Silk, raw.	Sugar. Refined.	Unrefined.	Tobacco. Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By country boats ...	5,70,440*	1,11,614	1,10,403	1,61,608	8,910	54,293	723,088	64,053	26,696	..	3,878	180	1,568	43,677	13,273	779
" river steamers .	42,312	1,392	21,995	28,397	..	32,989	3,965	1,88,334	22,?77	1,20,570	966	491	577	175	1,316	552
" rail { E. I. Railway	57,?60	18,318	1,31,837	1,60,627	10,318	3,434	34,055	2,13,132	1,07,227	711	18,?54	461	559	7,508	3,548	327
" rail { E. B. S. Railway.	61,041	1,085	2,704	34,063	949	78,205	524,545	10,030	1,633	32,428	3,331	451	20	3,002	27,722	......
" road	81,4?3	8,2?2	......	22	....	124	21,600	......	.... ..	... ..	564	......	3,175	6,315	3,697	2,218
" sea	53,205	2,589	... ..	*13,714	152	7	4,240	......	46,264	1,191	23,439	7	57,609	...	15,003	745
Grand Total of Imports in July { 1895 .	8,65,521	1,43,250	2,66,939	4,15,434	20,329	1,69,057	1,311,493	4,82,148	2,63,947	1,63,930	51,161	1,580	63,409	60,677	64,559	4,621
Grand Total of Imports in July { 1894	7,16,942	2,41,064	2,03,263	3,09,362	29,191	3,03,069	576,367	6,61,867	1,95,809	1,54,354	54,212	1,255	31,767	98,153	60,843	3,434

IV.

The following Statement shows the Values and Quantities of the Principal Staples of Traffic exported Inland from Calcutta by Rail, Road, River (Country-boat and Steamer) and Canal during the month of July, 1895.

EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.

Whither exported.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BENGAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Burdwan ...	1,14,087	123	356	1,172	18,439	4,773	76,985
Birbhum ...	47,790	1,312	41	762	13,7?6	2,528	46,690
Midnapore ...	2,36,134	. .	2,860	...	43,440	1,?39	10,077
Hooghly ...	1,42,637	11,700	417	220	743	?,9?6	44,364
24-Parganas ..	1,04,038	3,440	4?6	19	10,358	61,987	4,470
Nadia ...	2,14,612	......	2,114	262	24,446	5,301	41,788
Murshidabad ...	68,0?3	.. .	140	21	11,690	904	15,965
Jessore ...	82,337	. .	1,071	6	16,231	3,416	3,910
Khulna ...	48,711	... ..	256	5	3,148	1,951	4,375
Rajshahi ...	57,528	... ..	79	121	12,096	1,605	9,170
Dinajpur ...	17,931	. ...	.. ..	201	6,021	2,653	5,380
Jalpaiguri ...	25,074	...	......	213	6,?12	3,458	1,190
Darjeeling ..	87,279	......	38	3?8	2,846	2,521	......
Rangpur ..	66,125	......	70	211	11,900	3,866	3,955
Bogra ...	48,175	......	......	145	3,292	839	14,945
Pabna ...	98,231	.. . .	242	279	30,408	38,651	3,710
Kuch Bihar ...	15,163	..... .	......	27	6	. .	210
Dacca ...	5,30,019	......	1,386	5	38,965	63,781	5,670
Mymensingh ...	97,102	. ...	426	4	6,216	2,300	... ..
Faridpur ...	74,025	.. ..	336	330	27,130	5,636	52,885
Backergunge ...	67,597	......	3,160	... ..	36,068	8,916	9,485
Tippera ...	38,634	......	177	.. ...	8,500	1,656	4,550
Noakhali ...	18,019	... ..	787	.. ...	16,925	1,250	210
Chittagong ...	60,680	......	66	112	150	.. ...	19,050
Total of Bengal .	23,66,758	16,575	14,445	4,482	3,57,011	2,22,881	379,934
BIHAR.							
Patna ...	47,209	328	465	1,199	20,802	4,741	82,495
Gaya ..	19,5?9	......	15	1,241	11,758	863	5,285
Shahabad ..	90,475	... ..	...	1,?2?	18,706	791	12,985
Saran ...	97,619	... .	13?	338	14,802	928	9,?30
Champaran .	85,728	... ..	.. ..	419	11,613	1,535	18,340
Muzaffarpur ...	48,634	.... .	.....	100	12,486	2,970	15,615
Darbhanga ...	1,66,231	123	.. ...	726	17,3?4	2,492	31,330
Monghyr ..	32,431	... .	......	8?1	11,268	2,1?6	22,510
Bhagalpur ...	71,957	.. ..	27	642	21,819	1,808	49,832
Purnea .	1,23,140	... .	4	717	10,771	2,720	9,310
Malda ..	23,580	...	93	61	3,900	...	1,4?5
Sonthal Parganas ...	60,066	......	177	831	15,8?0	3,728	57,750
Total of Bihar ...	8,08,085	451	923	8,498	1,70,189	24,781	310,767
ORISSA.							
Cuttack ...	... ..	.. ..	... ..	......	... .	59	......
Balasore ...	10,775	.	1,777	4,079	32,833	1,487	52,062
Total of Orissa ...	10,775	...	1,777	4,079	32,839	1,546	52,062
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
Hazaribagh	6,157	......	......	312	3,710	936	835
Manbhum	76,657	246	8	791	16,323	2,395	2,590
Singhbhum	4,982	.....	16	90	3,333	268	1,120
Total of Chota Nagpur ..	87,793	246	24	1,193	23,366	3,599	4,515
Grand Total of supplies into the Provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal ...	33,33,414	17,272	17,169	19,152	5,83,399	2,52,807	753,278
OTHER PROVINCES.							
Assam	6,01,153	......	1,516	50	44,733	41,816	6,610
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10,44,038	3,362	1,962	1,758	13,276	44,567	173,110
Panjab	3,80,606	615	354	45	......	5,879	428,715
Central Provinces	51,794	... ..	231	148	......	13,279	15,715
Rajputana and Central India	49,115	......	71	24	......	1,221	10,045
Berar	2,021	......	... ..	......	......	... ..	......
Bombay	5,416	223	...	......	......	......	901,885
Madras	16,199	1,100	379	250	.. ...	110	202,600
Pondicherry	......	......	.. . .	... ..	......	......	2,400
Burma	1,74,941	150	1,106	1,152	......	23	1,116,387
Sind	... .	... ..	......	.. ..	......	......	37,800
Other places	36,512	4,441	.. ..	10,655	......	17	12,879,550
Grand Total of Exports in July { 1895 ..	56,94,259	27,163	22,788	33,242	6,41,408	3,59,719	16,528,095
Grand Total of Exports in July { 1894 ...	58,72,528	31,027	18,1?6	35,?21	7,95,946	1,68,684	14,807,742

V.

The Sea-borne Trade of Calcutta in these Staples during the month of July, 1895, *was as follows:—*

	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
IMPORTED INTO CALCUTTA—	Rs.*	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
From Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	96,52,279	... ..	14,387	... ..	4,83,899	... .	......
Other Foreign ports ...	39,002	... .	921	... ..	1,96,928	5,83,070	......
Total of Foreign Trade ...	96,91,281	.....	15,308	... ..	6,80,827	5,83,070	. ....
From Indian Ports—							
Bombay	94,017	550	. ..	17,934	67,348	... ..	......
Madras	... ..	......	... ..	170	......	......	......
Burma	17,440	450	... ..	......	......	......	1,300
Other Indian ports ...	... .	... .	..	... ..	......	......	2,916
Total of Interportal Trade ...	1,11,457	1,00?	......	18,104	67,348	......	4,216
Grand Total of Imports in July { 1895 ..	98,02,738	1,00?	15,308	18,104	7,48,175	5,83,070	4,216
Grand Total of Imports in July { 1894 ..	1,24,65,425	3,34,?1?	7,999	15,216	9,29,363	57,527	13,703

* As per tariff declaration value.

VI.

The following Statement shows the several Routes followed by the Trade in the Principal Staples of Traffic exported from Calcutta during the month of July, 1895.

Specification of Routes.	Cotton piece-goods. European.	Indian.	Cotton twist. European.	Indian.	Salt.	Kerosine oil.	Gunny-bags.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	No.
By country boats	1,66,000	11,700	970	......	1,87,561	24,026	77,084
" river steamers	9,31,759	......	5,120	50	1,17,5?3	1,40,213	70,247
" rail { East Indian Railway	26,13,106	6,232	3,422	13,614	2,12,224	1,01,580	1,044,350
" rail { Eastern Bengal State Railway	15,22,941	......	9,505	2,269	91,741	85,807	120,855
" road	1,47,746	3,440	457	151	3,707	6,397	3,19?
" sea	3,09,707	5,101	3,314	17,158	28,583	1,?96	15,212,384
Grand Total of Exports in July { 1895 ..	56,94,259	27,163	22,788	33,242	6,41,408	3,59,710	16,528,095
Grand Total of Exports in July { 1894 ...	58,72,528	31,027	18,136	35,523	7,95,946	1,68,684	14,807,742

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity lat. 45°.	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·993	30·043	+·053	Calm	19	88·2	18 & 19 Nov.	57·9	23rd Nov.	86·4	64·5	75·4
			Raniganj	29·756	30·053	+·054	Nly	29	88·2	19th „	56·6	23rd „	85·7	62·8	74·3
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·771	30·033	+·061	Calm	10	88·1	19th „	57·6	23rd „	85·9	63·8	74·9
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·935	30·037	+·050	N	25	89·3	18 & 19 „	57·2	23rd „	87·8	64·0	75·9
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·055	30·025	+·057	NNE	158	85·9	21st „	62·9	23rd „	83·8	69·2	76·5
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·060	30·027	+·037	Calm	38	85·4	19th „	58·2	23rd „	83·8	65·6	74·7
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·041	30·038	+·068	NNW	54	88·4	19th „	56·6	22nd „	86·7	62·4	74·6
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·021	30·038	+·051	NE & NW	36	87·2	20th „	60·2	22nd „	85·4	64·9	75·2
		Jessore	Jessore	30·046	30·027	+·060	N	30	86·5	19th „	58·8	21st „	85·3	63·2	74·3
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·007	30·028	+·059	Calm & N	59	86·1	17, 18 & 20 „	60·0	22nd „	84·8	64·1	74·5
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·952	30·036	+·054	NNW	20	85·8	18th „	58·3	21st „	84·4	61·4	72·9
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·800	30·052	+·043	Calm	32	84·3	17th „	59·3	23rd „	82·4	62·7	72·6
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·095	—	+·038	Calm	106	57·3	18th „	35·0	23rd „	54·6	*42·3	*48·5
			Gnatong	19·299	—	—	Calm	131	43·0	18th „	21·6	21st „	39·6	24·6	32·1
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·968	30·050	+·063	NE	22	85·3	17th „	61·2	20th „	83·5	62·6	73·1
		Bogra	Bogra	30·005	30·020	+·062	Calm	29	86·2	17th „	60·6	23rd „	85·2	63·7	74·5
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·030	30·030	+·062	Calm	10	85·1	17th „	61·9	23rd „	83·9	64·6	74·3
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·046	30·021	+·066	Calm	32	85·6	17th „	63·3	23rd „	94·3	66·7	75·5
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·025	30·037	+·067	ENE	26	84·7	17th „	60·5	22nd „	83·6	63·6	73·6
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·038	30·032	+·049	Calm	18	84·3	18 & 19 „	62·0	23rd „	83·3	65·2	74·3
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·054	30·013	+·063	Calm	34	86·3	17 & 19 „	61·9	19 & 23 „	85·2	64·5	74·8
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·034	30·018	+·070	Calm	14	86·4	17th „	59·9	23rd „	84·8	63·2	74·0
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·021	30·012	+·056	NE	17	84·9	17th „	59·6	23rd „	83·9	62·8	73·3
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·979	30·017	+·069	NNE	58	85·7	17, 21 & 22 „	63·1	22nd „	85·0	64·6	74·8
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·909	30·052	+·034	W & Calm	32	85·5	17th „	56·8	23rd „	83·9	61·5	72·7
		Gaya	Gaya	29·718	30·064	+·050	Calm	39	89·8	17th „	56·8	22nd „	87·2	60·9	74·1
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·730	30·051	+·038	SW & SSW	66	88·8	18th „	?	?	87·0	?	?
			Buxar	29·844	30·048	+·044	Calm	26	88·0	19th „	57·4	23rd „	86·1	61·2	73·7
			Arrah	29·903	30·054	+·057	W	18	58·5	17th „	53·5	23rd „	86·6	58·2	72·4
		Saran	Chapra	29·910	30·053	+·062	WSW & Calm	27	86·1	19th „	54·6	22nd „	84·5	59·5	72·0
		Champaran	Motihari	29·859	[illegible]·051	+·058	WSW	68	85·4	17th „	49·4	21st „	83·8	55·6	69·8
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·912	30·053	—	Calm	16	84·0	18th „	52·3	23rd „	83·0	58·4	70·7
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·920	30·047	+·040	Calm & WNW	20	84·9	17 & 19 „	57·1	22nd „	83·4	61·8	72·[illegible]
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·920	30·039	+·050	SWly	29	88·2	18th „	52·8	22nd „	85·8	59·4	73·[illegible]
		Purnea	Purnea	29·961	30·047	+·050	Calm	31	86·2	19th „	53·3	22nd „	84·5	58·9	71·[illegible]
		Malda	Malda	—	—	—	NW	*59	86·8	17 & 20 „	55·0	21 & 22 „	85·3	60·2	72·[illegible]
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·585	30·053	+·064	Calm	24	85·7	19th „	55·0	23rd „	84·1	61·4	73·[illegible]
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·998	30·023	+·053	Calm	27	88·2	17th „	65·7	21st „	86·9	68·5	77·[illegible]
			False Point	30·062	30·025	+·061	N	89	85·4	18th „	63·0	23rd „	84·0	67·0	75·[illegible]
		Balasore	Balasore	30·042	30·046	+·069	NWly	52	87·4	18th „	57·6	23rd „	86·2	64·2	75·[illegible]
		Puri	Puri	30·068	30·031	—	N	210	86·2	17, 18 & 22 „	68·6	23rd „	85·6	70·5	78·[illegible]
			Gopalpur	30·059	30·020	—	NNW	230	85·7	17th „	65·1	22 & 23 „	84·7	66·7	75·[illegible]
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·054	30·060	+·058	Calm	64	82·6	19th „	55·9	23rd „	80·7	60·7	70·[illegible]
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·917	30·046	+·053	Calm	65	82·1	20th „	53·2	23rd „	80·7	58·4	69·[illegible]
		Palamau	Daltonganj												
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·311	30·051	+·068	WSW	17	87·9	18th „	56·1	23rd „	86·2	60·8	73·[illegible]

* Mean for 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for th[illegible] The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. Th[illegible] mean at the numerical means of average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in questio[illegible] [illegible] divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

...e week ending Saturday, the 23rd of November 1895.

	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.
3·4	69·7	75	0	Nil
8·3	69·6	79	1·1	Nil
3·0	69·8	74	1·7	Nil
4·2	69·9	76	0·9	Nil
-3·6	72·7	86	2·7	0·01
-2·8	71·4	82	1 0	Nil
-2·6	71·2	76	0·9	Nil
-3·7	70·3	81	0·4	Nil
-1·9	72·1	83	1·4	Nil
+3·8	71·8	78	0	Nil
+2·6	68·2	87	0·3	Nil
+2·7	68·6	86	0	Nil
+1·3*	47·0	91	4·4	Nil
—	33·4	81	4·3	0·07
+3·0	70·5	88	1·0	Nil
+3·1	70·8	86	0	Nil
+3·4	69·4	91	0·1	Nil
+2·2	72·5	89	2·7	Nil
+1·9	69·2	90	0·6*	Nil
+2·8	72·2	88	0·9	Nil
+2·4	72·7	86	2·3	Nil
+1·2	71·9	94	2·1	Nil
+1·0	70·8	91	2·3	Nil
+1·4	69·2	94	3·0	Nil
+3·7	69·6	73	0	Nil
+4·5	67·2	62	0·1	Nil
?	68·3	71	0·3	Nil
+4·3	70·7	62	0·1	Nil
+3·1	66·9	77	0	Nil
+2·6	66·9	77	0	Nil
+1·7	66·2	90	0	Nil
—	66·0	86	0	Nil
+2·5	67·3	81	0	Nil
+3·3	70·0	74	0	Nil
+2·7	63·7	88	0	Nil
+1·4	69·5	81	0	Nil
+3·3	69·3	77	0·4	Nil
+3·4	71·2	85	1·6	0·03
+3·0	73·3	86	2·0	Nil
+4·1	70·2	83	0·3	Nil
—	73·7	82	0	Nil
—	73·1	78	0·3	Nil
+4·6	67·9	63	1·3	Nil
+4·6	67·3	64	0	Nil
+3·9	66·9	81	0·6	Nil

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.

Of week: Mean for district.	Of week: Normal mean.	Of week: Average number of rainy days.	Of week: Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Mean for district.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Normal mean.	Rainfall since 1st of month: Variation.	Since 16th October 1895: Mean for district.	Since 16th October 1895: Normal mean.	Since 16th October 1895: Variation.	District.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·23	—0·23	2·15	1·80	+0·35	Burdwan.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·13	—0·13	1·68	1·43	+0·25	Birbhum.
Nil	0·06	0·00	0·24	Nil	0·43	—0·43	2·42	1·79	+0·63	Bankura.
Nil	0·03	0·00	0·23	Nil	0·23	—0·23	1·40	2 63	—1·23	Midnapore.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·19	Nil	0 10	—0·10	1·16	1·76	—0·60	Hooghly.
0·11	0 02	0·50	0·20	0·11	0·27	—0·16	0·58	1·71	—1·13	Howrah.
Nil	0·03	0·00	0·23	0·01	0·32	—0·31	0·94	2·64	—1·70	24-Parganas.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·26	—0·26	0·65	2·24	—1·59	Calcutta.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·14	0·01	0 27	—0·26	1·63	1·85	—0·22	Nadia.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·18	—0·17	1·12	1·53	—0·41	Murshidabad.
Nil	0·04	0·00	0·27	0·03	0·23	—0 20	1·29	2 09	—0·80	Jessore.
Nil	0·10	0·00	0·31	Nil	0·34	—0·34	0·24	2·46	—2 22	Khulna.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·18	—0·18	0·64	1 34	—0·70	Rajshahi.
Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·05	0·10	—0·05	0·18	0·99	—0·81	Dinajpur.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·39	0·08	+0·31	0·91	2 84	—1·93	Jalpaiguri.
0·13	0·03	0·25	0·05	0·63	0·28	+0·35	1·59	1·97	—0·38	Darjeeling.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·26	2·57	—2·31	Kuch Bihar.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·07	0·08	—0·01	0·40	1·70	—1·30	Rangpur.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·03	0·27	—0·24	0·29	1·85	—1·56	Bogra.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·20	—0·20	0·79	2·00	—1·30	Pabna.
Nil	0·15	0·00	0·33	0·12	0·50	—0·38	0·87	2·46	—1·59	Dacca.
Nil	0·02	0·00	0·11	0·06	0·25	—0·19	0 22	2·20	—1·98	Mymensingh.
Nil	0·10	0·00	0·25	0·35	0·27	+0·08	1·27	2·04	—0·77	Faridpur.
Nil	0·2[illegible]	0·00	0·41	Nil	0·82	—0·82	Nil	3·30	—3·30	Backergunge.
Nil	0·11	0·0[illegible]	0·33	0·52	0·44	+0·08	1·31	2 39	—0·99	Tippera.
Nil	0·55	0·00	0·49	0·06	1·64	—1·58	0·12	4·28	—4·16	Noakhali.
Nil	0·61	0·00	0·45	0·19	1·72	—1·53	0·19	4 60	—4·41	Chittagong.
Nil	0·44	0·00	0·40	0·36	1·62	—1·26	0·36	4·03	—3·67	South Lushai Hills.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·10	—0·10	Nil	1·20	—1·20	Patna.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·14	—0·14	0·05	0·82	—0·77	Gaya.
Nil	0·05	0·00	0·13	Nil	0·16	—0·16	Nil	1·18	—1·18	Shahabad.
Nil	0·04	0·00	0·06	Nil	0·08	—0·08	Nil	0·75	—0·75	Saran.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·01	—0·01	Nil	0·32	—0·32	Champaran.
Nil	0·02	0·00	0·13	Nil	0·06	—0·06	0·01	0·93	—0·92	Muzaffarpur.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·03	—0·03	0·14	0·82	—0·68	Darbhanga.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·10	—0·10	0·05	1·19	—1·14	Monghyr.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·04	0·02	0·08	—0·06	0·07	1·26	—1·19	Bhagalpur.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	0·18	0·04	+0·14	0·21	1·37	—1·16	Purnea.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·18	—0·18	0·16	1·34	—1·18	Malda.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·83	1·29	—0·46	Sonthal Parganas.
Nil	0·49	0·00	0·43	1·23	1·11	+0·12	4·24	3·93	+0 31	Cuttack.
Nil	0·14	0·00	0·33	0·56	0·75	—0·19	1 68	2·50	—0 82	Balasore.
0·02	0 46	0·00	0·47	0·10	1·81	—1·71	4·27	5 50	—1·23	Puri.
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·08		0·25			0·90		Hazaribagh.
Nil	0·07	0·00	0·29	Nil	0·22	—0·22	1·64	1·11	+0·53	Lohardaga.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·23	—0·23	0·53	1·10	—0·57	Palamau
Nil	0·01	0·00	0·20	Nil	0·16	—0·16	2·16	1·16	+1·00	Manbhum.
Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·22	—0·22	1·89	1·49	+0·40	Singhbhum.

...when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.

...ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. ...mbers denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal ...ring the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 23rd of November 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL. Sunday, 17th.	Monday, 18th.	Tuesday, 19th.	Wednesday, 20th.	Thursday, 21st.	Friday, 22nd.	Saturday, 23rd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	1·40	1·6
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·28	2·51	2·1
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	2·75	2·0
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·93	1·3
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·11	?
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	2·00	1·7
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·88	1·8
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·17	1·6
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·25	?
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·04	?
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·32	?
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	2·45	1·9
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·34	2·49	1·4
			Maliara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	2·29	1·7
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·90	2·46	2·0
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·44	?
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·90	?
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·62	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·18	?
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·28	?
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·71	?
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·38	0·88	5·2
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·29	0·46	2·6
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·21	3·13	2·1
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	1·14	0·5
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·62	?
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·89	?
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·44	?
			Duntoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·97	?
		Hooghly ...	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·09	1·44	1·8
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·17	1·27	1·5
			Jahanabad ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·77	1·9
		Howrah ..	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·27	0·40	2·1
			Mohesreka ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·29	0·54	1·2
			Ulubaria ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	?	0·22	?	1·03	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	0·01	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·01	0·04	0·08	0·59	0·92	5·1
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·30	0·50	2·6
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·20	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·26	0·85	2·2
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·36	1·49	1·7
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·12	0·35	1·3
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·22	0·74	2·1
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·31	1·14	2·1
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·35	1·25	1·7
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	2·07	1·3
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·42	1·96	2·0
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·13	1·63	1·5
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·24	1·25	2·4
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·32	1·61	1·4
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	1·43	1·6
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	1·10	1·4
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	1·00	1·4
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·74	1·5
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·90	1·8
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·07	?
			Patkabari ...										?		?		?
			Dumkal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·65	1·12	2·0
		Jessore ...	Narail ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·36	1·24	2·2
			Jessore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·06	0·24	1·57	2·4
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·20	1·32	2·1
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·16	0·93	1·5
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·09	0·22	1·35	2·1
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·33	0·34	2·1
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·30	0·05	2·9
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·39	0·32	2·2
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
			Rampal ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·91	1·5
			Nator ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·73	1·8
			Naugaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·10	0·27	0·6
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Manda ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·80	?
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·40	0·8
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·25	0·16	0·31	0·7
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·05	0·4
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·07	1·8
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·12	0·11	0·8
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·47	?
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil		0·08		2·8
			Alipore Dooars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·03	?	0·03	?
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·29	?
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakutta)														
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	0·22	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·22	?	0·74	?	1·62	?
			Siliguri ...	...	0·53	...	...	...	...	...	1	0·53	0·10	2·17	0·45	5·78	4·5
			Darjeeling ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·12	0·32	1·23	0·8
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·58	0·12	0·72	4·2
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·21	0·18	0·5
			Pelong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·40	?	0·40	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·07	?	0·14	?
		Tibet ...	Yatong ...										?		?		?
		Kuch Bihar.	Dinhatta ...	...	0·70	0·11	0·30	...	...	...	3	1·11	?	1·36	?	2·22	?
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·65	1·6
			Mekliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	1·7
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·01	0·99	1·4
			Fulbari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·01	1·5
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·08	1·7
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·04	2·7
			Kaligaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Gobindganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·10	0·16	0·21	1·1
			Bazdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Ulipur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·02	1·23	1·1
			Sunderganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Nowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·46	0·45	2·1
			Bogra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·41	0·20	2·2
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·20	1·8
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·01	0·28	1·7
			Sirajganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·14	1·07	1·8

atement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 23rd of November 1895 —contd.

Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 17th.	Monday, 18th.	Tuesday, 19th.	Wednesday, 20th.	Thursday, 21st.	Friday, 22nd.	Saturday, 23rd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
			RAINFALL.													
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·42	0·79	2·80
		Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·18	0·28	0·95	1·62
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	0·12	0·34	0·82	3·44
		Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·21	0·28	0·94	1·94
		Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·26	0·54	1·77
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·13	0·03	2·11
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·30	0·27	0·51	2·45
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	2·08
		Netrakona ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	Nil	2·55
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
		Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	0·58	?
		Diwanganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·23	1·15	1·80
		Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·14	0·34	0·90	2·20
		Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·99	0·21	1 75	2·09
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·76	Nil	3·55
		Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·59	Nil	3 22
		Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	Nil	0 78	Nil	3·18
		Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
		Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	Nil	1·14	Nil	3·23
		Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·09	?
		Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·02	?	0 02	?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	1·63	0·54	2·14	2·97
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·45	0·53	1·83	2·07
		Chandpur .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·31	0·99	2·00
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·38	0·24	2 16
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
		Nasirnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·80	?	1·05	?
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·10	?
		Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·17	?	0·56	?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	0·07	0·96	0·09	3 81
		Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·80	0·05	2 31	0·14	4 74
		Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	0·25	?
		Ramganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·09	?	1·21	
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·22	2·16	0·22	5·83
		Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·52	0·14	1·26	0·14	3·33
		Kutubdia ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	0·06	?	0·06	?
		Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·46	?	0·46	?
		Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	1·05	?	1·05	?
		Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·07	?	0·07	?
		Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	0·25	?
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	0·36	1·62	0·36	4·03
		Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·93	?	0·93	?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·07	0·02	1·16
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·09
		Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·27
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·16	Nil	1·29
		Bikram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·55
		Gaya ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·22	0·15	1·07
		Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·05	0·84
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0 14	Nil	0·81
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Daudnagar ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·16	?
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·10	0·03	1·21
		Dehri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·09	Nil	1·03
		Bhabhua ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·33	Nil	1·39
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 07	Nil	0·11	Nil	1 31
		Arrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·94
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Khiri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Ageaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·08	?
		Koath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Sikroul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Bassowan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·23
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0 04	Nil	0 08	Nil	1 15
		Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Chapra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·06	Nil	0 90
		Seereepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·38
		Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0 01	Nil	0·24
		Bagaha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Burhurwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	Nil	0 65
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·07	Nil	1·34
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·04	0·04	0·80
		Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
		Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Shuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Pupri ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·41	0·84
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·03	0·01	0 86
		Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·77
		Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	Nil	1·45
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·06	1·32
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·09	0·82
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·28	?
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07	?
		Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·32	?
		Chupreon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	[illegible]	?
		Gidhour														

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 23rd of Nov. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 17th.	Monday, 18th.	Tuesday, 19th.	Wednesday, 20th.	Thursday, 21st.	Friday, 22nd.	Saturday, 23rd.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·04	Nil	1·42
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·09	0·01	0·09	1·02
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	0·06	1·09
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·13	1·48
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·07	-
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·09	1·17
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	0·03	0·26	1·24
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·28	0·06	0·29	1·68
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Barsoe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	0·48	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·26	1·[illegible]
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	[illegible]	0·07	0·[illegible]
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	Nil	
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·01	?	0·20	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	1·[illegible]
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·20	1·[illegible]
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·67	1·[illegible]
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·17	1·40	1·[illegible]
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·80	1·[illegible]
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·30	1·91	1·[illegible]
			Balbodda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·56	
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·96	
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·11	
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·23	
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·62	
			Barkope ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·66	
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·27	
			Barhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	:	0·21	
			Sahibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·39	2·32	0·98	5·00	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	1·13	0·65	1·82	4·06	
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	1·35	0·80	3·02	
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·25	0·47	1·84	5·85	
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	0·38	0·69	2·93	
			Kendrapara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	2·10	0·55	4·27	
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·21	
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	
			Salipore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·06	
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·10		0·88	
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	2·30	0·69	4·05	
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·65	0·83	1·46	
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·59	0·65	
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·30	0·66	1·66	
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·29	1·56	
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·71	0·80	
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·24	0·07	1·56	5·18	
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			0·22		1·26		
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	0·02	0·03	...	...	Nil	0·05	0·93	0·21	2·61	5·62	
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·55	
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·91	?	7·55	
			Salpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·21	?	5·70	
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	4·81	
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	0·17	...	...	...	...	1	0·17	?	0·20	?	2·59	
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·75	
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	1·80	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18	3·40	
			Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			Nil		0·19		
			Semtagurah...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31	1·55	
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·34	2·10	
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·59	
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	
			Chitra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·73	
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	
			Ramgur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·15	1·35	
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·27	1·94	
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·75	
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·70	
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·23	0·53	
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·05	
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·42	
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·18	2·53	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·15	1·79	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·13	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·35	
			Barahbhum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·65	
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·74	
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	1·89	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·20	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·60	
			Gaisikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·30	
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?		?		
			Monahorpur														

... If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the r... ...the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is whe...

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 23RD OF NOVEMBER 1895.

AT the commencement of the week fine weather generally prevailed over the province, but the conditions as to temperature were decidedly abnormal, and on Sunday, the 17th, the first day of the week under review, the maximum or day temperatures registered were usually from about 2° to 7° in excess of the normal, while in the night temperatures the excess was generally between 4° and nearly 9°. Pressure was also slightly to considerably above the normal, and either calms or very light and rather variable winds were reported over the province. Conditions over North-Western India, however, indicated a change in the weather, for a barometric depression which had appeared in the Southern Punjab on the 16th continued to exist, while a cold wave of air had commenced in Baluchistan, which appeared to be spreading eastwards. On the 18th the centre of the depression was situated near Meerut, and the feeble storm was breaking up against the Himalayas, giving snow and hail in the hills and rain in the adjacent plains, while the cold wave had advanced over the Punjab on the 18th, and on the 19th it was advancing over the North-Western Provinces. During this time the changes of temperature and pressure in Bengal were small and unimportant, but from the 20th the cold wave commenced to affect Bengal, and from the 19th to the 20th there had been a fall in the mean temperature of about 1°, and on the 21st of about 1° to 3°, while the fall was of a rather smaller amount on the 22nd. On this last date also pressure had decreased rather briskly and the distribution had become nearly normal. On the 22nd also the maximum temperatures reported were usually still from 1° to 3° in excess, though the night or minimum temperatures were nearly normal. On the 23rd temperature had again fallen at the majority of stations, and the mean temperature had become not very far from the normal, while the pressure changes were small and the distribution also fairly normal. The northerly winds characteristic of the cold season had become more strongly developed, and steady cool northerly winds of light to moderate force had established themselves over the whole province.

Pressure was at the commencement of the week very decidedly above the normal, while at its close it was practically normal. Hence the mean for the week has been in distinct, though small, excess, the usual variation being about 0·05″ to 0·06.″

Temperature.—The principal meteorological feature during the week has been the steady fall of temperature from about the 20th. On the last day of the week the mean for the province had become almost normal, but for the whole week the average mean temperature was 3·2° in excess, the largest excess having been registered in Chota Nagpur, where it has equalled 4·4°. The variation of the average temperature from the normal at certain selected stations in different districts of the province is shown in the following table:—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd November 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 23rd November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 23rd November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 23rd November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 23rd November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 23rd November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 23rd November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	84·5	86·9	+2·4	64·2	68·5	+4·3	74·4	77·7	+3·3
Calcutta	80·5	83·8	+3·3	62·8	65·6	+2·8	71 7	74 7	+3·0
Narayanganj	82 9	84·3	+1·4	63 8	66·7	+2·9	73·4	75·5	+2·1
Burdwan	81 8	86 4	+4·6	62 2	64·5	+2·3	72·0	75·4	+3·4
Patna	80 1	83 9	+3·8	58·0	61·5	+3·5	69·1	72·7	+3·6
Gaya	81·5	87·2	+5·7	57·7	60·9	+3·2	69·6	74·1	+4·5
Purnea	81·0	84·5	+3·5	57·0	58·9	+1 9	69 0	71·7	+2·7
Hazaribagh	75·9	80·7	+4·8	56 3	60 7	+4·4	66·1	70·7	+4·6
Darjeeling	53·8	54·6	+0·8	40 7	42·3	+1·6	47·3	48·5	+1·2

Rainfall.—Light local showers have been received at one or two stations in and near the hills of North Bengal, and also at two or three stations in Orissa, but with these exceptions the whole province has been practically rainless.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd of November 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	89·3	56·6	85·6	64·5	75·1	+3·2	Nil	0·03	—0·08	0·00	0·10	—0·10	Nil	0·26	1·31	1·87
North Bengal	86·2	58·3	84·0	63·2	73·6	+3·1	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·04	0·05	—0·01	0·17	0·14	0·52	1·47
East Bengal	86·4	59·6	84·3	64·4	74·4	+1·8	Nil	0·21	—0·21	0·00	0·31	—0·31	0·21	0·69	0·61	2·59
Bihar	89·8	49·4	85·0	59·8	72·3	+3·0	Nil	0·01	—0·01	0·00	0·05	—0·05	0·01	0·08	0·1[illegible]	0·98
Orissa	88·2	57·6	85·5	67·4	76·4	+3·5	Nil	0·31	—0·31	0·00	0·40	—0·40	0·61	1·10	2·94	3·36
Chota Nagpur	87·9*	53·2*	82·5*	60·0*	71·2*	+4·1*	Nil	0·02	—0·02	0·00	0·10	—0·10	Nil	0·21	1·82	0·94

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 26th November 1895

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 17th to 23rd November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.				Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.			Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
November ...	17th ...	30·077	79·6	87·8	16·5	71·3	83·4	74·5	·735	70·1	64	Nil
,, ...	18th ...	·069	78·8	87·8	18·0	69·8	82·6	76·3	·823	73·3	74	Nil
,, ...	19th ...	·087	78·1	86·3	16·5	69·8	82·6	74·5	·746	70·5	67	Nil
,, ...	20th ...	·130	77·6	86·3	17·4	68·9	81·6	71·6	·641	66·1	60	Nil
,, ...	21st ...	·111	74·4	84·8	20·9	63·9	79·6	66·6	·479	57·7	48	Nil
,, ...	22nd ...	·039	72·0	84·1	24·2	59·9	76·6	67·6	·556	61·9	61	Nil
,, ...	23rd ...	·029	71·2	83·5	24·6	58·9	77·8	66·6	·503	59·1	53	Nil

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	30·077
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	76·0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	28·9
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	85·8
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		...	...	61
				Inch.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd November 1895		...	...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 25th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 17th to 23rd November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%.			Inches.	
Nov.	17th	139·3	5·9	30·008	77·4	84·6	13·9	70·7	73·1	0·757	70·9	81	WNW and calm...	30	Nil	Partially cloudy, ⌓.
"	18th	137·7	9·4	·014	76·8	85·4	16·1	69·3	72·3	·733	69·9	80	WSW, NNW and calm.	44	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	19th	139·2	8·2	·025	76·2	84·0	15·3	68·7	72·0	·733	69·9	82	WSW and calm ...	23	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	20th	139·8	8·2	·058	75·4	84·5	16·5	68·0	69·6	·650	66·4	75	NNE and calm ...	30	"	Chiefly clear, ⌓.
"	21st	135·6	9·4	·038	72·2	82·7	19·3	63·4	65·3	·536	60·9	70	NNW, N and calm	44	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	22nd	135·8	9·6	29·973	70·1	81·5	20·8	60·7	63·2	·488	58·2	69	NNW and calm...	49	"	Clear, ⌓.
"	23rd	135·4	9·1	·974	70·1	81·3	22·9	53·4	63·2	·489	53·3	66	NNW and calm...	34	"	Clear, ⌓.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·013
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	29·993
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	59·8
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·7
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	74·0
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	73·3
The extreme variation of temperature	27·0
The maximum temperature	85·4
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	8
	%
The mean relative humidity	75
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 17th to 23rd November 1895	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·01
The total fall from 1st January to 23rd November 1895	39·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌓, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 25th November 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 23rd November 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 23rd November 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 24th November 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	447	65,650	1,077	418	44,625	715
Jute	645	1,90,150	3,329	444	2,49,875	3,856
Firewood	111	52,000	779	148	92,425	1,371
Other articles	878	2,24,025	3,336	717	1,90,050	2,992
Total ...	2,081	5,31,825	8,521	1,727	5,76,975	8,934

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	291,470	3,61,306 11 0	36,33,419 30	7,66,745 5 0	16,333 2 0	11,44,418 2 0	80,897	141,926	222,823
Or per mile of railway	......	212 11 0	......	451 5 7	9 10 1	673 10 8	......	......	......
For previous 18⅞ weeks of half-year	*5,505,045	*58,62,914 8 0	†5,52,82,236 10	†1,10,54,000 0 0	‡3,02,630 15 0	1,72,19,545 7 0	1,499,412½	2,178,167½	3,677,579
Total for 19⅞ weeks ...	5,796,515	62,24,221 3 0	5,89,15,656 0	1,18,20,748 5 0	3,18,964 1 0	1,83,63,963 9 0	1,580,309½	2,320,093½	3,900,402
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	320,372½	3,56,001 6 2	33,53,563 10	7,35,214 3 10	17,302 15 2	11,08,518 9 2	78,398	121,107	199,505
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	213 15 11	......	441 15 0	10 6 5	666 5 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year .	5,654,578	58,54,515 11 3	5,54,17,558 0	1,16,71,418 12 5	3,33,009 9 4	1,78,58,944 1 0	1,526,981	2,216,847	3,743,828

* Deducted number of passengers 2,844 and Rs. 3 306 }
† Ditto Mds. 2,06,865 and „ 7,528 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th Octobe[r]
‡ Ditto „ 361 } 1895.

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,024	4,566 15 0	12,161 0	487 15 0	13 0 0	5,067 14 0	1,127	78	1,205
Or per mile of railway	......	205 7 1	......	21 15 2	0 9 4	227 15 7	......	......	......
For previous 18⅞ weeks of half-year	*376,057	*88,465 13 0	†1,15,143 0	†4,848 11 0	‡226 0 0	93,540 8 0	21,348	1,025	22,373
Total for 19⅞ weeks ...	395,081	93,032 12 0	1,27,304 0	5,336 10 0	239 0 0	98,608 6 0	22,475	1,103	23,578
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	23,295	5,440 1 4	9,920 30	520 3 0	13 2 9	5,973 7 1	1,109	79	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	244 11 6	......	23 0 5	0 9 5	268 11 4	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year ...	375,870½	89,390 2 4	1,73,888 30	7,142 10 0	189 8 0	96,722 4 4	22,371	1,456	23,827

* Deducted number of passengers 1,588 and Rs. 282 }
† Ditto maunds 35 and added „ 3 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th Octobe[r]
‡ Added „ 7 } 1895.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	18,866	19,213 13 0	1,03,008 20	12,585 3 0	44 0 0	31,843 0 0	6,770	3,710	10,480
Or per mile of railway	......	119 0 9	......	77 15 7	0 4 4	• 197 4 8	......	......	......
For previous 18⅞ weeks of half-year	*374,037	*3,09,664 0 0	†15,30,312 0	†1,82,730 2 0	‡855 0 0	4,93,249 2 0	125,010	64,134	189,144
Total for 19⅞ weeks ...	392,903	3,28,877 13 0	16,33,380 20	1,95,315 •5 0	899 0 0	5,25,092 2 0	131,780	67,844	199,624
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,291	17,134 1 0	79,973 30	13,702 11 0	59 14 9	30,896 10 9	6,687	3,499	10,186
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	106 2 6	......	84 14 5	0 5 11	191 6 10	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 20 weeks of previous year ...	361,686	3,00,914 12 9	13,27,958 30	1,81,533 1 8	1,192 9 6	4,84,649 7 11	121,907	65,952	187,859

* Added number of passengers 176 and deducted Rs. 957 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the week ended 5th October 1895.
† Deducted maunds 1,319 and added ,, 17 }
‡ Added ,, 21 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	178,520	98,000 0 0	10,19,520 0	2,15,680 0 0	11,530 0 0	3,55,210 0 0	30,150	45,662	75,812
Or per mile of railway	220	121 0 0	1,254 0	302 0 0	2 0 0	†425 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	3,648,407	16,53,341 0 0	1,71,16,433 0	37,91,680 0 0	2,70,759 0 0	*57,15,780 0 0	562,963	678,608	1,241,571
Total for 20 weeks ...	3,826,927	17,51,341 0 0	1,81,35,953 0	40,37,360 0 0	2,82,289 0 0	60,70,990 0 0	593,113	724,270	1,317,383
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	224,677	1,05,635 0 0	10,11,615 0	2,40,723 0 0	15,028 0 0	3,61,386 0 0	30,571	43,061	73,632
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	276	130 0 0	1,285 0	296 0 0	1 0 0	427 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,515,297	16,33,678 0 0	1,83,27,283 0	38,40,026 0 0	3,56,402 0 0	58,33,106 0 0	579,010	737,645	1,316,655

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	31,230	10,060 0 0	1,01,880 0	9,560 0 0	240 0 0	20,760 0 0	3,500	3,424	6,924
Or per mile of railway	250	88 0 0	815 0	76 0 0	2 0 0	166 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 19 weeks of half-year*	612,200	2,05,029 0 0	15,77,012 0	1,57,903 0 0	4,166 0 0	3,67,098 0 0	70,881	55,497	126,378
Total for 20 weeks ...	643,430	2,15,989 0 0	16,78,892 0	1,67,463 0 0	4,406 0 0	3,87,858 0 0	74,381	58,921	133,302
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	41,617	14,353 0 0	76,330 0	5,985 0 0	121 0 0	20,459 0 0	3,702	2,386	6,088
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	333	115 0 0	611 0	48 0 0	1 0 0	164 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	603,641	1,96,009 0 0	11,70,171 0	1,08,870 0 0	4,315 0 0	3,09,194 0 0	74,286	46,253	120,539

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 16th November 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,280	7,420 0 0	60,849 0	9,010 0 0	100 0 0	16,530 0 0	2,487	2,155	4,642
Or per mile of railway	259	86 0 0	812 0	105 0 0	1 0 0	192 0 0	......	......	......
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	382,717	1,29,721 0 0	6,92,236 0	54,054 0 0	4,572 0 0	*1,88,347 0 0	45,082	19,206	64,288
Total for 20 weeks ...	404,997	1,37,141 0 0	7,62,076 0	63,064 0 0	4,672 0 0	2,04,877 0 0	47,569	21,361	68,930
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	19,044	6,251 0 0	60,794 0	5,703 0 0	142 0 0	12,186 0 0	2,248	2,190	4,438
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	221	73 0 0	707 0	67 0 0	2 0 0	142 0 0	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	275,773	1,26,080 0 0	6,07,142 0	52,580 0 0	3,987 0 0	1,82,617 0 0	42,989	25,996	68,985

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(Includes the Tirhut State Railway.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 16th November 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	106,610	44,390	3,61,160	50,370	11,070	(a) 1,05,830	16,808	16,146	33,044
Or per mile of railway	141·02	58·72	477·72	66·63	14·64	139·99	.. ...	......	......
For previous 18¾ weeks of half-year (b)	1,959,713	7,77,270	48,02,156	6,60,157	1,77,790	16,15,226	294,861	288,417	583,278
Total for 19¾ weeks ...	2,036,323	8,21,660	51,63,316	7,10,527	1,88,860	17,21,056	311,759	304,563	616,322
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	215,637	94,537	2,12,824	30,780	12,832	1,38,149	22,858	12,899	35,757
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	285·23	125·05	281·51	40·72	16·97	182·74	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,050,276	7,94,850	60,00,483	7,49,743	1,88,937	17,33,530	316,745	295,875	612,620

(a) Decrease is due to melas at Sonepore and Ajodhya having been held in the corresponding week of last year.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 21st September 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 9th November 1895	15,219 0 0
Corresponding period of 1894	12,955 0 0
Increase	2,264 0 0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 9th November 1895	298 6 7
Corresponding period of 1894	254 0 3
Increase	44 6 4
Receipts from 1st July to 9th November 1895	2,45,275 0 0
Corresponding period of 1894	2,31,246 0 0
Increase	14,029 0 0

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RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS OF COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS ON THE WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the Working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Reports on the Working of District Boards in Bengal during the year 1893-94.

ALL the reports were received on or about the prescribed date (31st July), with the exception of those from the Burdwan and Rajshahi Divisions, which did not reach Government till the 19th and 26th August, respectively.

2. The year under review was the ninth in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, was in operation. The number of District Boards remained unchanged during the year, but the number of Local Boards was increased from 102 to 103, owing to the establishment of a new Board at Thakurgaon, in the district of Dinajpur. The statistics furnished for the Rajshahi Division show a decline of 24 square miles in the area and of 41,349 in

the population subject to the control of District Boards, but the cause of this is not explained, nor is there a corresponding increase in the statistics of any other Division. Trifling variations in the area and population of the Hooghly and Howrah districts and of several Local Boards appear to have been caused by unimportant transfers from one subdivision to another.

3. *Constitution of District Boards.*—The number of members of District Boards was the same as in the previous year, viz. 794. Of this number, 172 held their seats *ex-officio*, against 171 in the previous year 293 were nominated, as compared with 314, and 329 were elected by Local Boards, against 309 in 1893-94. Classified on another principle, 247 members were officials and 547 non-officials, against 242 and 552 respectively in the previous year. The European and Eurasian members numbered 196 against 200, and the natives of the country 598 against 594. The variation in the number of nominated and elected members was due principally to the fact that in Saran, where in 1891 the District Board elections were held too late and the members thus informally elected were appointed by Government, 15 members were duly elected by the Local Boards during last year. In every instance the Magistrate of the district was re-appointed Chairman, under section 24 of the Act, on the expiry of his term of office.

4. The total number of meetings held by the District Boards was 571, or 51 less than in 1893-94. The District Board of Puri heads the list with 24 meetings; Muzaffarpur comes next with 22 meetings; and the District Boards of Mymensingh, Backergunge, and Gaya each held 20 meetings or more. In Khulna and Shahabad the Boards held less than one meeting a month. As compared with the figures of the previous year, the falling off in the number of meetings was considerable at Bhagalpur, Champaran, Dinajpur, Darbhanga, and Patna, while Monghyr, Bankura, and Midnapore show a satisfactory increase. In Khulna the decrease is said to have been due to lack of business to occupy the Boards—an excuse which the Commissioner is not disposed to accept. In the case of the other districts mentioned, no attempt has been made to explain why so few meetings were held. The Lieutenant-Governor's views as to the duties of District Boards in this matter were stated at length in the Resolution on last year's report, and he desires to impress upon the Chairmen of Boards that the rule of holding at least one meeting a month should only be departed from under very exceptional circumstances.

5. The number of meetings that had to be adjourned, together with those that were entirely abortive, owing to the absence of a quorum, amounted to 89, or 5 less than in the previous year. Although this shows some improvement on the record of the previous year, the number of these failures was still unduly high in the districts noted in the margin. In Muzaffarpur the adjournments are ascribed to the death of two of the European members, and also to the apathy of certain native members in attending meetings, while in Puri the increase in the total number of meetings is the cause assigned. As regards the other districts, no explanation has been offered. The Lieutenant-Governor again draws attention to this important matter, and trusts that both Chairmen and members of Boards will endeavour to manage better in future, and will bear in mind that every meeting that fails for want of a quorum causes annoyance and discouragement to the members who do take the trouble to attend.

District.	Number of abortive and adjourned meetings.
Dinajpur ...	10
Muzaffarpur ...	9
Puri ...	7
Mymensingh ...	7
Jalpaiguri ...	6

6. Taking all the Boards together, the average attendance of members at each meeting was the same as in the previous year, viz. 9·8, or less than half of the average strength of the Boards. It was best in Nadia, Saran, Bhagalpur, and Mymensingh, and worst in Malda, Dinajpur, and Jalpaiguri, where more than two-thirds of the members were usually absent. No explanation regarding the small attendance in Malda has been furnished. In regard to the small attendance of members in Dinajpur, the Chairman observes that "this is due more to apathy on the part of the members than any other cause." In Jalpaiguri the bad attendance is attributed to the difficulty of travelling during the rains and to want of interest in the work of the Board. In Champaran it is explained that some of the members had left the district for England, and had

not resigned their seats before leaving. The attendance of official members shows a slight advance, but there is still room for improvement.

7. *Constitution of Local Boards.*—The 103 Local Boards had a total strength of 1,231 members, or nine more than in the previous year. Of these, 47 were *ex-officio* members, 744 were nominated, and 440 elected. There were 156 officials and 1,075 non-officials on the Boards; and classified according to their nationality, 115 members were Europeans or Eurasians, the rest being natives of this country.

8. The Local Boards held 1,146 meetings, or 33 meetings more than in 1893-94. Of this number 227, as compared with 164 in the previous year, had to be adjourned or proved abortive owing to failure to form a quorum. Only 26 Local Boards, as against 33 in the previous year, held more than 12 meetings. The highest number (30) was attained by the Local Board of Jessore. The Sadar Board of the Howrah district comes next with 24 meetings, none of which were abortive or adjourned. No less than 63 Local Boards failed to meet once a month. The following statement, comparing the results of the last two years, shows a slight falling off in the attendance of non-official members:—

Year.	Average attendance.			Average percentage of attendance.
	Official.	Non-official.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
1893-94 ...	·9	4·6	5·5	45·9
1894-95 ...	·9	4·4	5·3	44·3

9. *Elections.*—No general elections were held in any district during the year. Three bye-elections took place in the Presidency Division—one in the Kushtia subdivision of Nadia, and two in the Magura and Narail subdivisions of Jessore. In Kushtia no candidate was even nominated, and the vacancy was filled up by appointment under section 10 of the Local Self-Government Act. The bye-elections in the other two subdivisions were not contested. In the Burdwan Division two out of four bye-elections failed for want of voters, and the vacancies had to be filled up by appointment. The bye-elections in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions were successful, and in the latter case the voters are said to have taken considerable interest in the proceedings.

10. *Occupation of members of District and Local Boards.*—The following table classifies the members of the several District and Local Boards according to their professions and occupations:—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Muktears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government Pensioners.		Other Classes.		Total number of members.
	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	No.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards ...	243	30·60	239	30·10	177	22·29	62	7·80	9	1·13	16	2·01	48	6·04	794
Local do. ...	159	12·91	532	43·21	326	26·48	60	4·87	2	·16	15	1·21	137	11·12	1,231

There has been no material change in the composition of the Boards.

11. *Powers of Local Boards.*—Comparatively few changes have been made in the powers exercised by Local Boards, as summarised in paragraph 12 of the Resolution on last year's reports. With certain exceptions, they continue to administer the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary education, while in some districts the supervision of dispensaries, village sanitation and district roads has also been entrusted to them.

Notwithstanding the remarks on this subject in last year's Resolution, the District Board of Burdwan decided to maintain the arrangement under which, while the control of secondary education rests with the District Board, the Local Boards undertake the payment of grants to the schools. Even this mechanical function, however, is stated to have been irregularly exercised, and the Commissioner has asked the District Board to reconsider their decision, which appears to have been arrived at in opposition to the advice of their Chairman. In Birbhum the management of pounds and of certain scheduled roads in the Rampur Hát subdivision was made over to the Local Board; and in Bankura pounds and ferries were similarly transferred. The control of primary education was entrusted as an experiment to the Local Board of Tamluk in Midnapore, and also to the Local Boards in the district of Howrah. The Magistrate of the latter district, however, who was on leave when the transfer was sanctioned, remarks that these bodies do their other work so badly that he has little expectation of their succeeding in the supervision of education. Mr. Grierson's opinion on this point is to some extent borne out by the statement of the Director of Public Instruction that the Howrah Local Boards rarely consulted the Deputy Inspector, and appear to have failed signally in conducting the examinations of lower primary schools. In Birbhum and Midnapore the Local Boards are said to have done fairly well; in Bankura and Hooghly they managed education and village roads in a satisfactory manner; but their administration of pounds was weak.

In the Presidency Division no change was made in the duties delegated to Local Boards, and the general character of their work is unfavourably reported on. The Diamond Harbour Local Board failed to spend their allotment for village roads, and resorted to the irregular expedient of drawing out the balance in a lump sum at the end of the year. None of the Boards managed the pounds under their charge efficiently, nor did they keep in good order the district unmetalled roads entrusted to them. In Nadia these bodies did not take the trouble to distribute their allotments for village roads in time for repairs to be done, and although their management of pounds and ferries showed a slight improvement, they took no interest in primary education, dispensaries or sanitation. The Murshidabad Local Boards are described as taking no interest in village roads and primary education, and the Chairman reports that it would be better if they were absorbed in the District Board. In Jessore the state of the village roads is said to be discreditable to the Local Boards, and in more than one instance heavy loss was sustained owing to their lax administration of pounds. A similar complaint is made from Khulna, where the District Magistrate reports that the incompetence of the Satkhira Local Board led to considerable embezzlements by their clerk.

In Rajshahi and Rangpur the Local Boards are said to have done fairly well; the only Local Board in Dinajpur was created during the year; at Sirajganj, in Pabna, the Local Board is said to have proved inefficient, and it was necessary to curtail its powers. The Commissioner remarks that when the Subdivisional Officer is not a member of the Local Board, much of the experience gained by him when on tour cannot be brought to bear directly on the Board's business, and recommends that in Sirajganj and elsewhere Subdivisional Officers should be made members of the Local Boards. This, however, is not desirable unless the Board apply to have the Subdivisional Officer appointed Chairman.

The Commissioner of Dacca reports that the Local Boards of that Division worked well "within their still very limited sphere." In Mymensingh their management of primary education has resulted in a considerable increase both of schools and pupils; and in Faridpur, Mr. Herald, the Magistrate, expresses a hope that the addition of primary education to their duties will result in a general improvement in their work. On the other hand, Mr. LeMesurier, the Magistrate of Backergunge, says that the Local Boards of his district "do not appear anxious to have their field extended, and are too apt to ask the District Board to take over from them any road or other work likely to need money or trouble to build or to keep up." Mr. LeMesurier thinks this is due in part to the difficulty of getting about during half the year.

The duties of Local Boards in the Chittagong Division were increased by giving them control of the grant for primary schools. The Commissioner remarks that dispensaries might properly be made over to them, but that the Civil Surgeon, who is a member of the District Board, and can easily get what he wants from that body, would find a difficulty in carrying on communication with Local Boards.

In Shahabad, an important change was introduced by the District Board in the system of allotments to the Local Boards for works. A lump grant was made, and the Local Boards were empowered to distribute it at their discretion under original works or repairs; at the same time, they were authorised to pass their own estimates up to a limit of Rs. 300 without reference to the District Board. The Saran District Board proposed to vest in the Local Boards the duty of carrying out petty repairs of bridges and ordinary repairs of all district roads. Neither of these proposals commend themselves to the Commissioner, who considers that the first can only succeed if the Subdivisional Officer is Chairman of the Local Board, and has asked the District Board to reconsider the second.

No changes were made in the powers of the Local Boards in the Bhagalpur Division.

The only change that occurred in Orissa was that the Local Board of Bhadrak, in Balasore, was relieved of the management of district roads. In Balasore and Cuttack the Local Boards are said to have worked well; but in Puri the Chairman of the District Board complains that the Khurda Local Board neglected the collection of receipts from pounds and ferries, and that the Puri Local Board never visited the village roads under their charge, and failed to spend their allotment.

12. *Union Committees.*—It was originally intended that the village union should be the working unit of local self-government in this Province, and the Bill which passed into law as Bengal Act III of 1885 was at first drafted on this principle. Later on, however, a change was made by which the District Board became the unit of administration with Local Boards under it, while the Union Committees were relegated to a position of such minor importance that it was not thought worth while to attempt to work the provisions of the law dealing with them. The Government of India, however, having expressed a desire that the system of village unions should be introduced experimentally into selected rural areas in Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to constitute Union Committees in those localities only where the experiment seemed likely to succeed. Accordingly, since the close of the year, sanction has been accorded to the formation of 24 unions in the Presidency Division, 15 in Burdwan, and 5 in the Tippera district of the Chittagong Division. The working of the Committees will be carefully watched with reference to the possibility of gradually extending the system.

13. The following statement compares the income and expenditure of the District Boards for 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

INCOME.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	1,18,273	......
VI.—Provincial rates	35,97,417	35,60,402
XII.—Interest	674	37,616
XVII.—Police (including pounds)	4,50,009	4,36,693
XIX.—Education	45,561	54,953
XX.—Medical	14,015	28,930
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,689	5,425
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation and compassionate allowances	638	......
XXV.—Miscellaneous	1,31,080	1,99,526
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	225	14,475
XXXII.—Civil Works (including ferries) ...	11,45,828	10,43,703
Contributions	4,79,149	5,02,999
Debt	6,97,994	7,90,264
Total ...	68,85,552	66,74,986

EXPENDITURE.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
1.—Refunds	31	......
18.—Administration	2,98,493	2,94,974
20.—Police (pounds)	27,475	27,215
22.—Education	10,83,144	11,28,359
24.—Medical	1,29,911	1,51,912
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	7,082	9,075
29.—Superannuation allowances and pension ...	5,217	2,978
30.—Stationery and printing	45,446	50,632
32.—Miscellaneous	63,644	53,319
33.—Famine Relief	2,649	26,621
41.—Railways	358	......
43.—Minor Works and Navigation ...	10,257	8,782
45.—Civil Works	43,22,384	41,72,578
Contributions	4,196	......
Debt	6,99,726	7,24,120
Interest on Debt	10,282	26,702
Total ...	67,10,295	66,77,267

14. *Credit balance.*—The year 1893-94 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 17,34,464 (corrected figure), which was reduced to Rs. 17,32,181 by the close of 1894-95. Out of this sum, however, more than three and-a-half lakhs consisted of deposits, which were not at the disposal of the Boards. The actual balance was Rs. 13,79,500, or an average of rather more than Rs. 36,000 per Board. The closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Bogra, Tippera, Noakhali, and Malda, and to more than one-third in the three districts of the Chittagong Division, Gaya, and Bhagalpur. The district fund of Murshidabad closed with a deficit of Rs. 7,297, owing to the budget allotments for the year having been fully spent, while the actual receipts on account of cesses fell short of the estimate. The application for a loan of Rs. 15,000, made by the District Board to establish equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure, has since been sanctioned by Government, and the usual preliminary notification published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. In the cases of Gaya, Tippera and Noakhali, the large balances are adequately accounted for, but in Chittagong, Bhagalpur, and Malda there seems to have been no proper reason for not spending a large proportion of the balance during the year. The practice which prevails in some districts of District Engineers delaying their certificates of work done until so late in March that the contractors cannot be paid until after the close of the year should be put a stop to, as it falsifies and disarranges the budgets of both years, and involves the submission of revised budgets and reappropriation statements.

INCOME.

15. *Land Revenue.*—Agreeably to the instructions issued last year, the income previously shown under this head on account of sale-proceeds of trees, &c., recoveries of the cost of collecting road-cess arrears, and fees, fines, and forfeitures, has been transferred to head XXV—"Miscellaneous:" consequently the head of land revenue will in future disappear from the accounts.

16. *Provincial rates* (*Rs.* 35,60,402).—The amount shown under this head represents the receipts of the road-cess in each district, which are credited to the District Board, after deducting the cost of collection and revaluation. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the income derived from this source shows a decrease from Rs. 35,97,417 to Rs. 35,60,402; the decrease being largest in Champaran, where heavy arrears were collected in the previous year, and in Patna, where the cost of revaluation was deducted from the amount credited to the District Board.

17. *Interest.*—The increase under this head, from Rs. 674 in 1893-94 to Rs. 37,616 in 1894-95, is mainly due to the transfer of the interest on arrears of road cess from "Provincial rates" to this head, under the instructions issued by the Accountant-General, Bengal.

18. *Pounds.*—The number of pounds increased from 3,456 to 3,514. Of these, 3,401 were farmed and 113 managed direct. The receipts under this head amounted to Rs. 4,36,693, against Rs. 4,50,009, showing a net decrease of Rs. 13,316. This falling off is variously ascribed to bad seasons, to floods, to laxity in collecting, to the introduction of new pound forms and more stringent supervision, which tended to reduce competition and lowered auction-prices, to the fact that speculative bids were refused, and finally to the acceptance of bids which led to defaults and re-sales at much reduced rents. In these suggestions there is clearly a large element of guess-work, and all of them can hardly be correct. It seems, however, likely enough that the prospect of having to keep up more elaborate forms and to undergo more frequent supervision may have deterred some of the old farmers from coming forward to bid, and that their places have not yet been filled.

19. The system of farming pounds has been introduced everywhere, and only a few pounds are managed direct. In Champaran, where direct management had long been in force, the receipts have steadily declined, owing to the dishonesty of the pound-keepers, several of whom were prosecuted and convicted during the past year. The Board have now resolved to adopt the farming system. Attempts have been made throughout the province to improve the management of pounds by granting leases for three years to respectable men living in the neighbourhood of the pounds, and a fair measure of success has been attained, though in some districts it is said to be difficult to find suitable lessees.

20. The new pound forms prescribed in Government circular No. 3T.M., dated the 22nd May 1893, were introduced in almost all the districts. It is reported that this has been imperfectly done in the Howrah and Midnapore districts on account of the apathy and mismanagement of the Local Boards. Steps have, however, been taken by the Chairmen of the District Boards concerned to remedy the defect. In some of the districts complaints have been made that the forms are too elaborate for an illiterate pound-keeper, but, as was observed last year, pounds should not be let to illiterate men. In most districts, however, they appear to have worked well, and the farmers will no doubt soon get used to them. Any change of the kind is sure to be unpopular at first, but if the farming system is to be maintained, it is essential that effective control should be exercised, and this end can only be attained by means of well-devised receipts and forms, which render it possible to trace the individual cattle impounded.

21. The year under report shows an outstanding balance of Rs. 52,501, which indicates considerable mismanagement. If a deposit of a quarter's rent is taken and collections made regularly, there ought to be no difficulty in attaining as good results as in Monghyr and Birbhum, where the entire demand was collected, or in many other districts where only nominal balances remained outstanding. During the year regular inspections of pounds were made by officers of Government and of the District Boards. In Howrah these inspections disclosed serious neglect of rules, and the Chairman of the District Board has granted a couple of months' time to the Sadar Local Board to rectify these defects. In Rajshahi a member of the Board brought to notice the conduct of a pound-keeper in taking more than the authorized fines, and the offender was prosecuted and fined. Eight farmers of pounds in Dinajpur were prosecuted for neglect of duty during the year, and all of them were convicted. Some of the pound-keepers in Champaran were prosecuted to conviction for embezzling pound collections. The Chairman of the District Board of Saran finds that cattle-lifters in some cases use the pounds as a safe means of returning stolen cattle after black-mailing the owners. Some farmers of pounds in Puri were found to have entered false dates in their receipts, and were fined. One of them was prosecuted and was punished for having misappropriated impounded cattle.

22. *Education.*—The total receipts under this head increased from Rs. 45,561 to Rs. 54,953. To this increase all the District Boards have contributed except those of Hooghly, Jessore, Khulna, Bogra, Faridpur, Chittagong, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Malda, Cuttack, and Balasore. Compared with the previous year, the receipts in the Darbhanga, Champaran, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Pabna districts show a considerable

increase, due to contributions from private persons and from Government, sale of manufactures turned out by the technical schools, and increased fees. A handsome subscription of Rs. 1,500 was paid by Raja Govinda Lal Bahadur to the Rangpur Technical School. The fluctuations in the other districts call for no remarks.

23. *Medical.*—Compared with the previous year, the total income under this head shows an increase, which occurred in all the divisions except Rajshahi. The decrease in the Rajshahi Division is due to the fact that the Shahazadpur dispensary remained closed throughout the year in consequence of the building occupied by it having been burnt down.

24. *Scientific and other Minor Departments.*—The income under this head was Rs. 5,425, against Rs. 4,689 in 1893-94. Receipts are reported from four districts only, viz., Birbhum, the 24-Parganas, Dacca, and Saran, and were on account of conservancy and sanitary arrangements made at various fairs in those districts.

25. *Miscellaneous.*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 1,99,526, against Rs. 1,31,080 in the previous year. The increase, which occurred in every division except Rajshahi, is chiefly due to the inclusion for the first time under this head of the income previously shown under the head "Land Revenue" from sale-proceeds of trees, recoveries of cost of collecting road-cess arrears, and fees, fines and forfeitures. The decrease in Rangpur is considerable, and is due to the fact that Rs. 16,757, being the balance of the drainage fund formed by public subscription and lodged in the Postal Savings Bank, was credited to the district fund as miscellaneous receipts during the year 1893-94. There was a decrease of Rs. 1,729 in the receipts from staging bungalows, which was shared by all divisions except Dacca and Patna.

26. *Minor Works and Navigation.*—There was no income under this head in any division except the Presidency and Chittagong. In the former the receipts represent rents for a fishery in a drainage channel, and in the latter receipts hitherto shown under Land Revenue have, under the orders of the Accountant-General, Bengal, been transferred to this head.

27. *Civil Works, including Ferries.*—The income under this head amounted to Rs. 10,43,703, against Rs. 11,45,828 in 1893-94. The receipts are chiefly composed of tolls on ferries and contributions by Government or private individuals for the execution of particular works. These contributions amounted to Rs. 6,39,133, against Rs. 7,52,311 in the previous year. All sums granted for the execution of particular works to be carried out by local officers have been entered in column 36 of Statement II, column 67 being thus left to those contributions which are yearly allotted to balance receipts and expenditure. The receipts from ferries increased from Rs. 3,83,158 to Rs. 3,94,072. In the 24-Parganas the revenue from this source has fallen off continuously since 1890-91, although the number of ferries has increased. In anticipation of an increase in traffic, the Mymensingh District Board have taken up no less than 62 ferries, and the Commissioner suggests that, in order to bring all ferries in the district under the same management, they should also rent the ferries belonging to Government. In the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions attempts were made to lease ferries for longer periods than one year, but a difficulty was found in inducing suitable lessees to come forward. All the districts of the Patna Division show an increase except Patna itself, where the abolition of the Panapur ferry on the completion of the bridge and the adjustment of ferry deposits, wrongly credited as rent, produced a decrease of Rs. 9,483. In Muzaffarpur the causes which contributed to the improvement of revenue under this head were the establishment of eight new ferries, the transfer of a ferry from the charge of the Magistrate to that of the District Board, better settlements and more punctual collections.

28. In most districts attention has been paid to the instructions issued in last year's Resolution in regard to the inspection of ferries, the condition of boats, landing stages and approaches, and the conduct of farmers and their employés. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division has advocated the use, in ordinary rivers, of floating platforms on which a loaded cart can be driven, and in all parts of his division, except Rangpur, this system has been more or less adopted. The inspection of ferries in Dinajpur resulted in the prosecution

for neglect of duty of three farmers, all of whom were convicted. In Saran there was a complaint from one place that tolls were illegally levied from persons who forded the river without using the farmer's boat. The case, it is reported, is under investigation by the Magistrate. In Noakhali an Inspector of pounds and ferries was appointed, and abuses in connection with ferries have to a certain extent been checked thereby. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that in future every district officer will note how the system of unexpected inspection of ferries has worked.

29. *Contributions.*—The contributions to District Boards from Provincial revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure of those bodies amounted to Rs. 5,02,999, against Rs. 4,79,149 in 1893-94. The increase was due to the special grants made for the promotion of primary education.

30. *Deposits and Advances.*—The sums deposited as security for payment of revenue by ferry farmers, contractors, and others, and the recoveries and adjustments on account of advances made from the District Fund, increased from Rs. 6,47,994 in 1893-94 to Rs. 7,20,264 in 1894-95. During the year under report the Dinajpur District Board drew the last instalment, Rs. 40,000, of the loan of two lakhs which they obtained from Government in 1890-91 for the construction of permanent bridges on the more important roads of the district. The sum of Rs. 30,000 shewn against Chittagong represents the loan taken by the District Board from the Court of Wards' Estates at 5 per cent. interest to meet the cost of the General Hospital to be constructed jointly by the Municipality, District Board, and the Port Trust.

EXPENDITURE.

31. *Administration.*—The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 2,94,974, against Rs. 2,98,493 in 1893-94. In the Presidency Division, the falling off is slight, and is mainly due to a decrease in the travelling allowance granted to the members of the Jessore District Board. In the Patna Division, where the decrease is largest, it occurred chiefly under audit and treasury establishments, and the charges on account of travelling allowances paid to District Board members, but it is also partly due to the saving in the salary of the Secretary to the District Board, Patna, and to the abolition of pound muharrirs in Saran. The rise in expenditure in the other divisions calls for no remarks, being mainly due to the grant of annual increments to employés, the payment of increased charges for establishment in offices of accounts, control and audit, and increased charges on account of travelling allowance to members of District Boards.

32. *Pension and Provident Fund Rules.*—As remarked in last year's Resolution, the rules for the management of a Provident Fund have been adopted by all District Boards. Pension rules for the benefit of those employés who have been transferred from Government service, or from service under the Road Cess Committees, have also been adopted in all districts, except in Bankura and Faridpur. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that these two Boards will, without further delay, follow the example of the majority.

33. *Pounds.*—The expenditure on cattle pounds amounted to Rs. 27,215, being Rs. 260 less than in the previous year. The decrease is inconsiderable, except in Cuttack, where it fell from Rs. 4,961 in 1893-94 to Rs. 353, and was caused by the introduction of the farming system into the district. In the Patna Division there was a falling off of Rs. 1,783, which was due to reduction in charges for establishment in Saran, and also to the charges for the construction and repairs of pounds being less in several districts than in the previous year. In the Rajshahi Division the expenditure was Rs. 634 less than in the previous year, and was due to the abolition of the post of one of the two Inspectors of pounds and ferries in Rajshahi district. Dacca is the only Division where the expenditure on pounds shows a considerable increase over the figures for the previous year. Of this divisional increase of Rs. 5,490, the district of Mymensingh alone is responsible for Rs. 5,049, which was spent on erecting cattle pound sheds, and in providing the pounds with tariff boards. The fluctuations in the other districts do not call for special notice.

34. *Education.*—The expenditure on education amounted to Rs. 11,28,359, against Rs. 10,83,144 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 45,215.

As in the last year, a considerable difference is noticeable in the district figures as given in Statement III and those given in the special Appendix B, the preparation of which was prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1893. The reasons for the difference are the same as those mentioned in last year's Resolution.

35. Examining the statistics in Statement III, it is found that there was an increase in the educational expenditure of all districts, except those named in the margin. The difference was inconsiderable in Saran and Purnea, and in Faridpur and Balasore is unexplained. The decrease in Hooghly was due to the non-payment of rewards for the lower primary scholarship and reward examinations held during the year, as the results of the examinations were only published just before the close of the year. The decrease in Tippera was caused by the transfer of the Elliott Artizan School with its grant to the control of the Artizan School Committee. In Noakhali it was due to the abolition of the technical school from 1st April 1894, as well as to reduced expenditure on the repairs of those model school-houses which had to be rebuilt after the cyclone of October 1893. Taking the expenditure on education by Divisions, it is noticed that there was an increase in all the Divisions, with the exception of Burdwan. In the Presidency Division the increase is marked in all districts except the 24-Parganas, and is chiefly due to the special grants made by Government during the year for the expansion of primary education in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Jessore, and in Khulna to the payment of the salary of inspecting pandits for the whole year, and not for a part of the year only, as in 1893-94, and to the payment of arrear bills of the grant-in-aid middle schools during the year. In the Bhagalpur Division it is said to be due to larger expenditure under the head of primary education. In the Orissa Division the slight increase in expenditure is the result of an increase in miscellaneous scholarships and primary schools.

District.		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Hooghly	...	37,004	27,711
Faridpur	...	28,742	27,518
Tippera	...	44,833	43,686
Noakhali	...	29,021	27,470
Saran	...	25,363	25,290
Purnea	...	24,645	24,640
Balasore	...	27,356	24,950

36. Taking, next, the figures of Appendix B, which give a more accurate record of the educational expenditure of the District Boards, the abstract in the margin shows for the past two years the expenditure under the various sub-heads given in that statement. From this it appears that out of the total expenditure, 47·7 per cent. was spent on primary schools, 22·04 per cent. on middle schools, and 21·1 on inspection. A comparison of the figures of the year under review with those of the previous year shows that there has been an increase under all the heads, with the exception of "High schools." The increase under "Inspection" is common to all the Divisions excepting Bhagalpur and Orissa. In the Burdwan Division the increase in inspection charges amounted to Rs. 1,535, and was due to the appointment of a new inspecting pandit in Birbhum, to grade increments earned by Sub-Inspectors, and to increased travelling allowance drawn by Sub-Inspectors and inspecting pandits. In Bankura it is due to the classification of the pension contribution of one of the Sub-Inspectors under this head. The increase in the expenditure on grants-in-aid to primary schools is

	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Details.	Main heads.	Details.	Main heads.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection ...	......	2,30,607	......	2,36,195
Training and Special Schools ...	...	25,738	...	27,579
Direct management ...	20,205	......	20,402	......
Grants-in-aid ...	2,812	......	3,184	......
Scholarships ...	2,721	......	3,993	......
High schools ...	......	2,479	...	1,319
Direct management ...	1,200	......	...	....
Grants-in-aid ...	1,279	......	....	......
Scholarships ...	......	...	...	...
Middle schools ...	......	2,42,801	......	2,45,914
Direct management ...	50,391	......	47,601	......
Grants-in-aid ...	1,81,262	......	1,86,973	......
Scholarships ...	11,148	......	11,340	......
Primary schools ...	....	5,02,886	...	5,32,774
Direct management ...	29,951	......	980	......
Grants-in-aid ...	4,61,920	......	5,21,072	......
Scholarships ...	11,715	......	10,722	......
Buildings and furniture ...	......	4,873	......	6,279
Miscellaneous—				
Contingent charges ...	......	37,469	20,302	65,248
Payments to abolished schools ...	......	......	10,576	......
Examination prizes and rewards ...	......	......	34,870	......
Refunds ...	......	698	...	......
Total ...	......	10,47,551	......	11,15,308

shared by all districts, except Birbhum, Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Parganas, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Mymensingh, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Balasore, and Puri. The increase in Burdwan is reported to have been due chiefly to payments made on account of cheques amounting to Rs. 11,033 which were issued in the preceding year; but no explanation has been given in the case of the other districts referred to The increase under the sub-head "Miscellaneous" is due to the inclusion for the first time of Payments to abolished schools and Examination prizes and rewards under this head.

37. The following statement compares, for the past two years, the expenditure of each District Board on primary education and on education as a whole, and the percentage that the expenditure bears to the ordinary annual income:—

District Boards.	1893-94			Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	Percentage of column 4 on column 2.	1894-95.			Percentage of column 8 on column 7.	Percentage of column 9 on column 7.
	Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.			Ordinary income.	Total expenditure on education.	Expenditure on primary education.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan	2,12,562	48,150	26,065	22·6	12·2	1,83,822	51,481	39,561	28·0	21·4
Birbhum	75,264	19,114	13,385	25·4	17·7	91,188	20,000	14,125	21·8	15·4
Bankura	76,815	29,992	20,891	39·04	27·1	73,000	31,578	21,955	43·2	30·0
Midnapore	2,24,735	60,060	38,792	26·7	17·2	2,16,525	60,159	41,425	27·8	19·0
Hooghly	1,26,091	37,004	26,607	29·1	20·9	1,27,246	27,711	16,985	21·7	13·3
Howrah	72,721	19,195	12,048	26 3	16·5	61,047	19,363	12,509	31·7	20·4
Total ...	7,89,088	2,13,515	1,37,068	27·06	17 4	7,52,828	2,10,292	1,46,560	28·0	19·5
Presidency Division.										
24-Parganas	1,70,523	41,355	29,226	24·3	17·1	1,66,627	41,401	29,120	24·8	17·4
Nadia	1,04,087	28,407	16,337	27·3	15·7	1,17,301	34,382	21,906	29·3	18·6
Murshidabad	97,948	22,020	16,035	22·4	16·3	99,040	22,911	17,020	23·1	17·1
Jessore	1,32,397	33,801	21,067	25·5	15·9	1,28,151	35,636	23,588	27 8	18·4
Khulna	96,378	27,875	17,127	28·9	17·7	1,04,184	29,430	17,091	28·2	16·3
Total ...	6,01,333	1,53,458	99,792	25·5	16·5	6,15,303	1,63,820	1,08,725	26·6	17·6
Rajshahi Division.										
Rajshahi	99,403	20,839	14,859	20·9	14·9	1,08,826	23,873	17,595	21·9	16·1
Dinajpur	1,19,093	27,527	19,976	23·1	16·7	1,26,647	28,408	14 255	22·4	11·2
Jalpaiguri	84,065	11,919	7,572	14·07	9·0	89,625	13,426	8,989	15·0	10·0
Rangpur	1,85,799	44,550	25,200	23·9	13·5	1,72,690	47,100	29,104	27·2	16·8
Bogra	59,145	14,249	8,720	24·1	14·7	64,309	15,155	9 496	23·5	14·7
Pabna	78 941	29,596	19,001	37·4	24·06	84,848	29,901	19,032	35·24	22·4
Total ...	6,27,076	1,48,680	95,328	23·7	15·2	6,46,045	1,57,863	98,471	24·4	15·2
Dacca Division.										
Dacca	1,14,877	40,948	28,302	35·6	24·6	1,21,177	42,619	30,090	35·1	24·8
Mymensingh	2,38,0 6	50,866	34,463	21·4	14·4	2,48,629	56,771	35,321	22·8	14·2
Faridpur	83,084	28,742	19,084	34·6	22·9	96,390	27,518	17,330	28·5	17·9
Backergunge	1,79,050	38,441	25,492	21·4	14·2	1,47,584	40,604	26,726	27·5	18·1
Total ...	6,15,017	1,58,987	1,07,271	25·8	17 4	6,13,780	1,67,512	1,09,167	27·2	17·8
Chittagong Division.										
Tippera	1,42,443	44,833	32,658	31·4	22·9	1,53,768	43,686	32,531	28·4	21·1
Noakhali	1,02,827	29,021	21,700	28·2	21·1	1,11,798	27,470	21,970	24·5	19·6
Chittagong	1,35,912	22,903	15,241	16·8	11·2	1,45,113	26,956	18,92[illegible]	18·8	13·2
Total ...	3,81,182	96,757	69,599	25·3	18·2	4,08,679	98,112	73,426	24·0	17·9
Patna Division.										
Patna	2,11,309	25,062	21,164	11·8	10·01	1,88,881	27,912	21,911	14·7	11·6
Gaya	2,43,941	21,279	15,912	8·7	6·2	2,53,892	24,461	17,741	9·6	6·9
Shahabad	1,90,749	17,028	12,823	9·0	6·7	1,94,813	19,167	15,532	9·8	7·9
Saran	2,04,416	25,363	20,297	12·4	9·9	1,83,803	25,290	20,028	13·7	10·8
Champaran	1,28,156	17,745	14,764	13·8	11·5	1,14,729	19,308	15,907	16·9	13·8
Muzaffarpur	2,16,667	18,510	15,417	8·5	7·1	2,27,966	22,121	19,139	9·7	8·3
Darbhanga	2,36,638	22,206	19,838	9·4	8·4	2,39,460	22,970	20 309	9·5	8 4
Total ...	14,31,876	1,47,193	1,20,215	10·2	8·4	14,03,544	1,61,319	1,30,857	11·4	9 3
Bhagalpur Division.										
Monghyr	1,79,251	25,950	19,496	14·4	10·8	1,81,294	27,588	21,574	14·6	11·8
Bhagalpur	1,52,421	19,662	14,989	12·8	9·8	1,73,264	20,980	16,487	11·6	9·5
Purnea	1,60,514	24,645	12,771	15·3	7·9	1,53,949	24,640	23,275	18·8	15·11
Malda	59,645	14,275	9,167	23·9	15·3	59,646	15,792	10,210	24·5	17·1
Total ...	5,51,831	84,532	56,423	15·3	10·2	5,68,053	88,950	71,516	15·9	12·6
Orissa Division.										
Cuttack	1,11,892	35,166	27,318	31·4	24·4	1,12,249	37,945	29,860	33·8	26·6
Balasore	69,633	27,356	21,263	39·2	30·5	67,272	24,950	19,602	37·0	29·0
Puri	55,916	17,500	11,676	31·2	20·8	56,287	17,596	10,067	30 1	15·8
Total ...	2,37,441	80,022	60,257	33·7	25·3	2,37,808	80,491	60,438	33·4	25·4
GRAND TOTAL ...	52,34,844	10,83,144	7,46,553	20·6	14·2	52,46,940	11,28,359	7,09,170	21·5	15·2

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 21·5 per cent. of their ordinary income against 20·6 in 1893-94, and that on primary education 15·2 per cent. against 14·2. The highest place in respect of educational expenditure, as a whole, is taken by the District Board of Bankura, which spent 43·2 of its income on this purpose. Balasore, Pabna, Dacca, Cuttack, Howrah, and Puri devoted 30 per cent. or more of their income to this purpose, while nineteen other districts show an expenditure of 20 per cent. and over. In Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga the proportion was below 10 per cent of income. Turning to the proportion spent on primary education Bankura has a ratio of 30 per cent., while in seven districts the expenditure was 20 per cent. or more. In Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur it was below the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent., although the first four districts show a little advance when compared with the results of the previous year. In Bhagalpur, although the amount actually spent on primary education is larger, the proportion which it bears to total income is less than in 1893-94. The Lieutenant-Governor has now sanctioned a permanent increase, aggregating Rs. 31,000, to the grants of the most backward districts, which will place them in a position to do more for the advancement of primary education and which will be set apart for this purpose.

38. On the formation of District Boards in Bengal, the control over middle and primary education, which had hitherto been exercised by Government, was transferred to those bodies; and in order to secure the satisfactory performance of the duty thus imposed upon them, the services of 133 Sub-Inspectors of Schools of the Government establishment were placed at the disposal of the Boards, while at the same time grants sufficient to meet the charges on account of the pay and travelling allowances of those officers were allotted to the District Boards concerned. Schools within municipalities and cantonments were not affected by this order: the control of those institutions remained as before in the hands of the Education Department, and 25 Sub-Inspectors were retained in the Department for this work. Experience has now shown that the consequent separation of schools into two classes, and the maintenance of a double inspecting agency, which that separation entailed, led to waste of time, money, and power, as two different sets of officers have frequently to travel over the same ground. Moreover, the existence of this double agency has been found to militate against the successful working of the system of payment by results, now widely established in Bengal, for the complete success of which it is desirable that as large a number of schools as possible should compete for the available grants. The only possible solution of the difficulty was to bring the entire establishment of the Sub-Inspectors in the districts in which the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, 1885, is in force under one control, and it was obvious that this result could be secured in either of two ways—viz., (1) by the retransfer to the Education Department of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools transferred to the service of the District Boards, or (2) by the transfer to the District Boards of the remaining Departmental Sub-Inspectors. Having regard to the general consensus of opinion of the officers consulted, the Lieutenant-Governor came to the conclusion that the latter course was the more satisfactory one, and accordingly, the remaining Sub-Inspectors of Schools were transferred to the District Boards, with effect from the 1st April 1895, subject to the conditions (1) that the Boards must arrange for the inspection of schools within municipalities, cantonments, and Government estates by their Sub-Inspectors without further charge to the State, and (II) that the services of one Sub-Inspector should be lent to the Deputy Inspector in each district for a fortnight, or any longer period that might be necessary, after the 1st April in each year, to assist the latter in the compilation of his annual returns. Grants were also made to the District Boards concerned in order to enable them to meet the cost of salary and travelling allowances of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools thus transferred to their service.

39. There has been no change in the educational functions delegated to District Boards. The relations of the Boards with the Deputy Inspector of Schools have, on the whole, been cordial, and complaints against their action tend to decrease. It is, however, reported that the Howrah Board offered

"passive opposition" to placing a Sub-Inspector at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector for the preparation of the annual returns, and difficulties are said to have occurred in other districts. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that no more will be heard of this, and that the District Boards will be careful to act up to the arrangement made when the services of the Government Sub-Inspectors were transferred to them. The Darbhanga, Cuttack and Puri Boards were late in submitting their reports. In Khulna there was delay in passing bills and in disposing of correspondence. The Burdwan Board is reported to keep no separate record of educational expenditure, which caused great difficulty in adjusting the accounts. The Director of Public Instruction will be asked to report more fully on this subject with a view to the amendment of the rules if necessary. Rule 91 of the education rules under the Local Self-Government requires the Boards to submit to the Inspector a quarterly statement of all educational expenditure, and it is obviously essential that they should keep whatever books and registers may be necessary to enable this statement to be punctually and accurately prepared. In Rajshahi objection was taken by Dr. Martin to the appointment of a Sub-Inspector on Rs. 40 on the ground that, before the passing of the Local Self-Government Act, the Department employed no Sub-Inspector on less than Rs. 50, and that this rule should be enforced even now, as the work of Sub-Inspectors requires experience and their pay should be sufficient to induce them to remain in their posts. Sir Alfred Croft observes that there is much force in these remarks and adds:—"It should be stated that two of the Sub-Inspectors under the Rajshahi Board used to get Rs. 100 and Rs. 75, respectively, and that their places are now being filled by two men on Rs. 50 and Rs. 40, so that the Board could have still effected a saving without reducing the initial pay to less than Rs. 50." The Lieutenant-Governor has directed the Board to carry out this suggestion. The Local Government cannot, under financial rules, create a new grade of appointment on Rs. 40 or any such figure without the sanction of the Government of India, and the same principle applies to the District Boards.

40. The details of the expenditure incurred by District Boards on primary education will be found in Appendix C. Taking the province as a whole, it will be seen that, out of the total of Rs 7,99,170 spent by District Boards on primary education in 1894-95, Rs. 5,12,294, or 64·10 of the whole, were paid direct to the schools; Rs. 1,19,517, or 14·95, were expended on the salaries of Sub-Inspectors, and Rs. 82,832, or 10·36 per cent., on the remuneration of the subordinate inspecting agency, while Rs. 33,716, or 4·21 per cent., were devoted to examinations, prizes, and rewards.

41. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to have again to complain of discrepancies between the statistics contained in Statement B and those contained in the General Report on Public Instruction. The form given in Appendix B was devised for the special purpose of bringing the two sets of figures into accord. Although the Deputy Inspectors of Schools supply both sets of statistics, and elaborate instructions were issued by the Director with the object of rendering it impossible that any discrepancies should occur, these have failed to produce the desired effect, and the subject will have to be reconsidered in communication with the Director.

42. *Special schools.*—The Burdwan District Board continue to maintain a technical school at Burdwan, assisted by a contribution of Rs. 240 from the local municipality During the year under review a proposal was set on foot to re-open the industrial school formerly existing in Bankura. The District Board have guaranteed a subscription of Rs 600 per annum, and the municipality has been asked to contribute Rs. 400. The Rangpur technical school is said to be making fair progress, and the average number on the rolls rose from 73 to 90. The Board propose to have it affiliated to the Sibpur Engineering College. The District Board of Pābna maintain a technical school with a workshop attached to it, where practical instruction is given in carpentry and blacksmiths' work. At the Mymensingh school the numbers declined from 21 to 16 and the Chairman explains that the absence of any definite prospects for the boys after leaving the school has hindered pupils from joining. An application has accordingly been made to the Director of Public Instruction, through the Principal of the Sibpur Engineering

College, for the affiliation of the school to the artisan class of that College. The technical school at Barisal had 41 pupils on the roll. Sir Charles Elliott is glad to learn that the Committee have resolved to modify the rules with reference to his remark, when he visited the school, that it seemed to be losing its technical character and becoming a survey school. All the District Boards in the Patna Division, as well as those of Malda and Monghyr in the Bhagalpur Division, have offered scholarships tenable at the Bihar Industrial School. Five special schools were opened for the Kharwars on the Rhotas plateau, in the district of Shahabad. The District Board of the 24-Parganas maintain a model school for teaching carpentry at Sonarpur. The technical school at Purnea was, during the year under review, placed under the supervision of the District Engineer. The Elliott Artizan school at Comilla, which was formerly managed by the District Board, was transferred with its grants to the control of a separate Committee. The technical school in Noakhali was abolished from the 1st April 1894. The Balasore District Board contributed Rs. 120 to the Industrial School at Alipore. The District Boards of Howrah, Noakhali, Tippera, Backergunge and Puri granted scholarships for the education of students at the Sibpur College. The Midnapore Board offered a scholarship to the most proficient pupil of the Moisadal Raja's technical school who should join the Sibpur College after passing the Entrance Examination, but no one took advantage of the offer. The Noakhali Board has founded a scholarship tenable for two years at the Calcutta Arts School. The Cuttack District Board paid for three boys who are learning at the Jobra Workshops. On the whole, considerable progress seems to have been made towards imparting technical education to the masses. In districts where such schools have not yet been started, a beginning might be made on a small scale, keeping, however, always in view the principle that such institutions are intended for the boys of the artizan castes, and not for pupils from the ordinary educated classes, who are not likely to follow these trades when they grow up.

43. *Female Medical Education.*—Scholarships were granted to female medical students by the District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Birbhum, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, and Cuttack. In Jessore, Burdwan, Chittagong, and Puri scholarships were offered, but no candidates came forward. The Gaya District Board spent Rs. 491 on the training of *dais*. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts these arrangements as evidence that the Boards realise their obligations in the matter of female medical education.

44. *Medical.*—The total outlay under this head amounted to Rs. 1,51,912, being Rs. 22,001 more than in the previous year. The excess occurred chiefly under the head of hospitals and dispensaries, and was distributed over all districts, except Bankura, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Khulna, Dinajpur, Bogra, Pabna, Backergunge, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Malda, and the districts of the Orissa Division. In none of these, however, except Murshidabad, Pabna, Tippera, Patna, and Cuttack, was the reduction of expenditure material. The decrease in Murshidabad was due to the fact that the Board paid in 1893-94 arrears of salary due to the Assistant Surgeon attached to the Jangipur Dispensary, while in the year under report no such payment was made. In Pabna the falling off was due to the Shahzadpur Dispensary having remained closed throughout the year, as it was destroyed by fire in April 1894. The decline in expenditure in Tippera occurred under the head of repairs, as a large sum had to be spent on this account after the cyclone of October 1893. The decrease in Patna has not been explained, and that in Cuttack is said to be due partly to the abolition of the Jagatsingpur Dispensary and partly to delay in the supply of English medicines. All divisions, except the Presidency, Chittagong, and Orissa, show increased expenditure on hospitals and dispensaries. The proportionate increase is largest in the Burdwan Division, where the Hooghly District Board opened two new dispensaries, contributed Rs. 1,000 to the Branch Dufferin Hospital at Chinsura, and also helped to maintain the Mondlai Dispensary built from the bequest of the late Dr. Bholanath Basu. Two dispensaries were opened in the Howrah district, at Amragori and Syampur, and a donation of Rs. 200 was made to the Howrah General Hospital. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that Babu Iswar Chandra Hazra of

Amragori has contributed Rs. 12,000 for the maintenance of the dispensary at that place. In the Rajshahi Division five new dispensaries were opened by the District Board of Rajshahi, and two by the District Board of Bogra, which also constructed a new building for the Dispensary at Buriganj. In the Dacca Division new dispensaries were opened by the Boards of Mymensingh, Backerganj and Faridpur, but the Dacca Board spent only Rs. 477, or 39 per cent. of their income, on all medical purposes, which is by far the smallest sum expended by any Board in the province. No sufficient explanation is given of this neglect of an obvious duty, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will take steps to increase their contributions under this head. The Chittagong Board opened a new dispensary at Satkania, and contemplates establishing three more. A new dispensary was opened during the year by the Noakhali Board, and two others are under construction. Two new dispensaries were opened in the Monghyr district, and the Board took over the sole management of the indoor dispensary at Beguserai. During the year under report the District Board of Puri was relieved of its contribution to the Satpara Dispensary, which exists chefly for the benefit of the Salt Department, and the contribution paid by it was refunded by Government. The Board has since taken over the dispensary at Pipli. Altogether there were during the year 67 dispensaries maintained chiefly from District Funds at a cost of Rs. 55,194, without counting those institutions which are chiefly maintained from other sources, but which receive help from the District Funds.

45. The District Boards of Rangpur, Pabna, Gaya, Mymensingh, Noakhali and Chittagong retained the services of midwives in their districts, and the District Boards of Burdwan, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Shahabad, and Faridpur contributed towards the pay of the midwives entertained by the local municipalities. In Tippera the District Board contributed Rs. 50 a month to the Faizunnissa Zenana Hospital for a lady-doctor; in Mymensingh, a lady-doctor, trained at the cost of the Board in the Campbell Medical School, was placed in charge of the Female Hospital at the head-quarters station; a lady-doctor on Rs. 40 and a house allowance of Rs. 15 was placed by the Shahabad District Board under the orders of the Civil Surgeon; Rajshahi gave a monthly allowance to a lady-doctor practising at Boalia, and Burdwan contributed half the pay of the lady-doctor attached to the Municipal Dispensary. The Bankura District Board paid Rs. 275 to the Bankura branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the maintenance of the zenana hospital at the head-quarters of the district, and the Hooghly Board also contributed Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the Branch Dufferin Hospital at Chinsura.

46. *Sanitation.*—The total expenditure on sanitation rose from Rs. 84,166 in 1893-94 to Rs. 86,585 in the year under report. The figures in the margin show how these amounts were apportioned among the various sub-heads of expenditure in both years.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	43,177	63,768
Ditto village sites	870	2,598
Conservancy of towns and villages ...	751	457
Sanitation at fairs	7,192	7,560
Other sanitary expenditure	32,175	12,202

47. From these statistics it appears that a substantial advance has been made during the year under report towards the improvement of water-supply. The largest expenditure under this head has been incurred in the Presidency and the Patna Divisions, where the amounts allotted were more than double those of the previous year. Rajshahi is the only Division where there has been a decrease under this head. It is, however, reported that the Rajshahi Board provided Rs. 6,000 in the budget for sinking wells, and estimates for three wells were sanctioned, but the expenditure was small, as the works could not be completed during the year under report.

48. The figures of the Chittagong Division are misleading. In Statement IV only Rs. 27 has been shown as the amount spent by the Chittagong Board in the improvement of water-supply, although, as a matter of fact, Rs. 5,000 was actually spent during the year in forming reservoirs for drinking-water. This amount was not included in the accounts, as, under the advance system followed in the district, the sums expended had not then been adjusted. In point of fact excellent work has been done in the Chittagong Division in the way of improving the water-supply. In Chittagong itself the District Board have drawn up a comprehensive scheme for the construction of reservoirs

and wells, and this is being worked up to as funds are available. In Noakhali bodies known as village Sanitary Boards have been formed in the interior with the sole object of keeping particular tanks clean for drinking purposes. In many cases this is done free of cost, and the recorded outlay on water-supply is therefore no index of the amount of improvement effected. The example of Noakhali is one which may well be followed in other districts. The formation of voluntary Committees is probably the best means by which to bring home to the people the advantages of pure water and clean surroundings, and to prepare the way for a further extension of Union Committees. The main defect in the existing methods of providing for rural water-supply seems to be the great variations in the expenditure of different districts and of the same district in different years. Thus, during the past year, Bankura, Howrah, Jalpaiguri, Malda, and Puri spent absolutely nothing on this object, while the expenditure in Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Bogra, Tippera, Shahabad, and Balasore was less than Rs. 500. The Shahabad District Board, besides spending Rs. 425 on improvement of water-supply, contributed Rs. 4,000 towards the maintenance of the Arrah water-works. Under the special orders of Mr. Forbes, the Commissioner, Rs. 17,160 was spent by the Boards of the Patna Division in constructing 24 roadside wells, in repairing 362 similar wells, and in providing 50 wells with buckets, chains, and lifts for drawing water. Absolute uniformity in a matter of this kind is of course out of the question, and the Lieutenant-Governor equally recognises the impossibility of expecting District Boards to devote a large proportion of their incomes to this purpose. In order, however, to secure that something, however little, should be done every year, it seems to His Honour that every District Board might properly set apart at least the sum of Rs. 5,000 a year for the improvement of water-supply to be spent either in the digging or improvement of wells, or in the excavation or restoration of tanks to be reserved for drinking purposes only. The amount suggested is rather more than double the amount actually spent during the past year; but it is very small when compared with the urgency of the want and the extent of the area to be served. The Boards will doubtless find means of making the money go as far as possible by enlisting the aid of voluntary Committees, as is done in Noakhali, or by distributing their allotments in the form of small grants in aid of village funds, as is suggested by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

49. The expenditure incurred on other sanitary objects amounted to Rs. 12,201, against Rs. 32,175 in the previous year, when the Mymensingh District Board contributed Rs. 20,000 to the Rajeswari water-works at Nasirabad. The amount spent in the past year includes Rs. 1,992 laid out on drainage works in Rangpur, Rs. 928 for the clearance of the Santi nadi in the 24-Parganas, Rs. 1,209 for drainage in Dinajpur, and Rs. 2,284 paid as subsidy to the steamer services between Malda and Rajmahal and Rampur Boalia. The last item, though legitimate enough in itself, should not have been shown under the head of sanitation.

50. *Stationery and Printing.*—There was an increase of expenditure under this head, amounting to Rs. 5,186, which was largest in the districts of Shahabad, Purnea, and Cuttack. In the case of the first two, the increase was due to the introduction of the new pound forms, and in that of the latter to the receipt during the year of forms which were indented for in the previous year, which largely swelled the expenditure. The fluctuations in the other districts do not call for any special notice.

51. *Miscellaneous.*—The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 63,644 to Rs. 53,319 in the year under report. The outlay on serais and dák bungalows decreased by Rs. 393, while Provident Fund contributions increased by Rs. 3,362. The decrease in the 24-Parganas is due to a change in the classification of charges for planting trees on the sides of district roads. In Bankura the decrease is marked, because expenditure incurred in 1893-94 on account of fees on processes issued from the revaluation office did not recur. In Burdwan the cost of acquiring a site for and constructing a dák bungalow at Asansol, led to extraordinary expenditure in 1893-94, which was not repeated in 1894-95. Similarly in Chittagong, the apparent saving of Rs. 7,063 is due to the payment of Rs. 9,000 the year before to a contractor under a decree, while no such charge was incurred during the year under report. The decrease

in Puri is said to be partly due to the fact of the Board's contributions to the Provident Fund for some of their employés having been in abeyance.

52. *Famine Relief.*—The expenditure on famine relief amounted to Rs. 26,621, of which Rs. 16,113 was spent under Public Works by the Darbhanga District Board. No particulars of this are given in the report, and the Commissioner says that no relief works were found necessary during the year; it is probably a charge on account of works executed in 1892 or 1893 and not brought to account at the right time. In Cuttack Rs. 5,179 was laid out on relief in the north-eastern part of the district on account of the high floods in July 1894. At first a food-kitchen was opened, but was soon closed, and gratuitous relief given in money and grain doles, work being also provided on certain roads. The District Board of Tippera distributed Rs. 3,553 to distressed persons during the late scarcity, and the Faridpur Board advanced Rs. 1,563 to certain philanthropic persons in the Madaripore subdivision for the relief of special cases of distress. It was mostly used for the employment of distressed women on *dhán* husking. Relief works were also undertaken in Monghyr on account of the flood of the river Ganges, which caused heavy loss, and scarcity was also felt in some parts of the Gogri and Sadar thanas of that district. Relief works were started on roads and charged to civil heads of the budget; the Collector gave out taccavi advances to the extent of Rs. 17,000; and Rs. 213 was spent on gratuitous relief.

53. *Civil Works.*—The following statement compares the expenditure under the head of civil works during the past two years :—

YEARS.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	48,563	13,09,182	21,77,115	5,98,491	24,660	1,55,699	8,674	43,22,384
1894-95	38,608	12,23,763	22,09,255	6,27,780	25,144	40,725	7,303	41,72,578
Difference	—9,955	—85,419	+32,140	+29,289	+484	—1,14,974	—1,371	—1,49,806

The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 1,49,806, to which all the heads in the table contribute, excepting repairs, establishment and contingencies, and tools and plant. The largest decrease is noticeable under "water-supply and water-works," and is due to there having been no expenditure under this head during the year under report comparable to that of Shahabad, of which in 1893-94 contributed Rs. 1,00,000 for the Municipal Water-works at Arrah. The expenditure on original works and repairs (columns 3 and 4) is divided thus between Communications and Buildings :—

	COMMUNICATIONS.		BUILDINGS.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	10,29,188	20,22,672	2,79,994	1,54,433
1894-95 ...	10,08,267	20,42,791	2,15,496	1,66,464

Under both heads the expenditure on original works is less and that on repairs more than in the preceding year. Under original works, the gross expenditure on which has fallen off by Rs. 85,419, the largest expenditure was incurred in the districts named in the margin. In the 24-Parganas the metalling of the road between Barasat and Barrackpore was nearly completed, the amount of expenditure during the year being Rs. 9,830. In Murshidabad and Khulna the expenditure was more than double that of the previous year, and comprised in the former district the raising of certain main roads and the construction and repair of bridges, and in the latter the making of light iron bridges over several khals. The Victoria bridge on the road from Burdwan to Katwa was completed and opened for traffic. The expenditure in Midnapore shows an increase of Rs. 17,829, which is reported to have been spent for the most

			Rs.
Muzaffarpur	...	...	1,05,603
Mymensingh	...	...	89,680
Backergunge	...	...	71,685
Gaya	...	...	67,977
Saran	...	...	64,646
Dinajpur	...	...	60,439
Jalpaiguri	...	...	56,584
Monghyr	...	...	56,166

part in replacing the wooden superstructures of some of the important bridges by iron girders, and in purchasing a house for the District Board's office. In Rajshahi office buildings for three Local Boards were constructed, two of which were completed during the year. The thatched boarding-houses attached to the Technical School having been burnt, substantial corrugated-iron sheds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 2,837. In Pabna the construction of two wings to the zilla school building was completed during the year. In Dacca the new female cottage ward at the Mitford Hospital was constructed, and a considerable sum was spent in constructing and bridging the district roads. In the Mymensingh district important works were carried out on behalf of Government in the shape of new cutcherry buildings at Jamalpur and Kishoreganj, and several roads and bridges were constructed. In Backergunge the quadruple munsifi at Patuakhali was completed, and the subdivisional residence at Patuakhali has been in progress. Several bridges were also constructed during the year. In Saran the expenditure on original works, as compared with last year, has nearly trebled. Several roads have been raised, metalled and bridged, and a bridge at Mushruk has been finished since the close of the year, supplying a link in the traffic between the grain-producing districts of Nepal and Chapra. The important bridge across the Punpun river in Patna was completed and opened to traffic during the year, and two bridges were constructed on the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar road. In Gaya the Ghumghar bridge is in hand. Owing to the unwillingness of the District Board of Monghyr to contribute more than Rs. 5,000, the important project for a bridge at Jamuia over the stream dividing the districts of Monghyr and Gaya had to be abandoned. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Monghyr Board will reconsider the matter, for, if this river is spanned, there will be direct communication between Gaya, Nawadah, Secundra, and Jamui on the East Indian Railway. The Champaran Board constructed some bridges on the Motihari-Dhaka road, which was partly carried away in last year's flood. In Muzaffarpur, where the expenditure was highest under this head, the District Board have taken over the Municipal road from the station of Muzaffarpur to the Korlahiaghat bridge, which was washed away in the heavy floods of 1892-93. This road has been raised and metalled throughout, and it is proposed to construct a pontoon bridge over the Little Gandak, for which the Board have taken a loan of Rs. 80,000 from Government. Several other important bridges have also been constructed. The district of Darbhanga is gradually recovering from the former drain upon its resources; but as the District Board has to repay annually a large instalment of the loan granted to it, it will be unable to carry out any original work of importance for some time to come. The Board has, nevertheless, constructed several bridges, among which the one over the Dhoi nala has been altered and renewed at a cost of Rs. 22,750.

54. An examination of Appendix D shows the following results:—The mean provincial percentage of cost of civil works on total expenditure (column 9) is 62·8, the maximum (67·5) occurring in the Bhagalpur Division, and the minimum (50·5) in Orissa. Among districts Muzaffarpur shows the highest percentage (76·6), while Shahabad and Monghyr come next with 71·6 and 71·4 respectively. Turning next to the percentage of cost of establishment on total expenditure (column 10), the rate for the whole province is 9·2, against 8·8 of the last year, but in 13 districts the proportion exceeds 10 per cent. and in Bhagalpur, stands as high as 14·8. Again, while from column 11 it appears that the provincial average is 43·5, in Hooghly, Jessore, Rajshahi, Patna, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur the District Engineer receives as salary more than half the total sum shown as cost of establishment for the year. In Champaran his salary comes to 73·1 per cent. of the whole, and in Cuttack and Balasore the ratio is nearly 60 per cent. In column 12 of the statement, the provincial mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on original works and repairs is shown to be 17·9, but it is exceeded in 21 districts, the highest place being taken by the Puri District Board (36·77 per cent.). Lastly, column 13 shows the provincial mean ratio of the District Engineer's salary to expenditure on original works and repairs to be 7·8, but 10 per cent. is exceeded in 10 districts, the first place being taken by Puri.

55. *Village roads.*—The statement in the margin shows the outlay on village roads in each Division during the past two years. In the Burdwan Division the Local Board of Suri undertook the repair of 36 roads, but only completed one, while the Rampur Local Board did work costing Rs. 1,545, but only Rs. 2 was actually brought into the accounts, because the District Engineer failed to have the works checked and the bills sent in at the proper time. In Howrah, Monghyr, Malda, and Chittagong the repairs were largely undertaken by planters and other resident gentlemen, and in Rajshahi the Chairman of the District Board reports that in his tours of inspection he has noticed excellent work done on village roads by both European and native gentlemen in their private capacity. Out of 1,911 miles of village roads in the Dacca Division, 1,585 miles are in Mymensingh, while Faridpur has only 33. Large balances remained unadjusted in Midnapore, and the matter is now under inquiry. The increase of Rs. 6,051 in Cuttack is due to the construction of 19 new village roads by the Local Board, five of which were taken up as relief works. The largest expenditure on village roads in any one district was Rs. 23,439 in Mymensingh, and the lowest (Rs. 303) in Jalpaiguri. As was remarked last year, the mileage cost of village roads varies greatly. In Champaran it cost Rs. 7-8 to maintain a mile of village road, while in the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore the corresponding figure was Rs. 118. District Boards should, under the guidance of the Commissioner, frame a rule that roads which cost more than a certain sum to keep up should be classed as district roads.

	Expenditure.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan Division	37,689	31,847
Presidency "	48,492	40,448
Rajshahi "	22,222	22,273
Dacca "	64,758	63,433
Chittagong "	38,718	49,196
Patna "	81,447	67,365
Bhagalpur "	44,828	39,618
Orissa "	17,243	22,339
Total ...	3,55,297	3,36,489

56. *Water communications.*—The outlay under this head during 1894-95 was trifling, but money was usefully spent by some District Boards in deepening, clearing, and improving channels. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that the members of the Dacca District Board have taken up the question of the silting up of the Buriganga river, on which the town of Dacca stands, and the maintenance of which is important for sanitation no less than for navigation. Nawab Ashanullah Khan Bahadur has, with his usual liberality, volunteered to contribute towards this work. In Noakhali the improvement of the Nadona khal, an important water-artery, has been pronounced practicable by the Chief Engineer, and will, it is reported, be begun as soon as the country dries.

57. *Steam communications.*—The District Board of Dacca still maintains a steam ferry between Narainganj and Munshiganj. The receipts, it is said, cover the annual cost of maintenance, and the service is much appreciated by the people. In Backergunge the subsidy to the steam service between Barisal and Khulna was reduced from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 5,400. During the year no payment was made to the I. G. S. N. Company for their steamer service between Barisal and Chandpur, with a branch to Madaripur, as they supplied no statement of the arrivals and departures of their steamers. The Malda District Board contributed to the cost of the steam service between English Bazar and Rampur Boalia, the total amount paid being Rs. 1,200. A further subsidy of Rs. 1,084 was given by the Board during the year to the farmer of the Rajmahal ferry, for running a steamer between Rajmahal and English Bazar. The two steamer services in Tippera, one from Maniknagar to Gokarna, and the other from Chandpur to Hajiganj, were discontinued during the year, as they proved unprofitable to the Company. That between Noakhali and Barisal was maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 200 a month, but the service between Sandwip and the mainland could not be improved, as the river is dangerous in the south-west monsoon. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to notice that this question continues to engage the attention of the Noakhali Board. Steamer communication was maintained between Pabna and Kushtia for a part of the year on payment of a monthly subsidy of Rs. 300. The total outlay incurred by the District Board of Pabna was Rs. 1,950 during the year.

58. *Miscellaneous Public Improvements.*—During the year under report the river Kusi in Purnea, which has for sometime past been threatening the district with floods through several of its new off-shoots, was surveyed at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,800, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,800, in addition to the pay of the Engineer. The Belwa embankment, which protects Purnea from the overflow of the river Panar, was maintained at a cost of Rs. 3,669, which was levied from the owners of the lands benefitted by the work. In Faridpur the District Board had to pay Rs. 1,055 in fulfilment of the guarantee given to the Telegraph Department on account of the Madaripur telegraph service, and in Backergunge the jetties at Bhola and Patuakhali were repaired at a cost of Rs. 205. Considerable attention is reported to have been paid in almost all districts to arboriculture, and money was spent in planting and maintaining trees along the sides of roads. In Monghyr no less than 22,000 trees on road-sides are now maintained, and the sale of the fruit annually yields about Rs. 250. In Burdwan the expenditure on arboriculture amounted to Rs. 2,063, and in Pabna to Rs. 2,011.

59. *Railway Feeder Roads.*—Lists of projected feeder roads to the Eastern Bengal State Railway and the Bengal Central Railway have been prepared by the Public Works Department, and an officer of that Department will be deputed to survey these and prepare estimates of their cost. The work of construciton will be entrusted to the District Boards, and grants will be made to them from Provincial Revenues for this purpose, which it is hoped they will be able to supplement from their own funds. Something has already been done, though in a desultory and unsystematic fashion, towards carrying out this policy in certain districts, and as soon as the scheme described above has been completed, further progress may be looked for. In Nadia, for example, the District Board allotted Rs. 2,371 for the construction and improvement of five unmetalled feeder roads, on four of which some expenditure was incurred during the year. In Burdwan proceedings for the acquisition of land for a feeder road from the village of Devipur to the Railway station, have been stopped in consequence of the death of its chief promoter, Babu Kalidas Sinha. An effort is being made to obtain the necessary funds from other local magnates. In Birbhum eight miles of the road connecting the Sainthia Railway station with Suri were metalled during the year. In Dacca several roads were improved, and iron pipe drains and wooden bridges for the discharge of rain and flood water provided which will make these roads fit for traffic throughout the year. The important railway feeder road from Sripur station to Mathajuri, taken in hand during the previous year, was completed. In Mymensingh the feeder road from Kalibazar to Boilor was completed, and that from the same station to Iswarganj was commenced. The bridging of the Mymensingh-Porabari road was also undertaken during the year. A detailed survey was made for a raised and bridged road costing Rs. 80,682 from Mathajuri to Tangail, but the Board found the project beyond their present means. The Bhagalpur Board has sanctioned two fair-weather roads, to the Railway station at Sabour on the East Indian Railway and to Balua road station on the Tirhoot State Railway. In Purnea a feeder road from the Sonaili Railway Station to Pranpur is under construction. The total outlay on this road up to 31st March 1895 was Rs. 20,311, of which Rs. 11,463 was paid during the year. Another feeder road was constructed in this district by the Kishanganj Local Board at a cost of Rs. 203. In Tippera estimates for four new roads were sanctioned, and the works will be taken up on receipt of Government sanction to the projects.

60. *Railways and Tramways.*—In May last the District Board of Burdwan proposed to take up a scheme for a steam tramway or narrow gauge railway between Burdwan and Katwa and were prepared to offer certain guarantees. It is understood, however, that the Government of India intend that this line shall be constructed as part of the East Indian Railway. During 1893-94 the District Board of Bhagalpur proposed to grant a concession to use the road from Bhagalpur to the Sonthal Parganas for the Bhagalpur-Ahmadpur Railway promoted by Sir William Hudson. The project has since passed into the hands of the East Indian Railway and the alignment has been surveyd. The District Board of Birbhum has been asked to state what assistance they can

give towards the lower section of the line which will connect Suri with the East India Railway, superseding the scheme of a tramway from Suri to Sainthia. The proposal to construct a steam tramway on the district road from Barasat to Basirhat with a branch line from Bremangar to Baduria, aggregating 32 miles in length, under a guarantee from the District Board of the 24-Parganas was approved by the Board, but the negotiations with the contractors fell through, and fresh tenders have since been invited. A similar tramway from Ranaghat to Krishnaghar *viâ* Santipur, in the district of Nadia, will, it is reported, be commenced before the close of the current year, the preliminaries having been settled by the Board with the promoters of the scheme, Messrs. Martin and Company. The projected tramways from Howrah to Sheakhala and Amta have been sanctioned and are under construction: they receive guarantees from the District Board.

63. *Drainage.*—In the 24-Parganas Rs. 938 were spent in the improvement of the Sunti Nadi in the Barasat subdivision by removing obstructions from the channel to a uniform width of 20 feet for a distance of 10 miles. This is stated to have rendered the locality more healthy, and it shows how much can be done at a moderate cost to set stagnant water flowing and to remove the conditions which generate malarial fever throughout a large area. In Murshidabad Rs. 627 were spent in maintaining two drainage cuts. In Serampur the scheme for the canalization of the dead river Kausiki, about 14 miles long, is still pending for want of information on certain points, although Government has expressed its willingness to carry out the work and include it in the Eden Canal system, on condition of the District Board contributing half the cost. In Rajshahi a project was carried out for re-excavating the Putia drainage channel. In the Chittagong Division Rs. 1,894 was spent on drainage, and the Commissioner observes that in constructing the line through the Kolidaha swamp in Noakhali, the Railway have completely drained and reclaimed the swamp at a cost Rs. 2,000.

64. *General remarks.*—The Lieutenant-Governor will conclude this Resolution by reproducing the comments of Commissioners on the working of the District and Local Boards in their divisions during the year.

The Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division writes:—

The following remarks have been left by Mr. Dutt, as Commissioner of the Division, for the year:—

"The District Boards have done their work fairly well throughout the Division, and no instance of friction or specially bad work came to my notice within the year. Local Self-Government has been a success in these provinces, and it is a distinct gain in the cause of good government to secure the co-operation of representative non-official gentlemen in our administrative work."

I am not disposed to go quite so far as my predecessor in these views, for I question whether any such conspicuous advantage to the administration has been gained by the introduction of Local Self-Government as he believes. Doubtless much good work has been done by District Boards, but it would probably have been done equally well under the old régime. The real advantage of the system lies, not in better administration but in the practical education in the management of local affairs which it affords to those who share in the work, and in the opportunities of obtaining advice which it gives to the District Officer. But I desire to add a word or two in acknowledgment of the good work done by the Sub-Committees of a District Board—work which is often tedious and disagreeable, but which has to be done by someone. The labours of the Finance Sub Committee in auditing the accounts of Local Boards and in examining the details of the budget often make large demands on the time of men, most of whom have little leisure. So, again, much time is given in some cases by the Education Committee to the consideration of questions arising from the numerous schools in the district. Mr. Windsor has correctly pointed out that the duties of the Board are consultative and not executive: those functions are exercised by the working triumvirate of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and District Engineer, with whom I might also associate the Deputy Inspector of Schools and the Civil Surgeon.

The work of the Local Boards was not so successful, chiefly because they have not enough work to interest them. As a reference to the discussions connected with the introduction of Local Self-Government will show, Local Boards are not really an integral part of the machinery of the scheme, and it has from the first been found difficult to assign to them their proper place. If they are to have enough work to interest and employ them, the District Board must divest itself of some important functions, which it had usually much better retain. If sufficient powers are not granted them, they obviously lag superfluous on the stage, and their consciousness of the fact does not tend to rouse their interest in such duties as do fall to

their lot. My predecessor shares these views, but he considers that Local Boards can be entrusted with useful and interesting work as soon as the work of village sanitation is begun.

Mr. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, observes:—

As remarked in my General Administration Report for the past year, it may be said generally that the District Boards are of some use as consultative bodies, but the work is really done by the Magistrate of the district as Chairman, and the quality of the executive work depends upon the character of the District Engineer and his loyalty to the Magistrate and Chairman. Had it not been for these officers, everything would have collapsed. The office work is supposed to be supervised by the Vice-Chairmen, some of whom look after it, and some do not. The executive work is done very much more expensively than it used to be when the ferry fund was administered by the Magistrate, and not more efficiently. The contractors and subordinate officials must be making large fortunes. I cannot but think that native members of the Board, who know what work ought to cost, could effect large reductions of expenditure if they tried. I have received a most unfavourable impression of the work of the Local Boards in the Division generally. Their management of pounds and of petty roads has been feeble and incompetent in the extreme, and I consider myself justified in pronouncing that these bodies are of no use whatever, and had much better be abolished. It is true that they have not been asked to do much, but what little has been entrusted to them, has been so very badly done, that it would be absurd to extend their functions.

The following are the comments of Mr. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division:—

In my opinion the Boards worked well during the year. The chief drawback was due to the many changes made in the office of Chairman, by the transfer of District Officers. The main business was done by these officers, and the degree of their efficiency always indicates that of the Boards.

The Commissioner of the Dacca Division (Mr. Luttman-Johnson) remarks:—

There can be no doubt that the District Boards as District Councils are a success in this Division. I do not know how they would manage without the official Chairmen. Under the guidance of the official Chairmen, and subject to the limitations prescribed by law and rule, they have generally proved useful consultative bodies. The neglect of towpaths and dispensaries by the Dacca Board is an exception to the rule. I regard the devolution of primary education to the more local Subdivisional Boards as a distinct step in advance. And I would like to see the Subdivisional Councils gradually take the place of the District Councils, as they do in the adjoining district of Sylhet, where a District Council never formed part of the scheme.

The Commissioner of the Patna Division (Mr. Forbes) records his opinion as follows:—

"On the general subject of the working of Local Self-Government institutions, I beg to reproduce below *in extenso* the remarks I made in my last General Administration Report:—

"'It is not easy to give one's opinion in a condensed form, and without writing an essay on the progress and success, or otherwise, of the system of Local Self-Government in this country. Putting the matter as shortly as I can, my own opinion is that the experiment has to a certain extent been a success, though not in the way hoped for by its originators. Experience of the working of the system brings into relief the fact that although the different local bodies are, as a rule, extremely useful as consultative bodies and in strengthening the hands of the executive, yet, with a few notable exceptions, they are not fit, and probably never will be fit, to be left to manage their affairs themselves.

"'Though I thus feel forced to admit that whatever hopes the founders of the scheme had of their *alumni* ever being able to work alone have not been realized, yet I think that the scheme has certainly succeeded in being of use, although not in the way anticipated. The District Boards have certainly been an undoubted success, in the *rôle* of advisers and upholders of the executive; and the system itself is a guarantee that everything is done *coram publico*. It ensures good counsels (or at least discussion) and publicity. That the members do not individually take part in the active work, or only to a very small degree, does not matter. The object is to get the work done, and it is done, and the Board see that it is done; and their usefulness is thus complete.

The Commissioner of Chittagong (Mr. Oldham) makes the following observations:—

"Of the Local Boards, of which there are only the three in Tippera, it is enough to say that they have done all that was required of them, and as well as could be expected. They have neither status nor scope enough to be councils analogous to the District Board, while their jurisdictions are far too large for them to be local self-governing bodies like the village unions, now for the first time created, the working of which will be watched with great interest.

"The three District Boards have again done very well, and as this has been the opinion consistently recorded about them by each of the many different Chairmen who have presided over them for the last five years and more, it may be taken that they are established working bodies, with considerable continuity, full of interest in what they have to do, capable of much independence, able to stand criticism, and important powers in the tract of country which they administer. There are several local reasons for these Boards having been so uniformly successful. They have on the whole been very well led. Their Vice-Chairmen have been gentlemen of exceptional capacity, public spirit, and energy. Except for the very modified system affecting a portion of the Tippera District Board, they are not elective, and are free from the jealousies attending that system, while they embrace, the District Officers believe, the most capable members of the community who are found willing to serve. They are free from other jealousies because of the absence of aristocratic exclusiveness, the equal diffusion of wealth, and the comparative social equality which prevail. The prevalence of Islam accounts no doubt for this latter feature.

"The anomalous feature in the constitution of those Boards is the wide area entrusted to them, and the consequent want of knowledge among their members of the needs and circumstances of the people and tracts which they have to administer.

The Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division (Mr. Toynbee) makes the following remarks:—

"It is well known, as the Chairman of the Purnea District Board observes, that the work of the Local Boards is done entirely by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman: all depends upon their selection. It is to be regretted that many of these honorary elected appointments are made simply on personal consideration, and not for the good of the public or efficient working of the Board. It is perhaps a mistake to appoint pleaders of large practice as executive heads of such Boards: they do very well as adviser and consulting experts, but for practical executive work they have not the time. It is hoped that these gentlemen, when they find that they cannot carry on the duties of such honorary appointments, would resign in favour of members who have the time, inclimation, and ability to do the work.

During the last five years Sir Charles Elliott has watched with interest the working of District and Local Boards, and has formed a distinct opinion as to their respective merits as departments of the public service. In District Boards the Government possesses a valuable agency, for assisting the executive of the districts with information as to local wants and conditions, and advice in the manifold details of internal executive administration. The strength of these Boards resides in the fact that they represent more or less adequately the chief interests of the district, and that the questions which come before them are important enough to arouse their interest, while at the same time they are relieved by the executive of the duty of controlling and supervising details The chief defect of the District Boards consists in the large area of their jurisdiction and in the difficulty of appointing a body of men who will effectually represent all parts of the district and all interests in it. The division of functions between the Boards and their Chairmen is one well adapted to the work that has to be done. The representative body supplies the information and experience on which to base the decision as to what should be done; the officer who wields the executive power in the district gives effect to those decisions. With Local Boards it is different. It has hitherto been found impossible to extend their functions so as to give them work of sufficient importance to enlist their interest keenly. Nor, at any rate in most cases, have they at their head an officer of experience in business with a sufficient staff at his disposal. Thus their energies flag, and the work that is given them to do is too often indifferently looked after. The policy by which these defects can be cured seems to be one involving larger decentralisation, the devolution of some of the work now retained by the District Boards, the appointment of an official Chairman, and the abolition of the Sadar Local Board, which is an evident superfluity. It is possible also that the extension of Union Committees and the promotion of village sanitation may stimulate the energies of Local Boards and provide for them congenial work in supervising and guiding the action of the Committees; or again the latter, being more closely in touch with local interests, may in time absorb the functions of Local Boards and render these bodies superfluous. Either result, however, must be the work of time, and it would be premature to venture on any forecast of what will happen within the next few years.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I(*a*).

Statement showing the Constitution of the District Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Serial number.	Name of District.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting. Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	Burdwan Division.																
1	Burdwan	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,669	1,322,108	3	7	9	19	6	13	4	15	12	......	3·45	7·46	10·91
2	Birbhum	Ditto ...	1,751	790,352	3	4	6	13	5	8	4	9	14	......	3·9	3·5	7·4
3	Bankura	Ditto ...	2,621	1,069,668	4	4	7	15	5	10	3	12	14	.....	2·8	4·7	7·5
4	Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	5,145	2,631,516	6	7	12	25	9	16	7	18	14	2	3·5	7·5	11·
5	Hooghly	Ditto ...	1,189	1,034,296	6	8	13	27	8	19	3	24	15	1	3·46	7·6	10·52
6	Howrah	Ditto ...	499	630,319	3	3	5	11	4	7	2	9	16	......	2·1	4·9	7·
	Total ...	...	13,874	7,478,259	25	33	52	110	37	73	23	87	85	3	3·2	5·6	8·8
	Presidency Division.																
1	24-Parganas ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,983	1,537,565	5	8	12	25	6	19	1	24	13	.....	3·4	9·4	12·8
2	Nadia	Ditto ...	2,794	1,614,108	6	5	10	21	6	15	4	17	12	......	4·92	8·58	13·50
3	Murshidabad ..	Ditto ...	2,098	1,250,946	6	5	10	21	6	15	8	13	14	4	3·21	4·42	7·63
4	Jessore	Ditto ...	2,925	1,888,827	7	6	12	25	8	17	6	19	17	3	4·7	6·05	10·75
5	Khulna	Ditto ...	2,077	1,177,652	4	5	8	17	4	13	2	15	11	...	2·9	9·28	12·18
	Total ...	.....	11,877	7,499,098	28	29	52	109	30	79	21	88	67	7	3·82	7·54	11·33
	Rajshahi Division.																
1	Rajshahi	Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,322	1,282,744	4	7	10	21	4	17	7	14	12	...	3·16	7·6	9·83
								From April 1894 to February 1895.									
2	Dinajpur		4,113	1,543,631	5	17	...	22	8	14	1	21	12	10	2·3	3·5	5·8
								For March 1895									
					4	13	5	22	7	15	1	21	...	1	3·	5·	8·
3	Jalpaiguri ...		2,881	671,670	6	11	..	17	10	7	7	10	12	6	4·3	1·7	6·
4	Rangpur		3,478	2,051,248	3	8	10	21	3	18	1	20	18	3	1·55	7·33	8·88
5	Bogra		1,419	806,924	4	12	...	16	5	11	1	15	18	2	2·94	5·77	8·71
6	Pabna		1,823	1,321,470	4	4	8	16	4	12	3	13	13	...	1·84	·7	8 84
	Total ...	......	16,066	7,677,687	25	55	33	113	33	80	20	93	85	22	2·63	5 73	8·37
													107				
	Dacca Division.																
1	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,790	2,320,620	6	9	14	29	7	22	3	26	15	2	3·0	9·1	12·1
2	Mymensingh ...	Ditto ...	6,267	3,378,305	4	9	12	25	4	21	2	23	21	7	2·2	7·2	9·4
3	Faridpur	Ditto ...	2,249	1,772,774	4	9	12	25	7	18	1	24	14	2	3·7	9·5	13·3
4	Backergunge ...	Ditto ...	3,632	2,117,312	5	8	12	25	12	13	2	23	20	3	5·2	7·6	12·8
	Total ...	......	14,938	9,589,101	19	35	50	104	30	74	8	96	70	14	3·5	8·3	11·9
	Chittagong Division.																
1	Tippera	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,491	1,782,935	4	6	9	19	5	14	7	12	17	1	2·8	8·3	11·1
	Noakhali	Ditto ...	1,645	1,009,794	6	7	...	13	6	7	1	12	17	1	3·8	3·6	7·4
3	Chittagong ..	Ditto ...	2,505	1,290,167	6	13		19	7	12	7	12	12	..	3·4	8·6	12·
	Total ...	......	6,641	4,082,896	16	26	9	51	18	33	15	36	46	2	3·3	6·8	10·1
	Patna Division.																
1	Patna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	2,045	1,496,970	5	8	12	25	11	14	4	21	12	1	3·4	9·5	12·9
2	Gaya	Ditto ..	4,699	2,036,565	3	8	10	21	7	14	4	17	20	4	3·2	6·4	9·6
3	Shahabad	Ditto ...	4,403	1,957,138	5	8	12	25	9	16	7	18	10	1	3·1	7 3	10·4
4	Saran	Ditto ..	2,610	2,378,943	8	8	15	31	11	20	19	12	15	2	5·6	8·2	13·8
5	Champaran ..	Ditto ...	3,515	1,823,577	5	12	...	17	5	12	11	6	13	3	3·1	3·1	6·2
6	Muzaffarpur .	Ditto ...	2,982	2,620,205	5	5	9	19	8	11	13	6	22	9	2·7	4·3	7·1
7	Darbhanga ..	Ditto ..	3,331	2,700,116	4	9	12	25	4	21	13	12	17	2	1·9	8·9	10·8
	Total ...	...	23,585	14,993,514	35	58	70	163	55	108	71	92	109	22	3·3	6·8	10·1
	Bhagalpur Division.																
1	Monghyr	Act III (B.C.) of 1885	3,922	1,951,536	3	10	12	25	6	19	7	18	13	1	3·6	7·5	11·1
2	Bhagalpur ...	Ditto ..	4,218	1,958,445	4	12	15	31	6	25	5	26	14	1	2·9	10·9	13·8
3	Purnea	Ditto .	4,870	1,921,637	3	10	12	25	4	21	8	17	15	3	2·06	9·4	11·46
4	Malda	Ditto ...	1,898	796,023	3	10	...	13	4	9	4	9	16	4	2·7	2·6	5·3
	Total ...	......	14,908	6,628,541	13	42	39	94	20	74	24	70	58	9	2·81	7·6	10·41
	Orissa Division.																
1	Cuttack	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,618	1,860,846	6	5	10	21	9	12	6	15	13	2	3·9	5·1	9·
2	Balasore	Ditto ...	2,060	973,850	2	6	8	16	7	9	5	11	14	1	3·84	3·23	7·07
3	Puri	Ditto ...	2,476	916,204	3	4	6	13	8	5	3	10	24	7	4·35	3·17	7·52
	Total ..	......	8,154	3,750,900	11	15	24	50	24	26	14	36	51	10	4·03	3·83	7·86
	Grand Total ...	.. ...	110,043	61,699,996	172	293	329	794	247	547	196	598	571	89	3·3	6·5	9·8

FORM No. 1(*b*).

Statement showing the constitution of the Local Boards in Bengal during the year ending 31st March 1895.

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting. Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	BURDWAN DIVISION.																
	Burdwan.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,230	585,391	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	9	......	·3	6·3	6·6
2	Katwa	Ditto ...	347	218,384	...	4	5	9	...	9	...	9	11	5	......	2·7	2·7
3	Kalna	Ditto ..	428	221,832	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	1	... ..	4·	4·
4	Raniganj	Ditto ...	664	296,501	..	4	6	10	1	9	2	8	9	3	·4	3·1	3·5
	Total ...	......	2,669	1,322,108	...	16	27	43	2	41	2	41	38	9	·17	4·02	4·19
	Birbhum.																
1	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,106	462,748	..	6	5	11	2	9	...	11	11	......	1·27	3·27	4·54
2	Rampur Hât ...	Ditto ...	645	327,604	..	8	2	10	1	9	2	8	19	3	·5	4·55	5·06
	Total ...	... ..	1,751	790,352	...	14	7	21	3	18	2	19	30	3	·88	3·91	4·79
	Bankura.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,921	692,357	...	4	8	12	..	12	..	12	12	.....	......	4·4	4·4
2	Vishnupur ..	Ditto ...	700	377,311	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	6	1	... ..	2·7	2·7
	Total ...	.....	2,621	1,069,668	..	7	14	21	...	21	...	21	18	1	... ..	3·5	3·5
	Midnapore.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	3,314	1,265,778	1	9	14	24	5	19	3	21	9	2	1·7	6·6	8·3
2	Contai	Ditto ..	849	545,408	3	6	12	21	3	18	1	20	10	4	0·7	6·	6·7
3	Tamluk	Ditto ...	610	492,428	..	6	12	18	2	16	...	18	11	3	......	6·	6·
4	Ghatal	Ditto ...	372	327,962	..	11	7	18	2	16	1	17	11	3	1·2	6·1	7·3
	Total ..	......	5,145	2,631,516	4	32	45	81	12	69	5	76	41	12	·9	6·1	7·
	Hooghly.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	442	309,616	1	5	9	15	4	11	...	15	11	4	1·27	4·63	5·90
2	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	343	399,987	1	6	9	16	1	15	1	15	8	1	·62	5·25	5·87
3	Jahanabad .	Ditto .	404	324,693	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	12	......	·83	4·42	5·25
	Total ...	......	1,189	1,034,296	3	14	24	41	7	34	1	40	31	5	·9	4·7	5·6
	Howrah.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	162	232,990	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	24	......	1·5	3·6	5·1
2	Ulubaria	Ditto ...	337	397,329	...	9	3	12	1		...	12	18	1	1·7	4·8	6·5
	Total ..	......	499	630,319	...	12	9	21	3	18	...	21	42	1	1·6	4·2	5·8
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	13,874	7,478,259	7	95	126	228	27	201	10	218	200	31	·7	4·6	5·3
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
	24-Parganas.																
1	Alipore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	502	531,502	..	6	9	15	2	13	...	15	10	..	1·1	6·7	7·8
2	Diamond Harbour	Ditto ...	417	402,883	...	5	7	12	...	12	...	12	16	2	......	5·8	5·8
3	Barasat	Ditto ...	435	288,831	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	8	2	·37	5·63	6
4	Basirhat	Ditto ..	329	314,349	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	12	5	......	4·5	4·5
	Total ..	... ..	1,983	1,537,565	.	19	32	51	4	47	...	51	46	9	·36	5·66	6·02
	Nadia.																
1	Krishnagar ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	778	385,153	...	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	11	3	·45	2·68	3·13
2	Meherpur ...	Ditto ...	992	545,992	..	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	17	...	......	2·65	2·65
3	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	597	482,927	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	11	4	......	3·93	3·93
4	Ranaghat	Ditto ..	427	230,036	1	3	6	10	1	9	...	10	9	4	·1	4·72	5·72
	Total ...	......	2,794	1,644,108	1	14	28	43	3	10	3	40	48	11	·36	3·49	3·85
	Murshidabad.																
1	Berhampore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	9 4	454,919	...	14	7	21	...	21	4	17	10	3	......	5·7	5·7
2	Kandi	Ditto ...	530	449,424	...	5	9	14	1	13	...	14	11	3	1·	4·09	5·[illegible]9
3	Jangipur	Ditto ..	594	346,603	...	4	9	13	...	13	1	12	14	2	.. ...	5·38	5·38
	Total ..	......	2,098	1,250,946	...	23	25	48	1	47	5	43	35	8	3	5·05	5·36

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Number of Members.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting.		
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.			Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14(*a*)	15	16	17
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concld.*																
	Jessore.																
1	Jessore	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	889	594,335	...	6	12	18	3	15	..	18	30	17	1·4	3·6	5·
2	Bangaon	Ditto ...	640	311,978	...	6	10	16	4	12	...	16	11	1	1·1	4·4	5·5
3	Jhenidah	Ditto ...	475	330,201	...	3	6	9	1	8	1	8	11	1	·6	3·8	4·4
4	Narail	Ditto ...	487	303,281	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	13	...	......	4·8	4·8
5	Magura	Ditto ...	425	348,537	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	12	1	......	4·9	4·9
	Total ...	......	2,925	1,888,827	...	21	40	61	9	52	1	60	77	20	·62	4·3	4·92
	Khulna.																
1	Khulna	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	696	379,251	1	6	5	12	1	11	...	12	10	...	·2	5·3	5·5
2	Bagerhat	Ditto ...	679	340,559	...	4	8	12	...	12	..	12	7	...	......	6·42	6·42
3	Satkhira	Ditto ...	702	457,842	1	9	6	16	1	15	...	16	8	...	·25	7·95	8·2
	Total ...	......	2,077	1,177,652	2	19	19	40	2	38	...	40	25	...	·15	6·55	6·7
	GRAND TOTAL ...	......	11,877	7,409,099	3	96	144	243	19	224	9	234	231	48	·36	5·01	5·37
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
	Rajshahi.																
1	Boalia	Bengal Local Self-Government Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	904	550,171	...	5	10	15	1	14	1	14	6	2	......	4·9	4·9
2	Nator		815	434,326	1	4	8	13	3	10	...	13	5	1	2·16	3·6	5·83
3	Naugaon		603	298,247	1	3	6	10	2	8	...	10	6	...	1·3	3·83	5·16
	Dinajpur.																
1	Thakurgaon ...		867	393,406	1	1	7	9	2	7	...	9	5	2	2·	2·2	4·3
	Rangpur.																
1	Rangpur		1,133	632,172	...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	10	5	......	4·25	4·25
2	Gaibandha ...		760	463,601	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	11	2	·70	3·30	4·00
3	Kurigram		937	507,711	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	7	1	·90	2·40	3·30
4	Nilphamari ...		648	447,764	1	6	...	7	1	6	...	7	12	3	·75	2·08	2·83
	Pabna.																
1	Pabna		878	582,833	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	11	3	·7	3·9	4·6
2	Sirajganj		945	738,637	...	4	8	12	2	10	2	10	13	1	1·3	4·5	5·8
	Total ...		8,490	15,048,868	6	51	47	104	14	90	3	101	86	20	1·63	5·82	7·47
													106				
	DACCA DIVISION.																
	Dacca.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,261	735,557	...	6	6	12	...	12	...	12	7	1	...	5·0	5·0
2	Narayanganj ...	Ditto ...	640	541,942	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	2	...	4·3	4·3
3	Munshiganj ...	Ditto ...	401	599,596	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	6	...	...	8·8	8·8
4	Manikganj ...	Ditto ...	486	448,525	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	6	...	...	4·1	4·1
	Mymensingh.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,849	836,542	...	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	18	3	·4	5·0	5·4
2	Tangail	Ditto ...	1,041	841,502	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	15	3	·5	3·9	4·4
3	Kishorganj ...	Ditto ...	744	503,215	...	6	10	16	1	15	...	16	13	3	·5	8·1	8·6
4	Jamalpur	Ditto ...	1,244	553,610	...	4	6	10	1	9	...	10	19	11	·7	2·6	3·3
5	Netrakona ...	Ditto ...	1,389	643,526	...	8	4	12	...	12	1	11	15	3	...	4·6	4·6
	Faridpur.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	854	655,648	...	4	8	12	3	9	...	12	12	1	·9	4·1	5·0
2	Goalundo	Ditto ...	428	350,451	...	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	9	1	...	4·2	4·2
3	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	967	760,675	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	16	2	...	5·2	5·2
	Backergunge.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,101	859,655	...	6	12	18	...	18	1	17	15	2	...	9·1	9·1
2	Pirojpur	Ditto ...	689	507,357	...	5	10	15	4	11	...	15	13	...	·4	6·2	6·6
3	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	1,227	401,850	...	10	...	10	4	6	...	10	13	1	2·3	2·9	5·2
4	Bhola	Ditto ...	615	258,450	...	10	...	10	4	6	1	9	10	3	1·9	3·6	5·5
			14,938	9,580,101	...	86	110	196	20	176	3	193	196	30	·5	5·1	5·5

Serial number.	Name of Local Board.	Act under which constituted.	Area in square miles.	Population within the area.	Numbers of Members. Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings proved abortive for want of quorum or were adjourned.	Average attendance at each meeting. Officials.	Non-officials.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14.	14(a)	15	16	17
	Chittagong Division.																
	Tippera.																
1	Comilla	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,142	821,285	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	12	11	...	·6	6·2	6·8
2	Brahmanbaria ...	Ditto ...	769	690,097	...	9	...	9	2	7	...	9	7	1	2·	2·4	4·4
3	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	580	371,553	...	6	...	6	2	4	.	6	16	...	1·7	1·8	3·5
	Total ...	......	2,491	1,782,935	...	27	...	27	5	22	...	27	34	1	1·4	3·5	4·9
	Patna Division.																
1	Patna		598	417,287	...	12	...	12	..	12	..	12	12	2	...	5·0	5·0
2	Dinapore		138	122,841	...	4	5	9	1	8	1	8	10	...	·5	3·7	4·2
3	Barh		524	395,893	1	8	...	9	1	8	1	8	5	3	1·0	3·6	4·6
4	Bihar		785	560,040	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	16	6	......	4·3	4·3
5	Gaya		1,897	740,527	2	7	...	9	2	7	...	9	11	2	·9	3·8	4·7
6	Nawada ..		955	439,565	1	6	...	7	3	4	..	7	13	1	1·3	2·8	4·1
7	Jahanabad ...		606	393,817	...	7	...	7	3	4	2	5	12	8	·6	1·5	2·1
8	Aurangabad ...		1,241	462,656	1	6	...	7	2	5	2	5	11	4	1·4	1·6	3·1
9	Arrah		998	687,550	1	19	...	20	1	19	3	17	15	2	1·1	6·1	7·2
10	Buxar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	624	434,259	3	12	...	15	3	12	2	15	12	1	1·1	5·3	6·4
11	Bhabua		1,027	334,686	1	8	...	9	1	8	..	9	10	3	·2	4·3	4·5
12	Sasaram		1,754	510,643	1	20	...	21	2	19	2	19	8	3	·6	6·4	7·0
13	Chapra		990	961,284	2	14	...	16	2	14	10	6	10	3	1·3	5·0	6·3
14	Siwan		849	783,029	1	8	...	9	3	6	6	3	13	6	1·3	1·3	2·6
15	Gopalganj ...		771	634,630	2	5	...	7	2	5	3	4	5	...	·8	3·4	4·2
16	Muzaffarpur ...		1,213	1,023,678	1	7	...	8	1	7	4	4	9	3	1·0	2·0	3·0
17	Hajipur ...		760	680,099	2	7	...	9	3	6	7	2	7	3	1·5	2·5	4·0
18	Sitamarhi ...		1,009	916,428	2	7	...	9	2	7	5	4	5	2	1·5	1·7	3·2
19	Darbhanga ...		1,221	964,347	...	10	...	10	..	10	2	8	9	1	.....	4·3	4·3
20	Madhubani ...		1,347	997,145	1	10	...	11	2	9	6	5	11	1	1·2	4·1	5·3
21	Samastipur ...		763	738,624	...	9	...	9	1	8	5	4	8	...	·8	4·5	5·3
	Total ...	......	20,070	13,169,937	22	190	13	225	35	190	61	164	212	54	1·06	3·67	4·73
	Bhagalpur Division.																
	Monghyr.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,560	788,741	...	12	...	12	1	11	4	8	9	......	·3	4·7	5·0
2	Begusarai	Ditto ..	769	618,197	...	13	...	13	1	12	6	7	12	1	·7	5·0	5·7
3	Jamui	Ditto ...	1,593	544,598	...	13	...	13	1	12	...	13	16	8	·3	3·5	3·8
	Total ...	... ..	3,922	1,951,536	..	38	...	38	3	35	10	28	37	9	·43	4·4	4·83
	Bhagalpur.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	926	478,028	...	13	...	13	...	13	1	12	12	2	......	5·1	5·1
2	Banka	Ditto ...	1,185	423,350	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	13	1	·9	4·9	5·8
3	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	909	412,497	...	13	...	13	2	11	2	11	13	.....	1·5	4·0	5·5
4	Supaul	Ditto ...	1,198	644,570	...	15	...	15	2	13	3	12	12	3	2·0	3·5	5·5
	Total ...	......	4,218	1,958,445	..	54	...	54	6	48	7	47	49	6	1·1	4·3	5·4
	Purnea.																
1	Sadar	Act III (B.C. of 1885.	2,522	846,639	...	12	...	12	1	11	6	6	11	4	......	4·9	4·9
2	Kishanganj ...	Ditto ...	1,304	642,573	...	13	...	13	1	12	1	12	13	4	1·44	4·78	6·22
3	Araria	Ditto	1,044	432,425	...	13	...	13	2	11	1	12	11	3	1·08	2·09	3·17
	Total ...	......	4,870	1,921,637	...	38	...	38	4	34	8	30	35	11	·84	3·92	4·76
	Grand Total ...	......	13,010	5,831,618	...	130	...	130	13	117	25	105	121	26	·82	4·24	5·06
	Orissa Division.																
1	Cuttack Sadar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1885.	1,510	934,805	3	12	...	15	4	11	1	14	11	2	1·3	4·7	6·
2	Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	1,000	412,123	2	11	...	13	4	9	1	12	12	3	2·09	4·75	6·84
3	Jajpur ...	Ditto ...	1,099	513,918	1	12	...	13	4	9	...	13	11	2	1·8	2·9	4·7
4	Balasore ...	Ditto ...	1,152	526,068	2	10	...	12	2	10	1	11	8	1	·6	4·5	5·1
5	Bhadrak ...	Ditto ...	908	447,782	...	11	...	11	3	8	...	11	11	2	2·3	4·2	6·5
6	Puri ...	Ditto ...	1,530	584,781	1	7	...	8	4	4	...	8	8	1	1·87	1·62	3·5
7	Khurda ...	Ditto ...	946	331,423	...	6	...	6	2	4	1	5	5	...	1·	2·6	3·6
	Total ...	......	8,154	3,750,900	9	69	..	78	23	55	4	74	66	11	1·57	3·61	5·18
	Grand Total ...	......	92,904	54,160,717	47	744	440	1,231	156	1,075	115	1,116	1,146	227	·9	4·4	5·3

FORM

Statement showing the Income of the District Boards

Serial number of District Board.	Name of District Board.	Closing balance of last year.	I.—LAND REVENUE.					VI.—PROVINCIAL RATES.					XII.—INTEREST.				XIII.—POST OFFICE.			XVII.—POLICE.
			Revenue due to canals.	Sale-proceeds of trees, grass, &c.	Cost of collecting road cess arrears recovered.	Fees, fines, and forfeitures.	Total.	Local rate.	Patwari cess.	Village service fund.		Total.	On education securities.	On dispensary securities.	On arrears of road cess.	Total.	Mail cart receipts.	District post (collections).	Total.	Receipts under Cattle Trespass Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15(*a*)	16	17	18	19	20
	BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Burdwan	38,210	...	...	...	...	...	1,19,395	...	...	...	1,19,395	...	...	1,857	1,857	...	...	...	9,755
2	Birbhum	30,810	...	...	...	...	...	65,300	...	...	...	65,300	...	...	302	302	...	...	...	7,173
3	Bankura	24,158	...	...	...	...	...	33,517	...	...	...	33,517	...	...	683	683	...	...	...	1,352
4	Midnapore	76,832	...	...	...	...	...	1,37,422	...	...	...	1,37,422	...	...	2,005	2,005	...	...	...	9,800
5	Hooghly	70,196	...	...	...	...	...	73,304	...	...	...	73,304	...	...	1,651	1,651	...	...	...	7,319
6	Howrah	23,788	...	...	...	...	...	37,649	...	...	...	37,649	...	257	820	1,077	...	...	...	2,449
	Total ...	2,64,003	...	...	...	...	...	4,66,587	...	...	...	4,66,587	...	257	7,318	7,575	...	...	...	37,848
	PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																			
1	24-Parganas	74,368	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,915	...	...	...	1,09,915	...	1,140	942	2,082	...	...	...	5,271
2	Nadia	20,230	...	...	...	...	...	77,190	...	...	...	77,190	...	...	213	213	...	...	...	29,336
3	Murshidabad ...	11,300	...	...	...	...	...	69,563	...	...	...	69,563	...	...	937	937	...	...	...	15,467
4	Jessore	41,019	...	...	...	...	...	83,878	...	...	...	83,878	27	...	1,044	1,071	...	...	...	21,926
5	Khulna	26,400	...	...	...	...	...	70,079	...	...	...	70,079	...	...	488	488	...	...	...	4,507
	Total ...	1,72,317	...	...	...	...	...	4,10,625	...	...	...	4,10,625	27	1,140	3,624	4,791	...	...	...	76,507
	RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																			
1	Rajshahi	30,060	...	...	...	...	...	82,800	...	...	...	82,800	...	...	404	404	...	...	...	10,110
2	Dinajpur	63,143	...	...	...	...	...	83,149	...	...	...	83,149	...	...	134	134	...	...	...	26,348
3	Jalpaiguri	6,067	...	...	...	...	...	43,250	...	...	...	43,250	...	...	155	155	...	...	...	15,624
4	Rangpur	56,445	...	...	...	...	...	1,17,006	...	...	...	1,17,006	...	...	356	356	...	...	...	11,760
5	Bogra	67,003	...	...	...	...	...	45,093	...	...	...	45,093	...	...	57	57	...	...	...	11,957
6	Pabna	21,475	...	...	...	...	...	55,446	...	...	...	55,446	...	...	173	173	...	...	...	10,296
	Total ...	2,44,193	...	...	...	...	...	4,26,734	...	...	...	4,26,734	...	...	1,279	1,279	...	...	...	86,095
	DACCA DIVISION.																			
1	Dacca	54,196	...	...	...	...	...	64,624	...	...	...	64,624	...	...	230	230	...	...	...	6,077
2	Mymensingh	63,724	...	...	...	...	...	1,62,423	...	...	...	1,62,423	...	...	608	608	...	...	...	33,805
3	Faridpur	3,093	...	...	...	...	...	58,626	...	...	...	58,626	...	...	542	542	...	...	...	5,662
4	Backergunge	62,467	...	...	...	...	...	88,516	...	...	...	88,516	...	45	693	738	...	...	...	11,599
	Total ...	1,83,480	...	...	...	...	...	3,74,189	...	...	...	3,74,189	...	45	2,073	2,118	...	...	...	57,143
	CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																			
1	Tippera	78,786	...	...	...	...	...	1,03,853	...	...	...	1,03,853	...	...	1,106	1,106	...	...	...	7,754
2	Noakhali	73,704	...	...	...	...	...	76,512	...	...	...	76,512	...	180	102	282	...	...	...	6,184
3	Chittagong	79,327	...	...	...	...	...	78,101	...	...	...	78,101	...	...	378	378	...	...	...	6,000
	Total ...	2,31,817	...	...	...	...	...	2,58,466	...	...	...	2,58,466	...	180	1,586	1,766	...	...	...	19,938
	PATNA DIVISION.																			
1	Patna	28,786	...	...	...	...	...	1,61,137	...	...	...	1,61,137	...	...	1,239	1,239	...	...	...	4,006
2	Gaya	84,194	...	...	...	...	...	2,07,044	...	...	...	2,07,044	...	20	4,033	4,053	...	...	...	10,291
3	Shahabad	19,349	...	...	...	...	...	1,60,742	...	...	...	1,60,742	...	...	989	989	...	...	...	6,933
4	Saran	1,08,154	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,478	...	...	...	1,38,478	...	...	3,394	3,394	...	...	...	4,702
5	Champaran	24,934	...	...	...	...	...	80,165	...	...	...	80,165	...	...	608	608	...	...	...	12,839
6	Muzaffarpur ...	57,701	...	...	...	...	...	1,85,333	...	...	...	1,85,333	...	...	2,830	2,830	...	...	...	4,027
7	Darbhanga	15,028	...	...	...	...	...	1,78,621	...	...	...	1,78,621	...	...	2,039	2,030	...	...	...	5,030
	Total ...	3,38,146	...	...	...	...	...	11,11,520	...	...	...	11,11,520	...	20	15,152	15,152	...	...	...	48,428
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																			
1	Monghyr	76,782	...	...	...	...	...	1,27,930	...	...	...	1,27,930	...	77	702	779	...	...	...	14,052
2	Bhagalpur	65,648	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,840	...	...	...	1,30,840	...	213	714	927	...	...	...	22,172
3	Purnea	30,944	...	...	...	...	...	98,736	...	...	...	98,736	...	...	267	267	...	...	...	47,086
4	Malda	55,096	...	...	...	...	...	30,563	...	...	...	30,563	...	...	13	13	...	...	...	18,150
	Total ...	2,28,370	...	...	...	...	...	3,88,069	...	...	...	3,88,069	...	290	1,696	1,986	...	...	...	1,01,460
	ORISSA DIVISION.																			
1	Cuttack	48,327	...	...	...	...	...	61,570	...	...	...	61,570	...	...	1,813	1,813	...	...	...	4,054
2	Balasore	15,524	...	...	...	...	...	31,249	...	...	...	31,249	...	237	452	689	...	...	...	3,255
3	Puri	8,287	...	...	...	...	...	31,393	...	...	...	31,393	...	...	447	447	...	...	...	1,965
	Total ...	72,138	...	...	...	...	...	1,24,212	...	...	...	1,24,212	...	237	2,712	2,949	...	...	...	9,274
	GRAND TOTAL ...	17,34,464	...	...	...	...	...	35,60,402	...	...	...	35,60,402	27	2,169	35,420	37,616	...	...	...	4,36,693
	Total for 1893-94 ...	17,63,217	13,966	9,789	67,302	27,216	1,18,273	34,45,683	1,13,649	...	38,085	35,97,417	4	670	674	...	...	...	...	4,50,009

No. II.

in Bengal during the year ending 31*st March* 1895.

XIX.—EDUCATION.										XX.—MEDICAL.							
SCHOOL FEES.						MISCELLANEOUS.						INCOME FROM—		MISCELLANEOUS.			
Training and special schools.	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Contributions.	Sale-proceeds of books.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Total.	Hospital and dispensary receipts.	Medicines sold by Civil Surgeons.	Endowments.	Contributions.	Sanitary fees and fines.	Other receipts.	Total.	Total.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	1,682	...	1,682	335	...	474	474	2,401	...	...	...	380	...	...	...	380
...	...	1,199	...	1,199	...	...	178	178	1,377	...	...	...	...	...	254	254	254
...	...	1,014	...	1,014	62	...	261	261	1,337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,039	...	2,039	558	...	534	534	3,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,744	...	1,744	146	...	249	249	2,139	...	...	...	4,578	...	...	...	4,578
...	...	856	...	856	343	...	97	97	1,296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8,534	...	8,534	1,444	...	1,793	1,793	11,771	...	...	...	4,958	...	254	254	5,212
...	...	551	...	551	62	...	499	409	1,112	...	...	...	609	...	...	...	609
...	...	811	...	811	208	..	112	112	1,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	142	142	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	290	...	290	35	...	129	129	454	...	...	17	788	...	30	30	815
...	...	345	...	345	129	...	91	91	585	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,997	...	1,997	434	...	973	973	3,404	...	...	17	1,377	...	30	30	1,424
...	...	196	...	196	1	...	157	157	334	...	...	...	1,101	...	...	...	1,101
...	...	692	...	692	1,066*	...	410	410	2,168	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	164
..	...	113	...	113	532	...	31	31	676	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
430	...	1,136	...	1,566	1,822	...	265	265	3,633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,559	...	1,559	...	...	83	83	1,642	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	156	...	156	...	...	1,059	1,059	1,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
430	...	3,862	...	4,292	3,421	...	2,005	2,005	9,708	164	...	...	1,101	...	...	...	1,265
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	96	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,320	60	1,380	2,117	2	3,798	3,800	7,306	...	...	...	1,893	...	...	...	1,893
...	...	593	...	593	119	...	88	88	800	...	...	...	50	...	...	...	50
237	...	1,158	...	1,395	...	...	176	176	1,571	...	...	...	1,203	...	...	...	1,203
237	...	3,071	60	3,377	2,236	2	4,158	4,160	9,773	...	...	...	3,146	...	...	...	3,146
1,527	...	325	...	1,852	276	...	393	393	2,521	...	...	...	1,204	...	144	144	1,348
...	...	834	...	834	60	...	270	270	1,164	...	...	...	862	...	17	17	879
...	...	1,222	...	1,222	...	...	134	134	1,358	...	.	...	983	...	1	1	984
1,527	...	2,381	...	3,908	336	...	799	799	5,043	...	...	..	3,049	...	162	162	3,211
...	...	805	...	805	...	...	30	30	835	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
...	...	528	...	528	64	3	50	53	645	...	7	...	1,976	...	4	4	1,987
...	...	519	...	519	160	...	10	10	689	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	826	...	826	247	...	96	96	1,169	...	...	...	120	...	42	42	162
...	...	456	...	456	480	...	100	100	1,036	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	269	...	269	...	...	8	8	277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	.	511	...	511	2,613	...	1,812	1,812	4,936	...	...	...	1,994	...	...	..	1,994
...	...	3,914	...	3,914	3,564	3	2,106	2,109	9,587	...	7	...	4,690	...	46	46	4,743
...	...	782	...	782	474	...	123	123	1,379	7	43	...	4,337	...	...	...	4,387
...	...	483	...	483	191	...	13	13	687	...	...	...	2,516	...	2	2	2,518
...	...	363	...	363	72	...	555	555	990	...	..	...	401	...	...	...	401
...	...	699	...	699	...	...	58	58	757	...	...	...	11	..	..	...	11
...	...	2,327	...	2,327	737	...	749	749	3,813	7	43	...	7,265	..	2	2	7,317
...	...	392	41	433	372	...	105	105	910	...	4	...	375	...	7	7	386
...	...	22	...	22	600	...	74	74	696	...	...	...	1,410	...	761	761	2,201
...	...	204	...	204	...	...	44	44	248	...	...	...	...	...	25	25	25
...	...	618	41	659	972	...	223	223	1,854	...	4	...	1,815	...	793	793	2,612
2,194	...	26,694	110	28,998	13,144	5	12,806	12,811	54,953	171	54	17	27,401	...	1,287	1,287	28,930
1,775	...	26,049	133	27,957	10,702	13	6,889	6,902	45,561	...	...	4	13,7[illegible]7	...	274	274	17,095

FORM

Statement showing the Income of the District Boards

XXI.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.									XXII.—RECEIPTS IN AID OF SUPERANNUATION AND COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCES.	XXV.—MISCELLANEOUS.						XXVI.—RAILWAYS.	XXX.—IRRIGATION, MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.
			PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS.								RENTS.						
Botanical and other public garden receipts.	Veterinary receipts.	Receipts on account of experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Contribution for pensions and gratuities.	Sale of old stores and materials.	Staging bungalow fees.	Serai fees.	Total.	Miscellaneous, including fees, fines, and forfeitures, &c.	Total.	Gross receipts.	Local canal receipts.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	284	...	284	12,801	13,100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	119	...	119	2,691	2,810	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	...	10	6,841	6,854	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	76	...	76	8,981	9,325	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	6,638	6,642	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,422	3,422	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	290	489	...	489	41,374	42,153	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,966	2,966	...	2,966	...	8	...	...	...	5,458	5,466	...	22[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	...	258	2,423	2,681	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,501	2,501	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,878	4,878	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	28	...	28	3,561	3,653	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,966	2,966	...	2,966	...	72	286	...	286	18,821	19,179	...	22[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	466	...	466	1,168	1,641	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	...	...	...	901	1,019	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,465	...	1,465	776	2,241	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	231	...	231	2,669	2,948	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	2	...	2	880	929	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	210	...	210	3,427	3,657	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	2,374	...	2,374	9,821	12,435	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	703	703	...	703	...	47	...	...	...	4,533	4,580	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	526	...	...	...	4,481	5,007	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8	...	8	4,684	4,710	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302	144	446	6,856	7,302	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	703	703	...	703	...	591	310	144	454	20,554	21,599	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	107	...	107	4,007	4,711	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	969	151	...	151	3,542	4,662	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	206	...	206	9,623	9,882	...	14,2[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,619	464	...	464	17,172	19,255	...	14,2[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	1,637	...	1,637	6,451	8,410	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	631	...	631	7,464	8,796	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	622	...	622	5,374	6,187	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,754	1,754	...	1,754	...	1	576	57	633	12,107	12,741	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	573	...	573	1,707	2,303	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	856	...	856	6,807	8,249	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,044	481	...	481	14,955	17,480	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,754	1,754	...	1,754	...	3,868	5,376	57	5,433	54,865	54,166	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	...	4,337	4,399	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	200	...	200	4,011	4,278	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124	...	124	1,482	1,606	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	826	826	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	324	...	324	10,656	11,109	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	13	1,189	1,202	2,990	4,264	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	917	1,068	2,545	3,613	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	1,725	1,753	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	164	2,106	2,270	7,260	9,680	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,425	5,425	...	5,425	...	6,909	9,787	2,307	12,094	1,80,523	1,89,576	...	14,[illegible]
...	...	...	...	...	4,681	4,681	8	4,689	638	8,091	11,516	2,401	13,917	1,09,078	1,31,086	...	[illegible]

II.

engal during the year ending 31st March 1895.

	XXXII.—CIVIL WORKS.									CONTRIBUTION.			DEBT.							
	In charge of Civil Officers.																			
	Rent of buildings and lands.	Sale of naval buildings and lands.	Sale of buildings and other property (other than naval).	Sale of stores and materials.	Miscellaneous.	Contribution.	Total.	In charge of Public Works Officers.	Total.	From Provincial to Local.	From other Boards.	Total.	Loans.	Deposits and advances.	Total.	Total income, excluding opening balance.	Total income, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income (excluding balance) per head of population.	Remarks.
	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	A. P.	A. P.	
,681	64	...	...	...	1,650	61,812	72,107	...	72,107	26,549	...	26,549	...	30,682	30,682	2,76,316	3,14,535	1 4	3 4	
,957	...	...	...	...	...	11,128	12,085	...	12,085	13,013	...	13,013	...	15,448	15,448	1,17,764	1,48,574	1 4	2 4	
,436	...	...	...	...	..	23,239	25,675	...	25,675	26,821	...	26,821	...	3,682	3,682	99,921	1,24,079	0 6	1 6	
,380	...	...	...	34	...	0,364	26,787	...	26,787	34,419	...	34,419	...	29,712	29,712	2,52,601	3,29,433	0 10	1 6	
,408	4	...	...	...	154	49,166	58,732	...	53,732	27,047	...	27,047	...	7,452	7,452	1,83,564	2,54,060	1 0	2 10	
,791	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,791	...	5,791	9,363	...	9,363	...	7,291	7,291	68,538	92,126	0 11	2 4	
,602	68	...	...	34	1,704	1,51,709	1,96,177	...	1,96,177	1,37,212	...	1,37,212	...	93,588	94,267	9,98,804	12,62,807	0 11	2 3	
,328	484	...	...	...	19	79,675	96,406	...	96,406	22,255	...	22,255	...	26,067	26,067	2,72,369	3,46,737	1 1	2·10	
																			A. P.	
,071	...	...	...	...	...	533	3,604	...	3,604	3,678	...	3,678	...	13,334	13,334	1,31,667	1,51,697	9·01	1 3	
,047	...	...	...	...	...	270	9,317	..	9,317	1,382	200	1,582	...	4,563	4,563	1,04,072	1,15,372	10·0	1 4	
,447	5	...	...	509	42	29,744	37,837	...	37,837	7,036	...	7,036	...	6,747	6,747	1,64,642	2,05,661	8·52	1 4	
,828	75	...	160	...	...	1,095	6,158	...	6,158	10,829	...	19,829	...	9,853	9,853	1,16,132	1,40,532	11·0	1 4	
,621	564	.	160	509	61	1,11,317	1,53,322	...	1,53,322	54,180	200	54,380	...	61,064	61,064	7,87,882	9,60,190	10·0	1 8	
,764	14	...	...	..	...	27,108	36,886	...	36,886	2,648	...	2,638	...	12,946	12,946	1,48,880	1,78,940	1 3	1 10	
3,747	...	...	...	...	5	11,268	15,010	..	15,010	9,923	...	9,923	40,000	30,198	70,198	2,08,113	2,71,256	0 10	2 2	* Including Rs. 2,000, special Government grant for primary education.
5,822	300	...	...	...	105	48,104	75,331	...	75,331	452	...	452	...	14,625	14,625	1,52,354	1,58,421	1 0	3 7	
1,297	323	...	...	...	.	9,984	41,604	...	41,604	5,347	...	5,347	...	29,996	29,996	2,12,670	2,60,115	0 11	1 7	
1,100	...	...	...	...	...	6,008	7,168	...	7,168	3,541	...	3,541	...	11,979	11,979	52,356	1,49,359	0 10	1 7	
9,047	...	...	.	...	...	35,157	44,204	...	44,204	5,014	...	5,014	...	12,391	12,391	1,32,396	1,53,871	0 8	1 7	
1,777	637	...	..	..	100	1,37,689	2,20,203	...	2,20,203	26,915	...	26,915	40,000	1,12,135	1,52,135	9,36,769	11,80,962	1 1	1 11	
2,150	618	.	3	...	...	38,189	60,966	...	60,966	22,090	...	22,090	...	21,697	21,697	1,81,063	2,35,259	0 6	1 3	
9,386	151	...	...	47	570	27,341	47,495	...	47,495	17,433	...	17,433	..	39,881	39,831	3,15,801	3,79,525	0 9	1 5	
3,334	...	...	...	...	...	9,945	13,479	...	13,479	22,466	...	22,466	...	18,757	18,757	1,25,092	1,28,185	0 6	1 1	
7,613	...	...	...	...	2,274	13,286	23,173	...	23,173	26,768	..	26,764	...	29,701	29,701	1,90,571	2,53,038	0 8	1 5	
2,689	769	...	3	47	2,844	88,761	1,45,113	...	1,45,113	88,757	...	88,757	...	1,09,986	1,09,986	8,12,627	9,96,007	0 7	1 4	
6,007	...	...	...	...	...	54,627	60,634	...	60,634	26,408	...	26,468	...	21,643	21,643	2,30,038	3,08,824	0 10	2 0	
0,637	...	...	...	..	...	11,587	22,224	...	22,224	11,478	...	11,478	...	19,390	19,390	1,42,775	2,16,479	1 0	2 3	
7,830	...	...	...	...	...	28,430	46,269	...	46,269	14,335	...	14,325	30,000	48,485	78,035	2,49,587	3,28,914	1 0	3 1	
4,474	...	...	...	...	...	94,653	1,29,127	..	1,20,127	52,271	.	52,271	30,000	89,068	1,19,068	6,22,400	8,54,217	1 0	2 5	
9,646	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	14,646	...	14,646	3,008	...	3,008	...	14,632	14,632	2,08,513	2,37,209	1 8	2 0	
1,527	...	...	...	...	...	30	1,557	...	1,557	19,549	...	19,549	...	19,716	19,716	2,73,638	3,57,832	1 8	2 2	
8,488	...	...	...	...	...	200	8,688	...	8,688	10,785	...	10,785	...	11,895	11,895	2,06,908	2,26,257	1 4	1 7	
2,510	1,040	...	...	...	657	15	14,231	...	14,231	7,187	...	7,187	...	39,272	39,272	2,23,090	5,31,244	0 11	1 6	
3,752	...	...	...	...	...	..	13,752	...	13,752	4,026	450	4,476	..	16,749	16,749	1,31,928	1,56,802	0 8	1 1	
7,934	108	...	375	..	100	669	19,186	...	19,186	8,133	...	8,133	...	22,252	22,252	2,30,837	3,08,538	1 1	1 6	
5,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,402	...	25,402	3,958	...	3,958	...	35,867	35,867	2,75,327	2,90,355	1 0	1 7	
9,268	1,148	...	375	..	757	5,914	97,402	..	97,462	50,646	450	57,096	...	1,60,383	1,60,383	15,70,291	19,08,437	1 4	1 7	
4,094	224	...	...	...	25	17,901	42,244	...	42,244	4,025	...	4,025	...	34,560	34,560	2,33,755	3,10,537	1 0	1 11	
4,325	...	...	...	...	1,750	10,921	16,996	...	16,996	5,767	...	5,767	...	12,898	12,898	1,97,083	2,62,031	1 0	1 7	
......	...	...	...	...	...	9,602	9,602	...	9,602	4,884	...	4,564	...	22,214	22,214	1,85,766	2,16,710	0 10	1 6	
5,264	...	...	...	2	...	4,918	10,184	...	10,184	3,960	...	3,960	...	9,543	9,543	74,007	1,29,103	0 7	1 5	
3,683	224	...	...	2	1,775	43,342	79,026	...	79,026	18,616	.	18,616	..	79,215	79,215	6,90,611	9,18,981	1 0	1 9	
9,294	...	...	...	...	...	3,348	12,642	...	12,642	29,958	...	29,958	...	3,718	3,718	1,19,315	1,67,642	0 6	0 11	
6,292	...	...	...	...	19	400	6,711	..	6,711	19,258	...	19,258	...	8,019	8,019	75,691	91,215	0 6	1 2	
3,312	294	...	313	...	1	...	3,920	...	3,920	18,536	...	18,536	...	2,409	2,409	60,696	68,983	0 6	1 0	
18,898	294	...	313	...	20	3,748	23,273	...	23,273	67,752	...	67,752	...	14,146	14,146	2,55,702	3,27,840	0 6	1 1	
94,072	3,704	...	851	682	7,261	6,37,133	10,43,703	...	10,43,703	5,02,349	650	5,02,999	70,000	7,29,264	7,90,264	68,74,986	94,09,450	0 11	1 9	
86,156	7,775	...	112	111	2,318	7,52,314	11,45,828	...	11,45,828	4,78,749	400	4,79,149	50,000	6,47,994	6,97,994	66,86,652	94,46,769	0 11	1 9	

FOR

Statement showing the Expenditure of the District Boards

Serial number.	Names of District Boards.	Closing balance for last year.	Total income during the year.	1.—Refunds and Drawbacks. Local rate refunds.	15.—Post Office. District post establishments.	Mail cart service.	Total.	18.—Administration. General Establishments of Local Funds. Office establishment.	Office contingencies.	Payment of establishments for offices of Accounts, Control and Audit.	Total.	20.—Police. Cattle-pound Charges. Establishments.	Contingencies.	Refunds of cattle-pound collections.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	[illegible]
1	Burdwan	38,219	2,76,316	......	...	...	...	6,189	1,685	2,407	10,281	522	154	...	
2	Birbhum	30,810	1,17,764	......	...	...	...	2,628	471	930	4,029	350	222	1	
3	Bankura	24,158	99,921	......	...	...	...	2,770	386	748	3,904	...	5	9	
4	Midnapore	76,832	2,52,601	......	...	...	...	6,424	991	2,844	10,259	...	373	10	
5	Hooghly	70,196	1,83,864	......	...	...	...	3,888	2,251	1,495	7,634	...	79	...	
6	Howrah	23,768	68,338	......	...	...	...	3,334	538	827	4,699	...	5	7	
	Total	2,64,003	9,98,804	......	...	...	...	25,233	6,322	9,251	40,806	872	838	27	1,
	Presidency Division.														
1	24-Parganas	74,368	2,72,369	......	...	...	...	4,651	1,051	2,218	7,920	...	8	...	
2	Nadia	20,230	1,31,667	......	...	...	...	2,290	826	2,590	5,706	...	592	18	
3	Murshidabad	11,300	1,04,072	......	...	...	...	2,641	1,493	1,455	5,589	...	634	8	
4	Jessore	41,019	1,64,642	......	...	...	...	5,223	1,719	1,841	8,783	49	461	27	
5	Khulna	25,398	1,15,132	......	...	...	...	3,165	719	1,433	5,317	...	99	...	
	Total	1,72,315	7,87,882	......	...	...	...	17,970	5,808	9,537	33,315	40	1,794	58	1,
	Rajshahi Division.														
1	Rajshahi	30,060	1,48,889	......	...	...	...	2,947	439	1,431	4,817	707	42	...	
3	Dinajpur	63,143	2,08,113	......	...	...	...	2,213	528	2,400	5,141	1,172	42	...	1,
2	Jalpaiguri	6,067	1,52,354	......	...	...	...	2,453	939	1,255	4,647	...	...	...	...
4	Rangpur	56,445	2,12,670	......	...	...	...	7,427	1,982	2,719	12,128	...	8	27	
5	Bogra	67,003	82,356	......	...	...	...	1,482	346	864	2,692	...	...	...	...
6	Pabna	21,475	1,32,396	......	...	...	...	3,772	1,306	1,167	6,245	310	168	...	
	Total	2,44,193	9,36,769	......	...	...	...	20,294	5,540	9,836	35,670	2,189	280	27	2,
	Dacca Division.														
1	Dacca	54,196	1,81,063	......	...	...	...	5,345	1,362	1,391	8,098	94	73	...	
2	Mymensingh	63,724	3,15,401	......	...	...	...	6,981	1,970	3,407	12,358	226	5,433	7	5,
3	Faridpur	3,093	1,25,092	......	...	...	...	3,580	1,536	934	6,050	576	618	43	1,
4	Backergunge	62,467	1,90,572	......	...	...	...	5,510	974	2,288	8,772	1	362	...	
	Total	1,83,480	8,12,528	......	...	...	...	21,416	5,842	8,020	35,278	897	6,476	50	7,
	Chittagong Division.														
1	Tippera	78,786	2,30,038	......	...	...	...	4,632	607	1,500	6,739	...	314	403	[illegible]
2	Noakhali	73,714	1,42,775	......	...	...	...	2,874	348	1,353	4,575	287	6	...	[illegible]
3	Chittagong	79,337	2,49,587	......	...	...		3,413	1,924	1,820	7,157	...	...	...	...
	Total	2,31,817	6,22,400	......	...	...	...	10,919	2,879	4,673	18,471	287	320	403	1,
	Patna Division.														
1	Patna	28,786	2,08,513	......	...	...	...	8,975	770	3,140	12,885	...	168	...	1
2	Gaya	84,194	2,78,038	......	...	...	...	10,203	1,693	3,363	15,259	118	131	...	[illegible]
3	Shahabad	19,349	2,06,998	......	...	...	...	7,822	2,534	2,745	13,101	110	893	...	1,
4	Saran	1,08,154	2,23,690	......	...	...	...	10,312	1,348	3,003	14,663	10	75	14	
5	Champaran	24,934	1,31,928	......	...	...	...	2,981	695	1,906	5,582	5,742	2,417	...	8,1
6	Muzaffarpur	57,701	2,50,887	......	...	...	...	6,631	746	3,202	10,670	...	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	15,028	2,75,327	......	...	...	..	11,129	1,449	3,503	16,081	76	11	1	
	Total	3,38,146	15,70,291	......	...	...	...	58,053	9,235	20,862	88,150	6,056	3,695	15	9,7
	Bhagalpur Division.														
1	Monghyr	76,782	2,37,755	......	...	......	...	5,340	2,354	2,654	10,348	...	942	24	9
2	Bhagalpur	65,548	1,97,083	......	...	......	..	3,769	2,128	2,216	8,113	132	261	11	4
3	Purnea	30,944	1,85,765	......	...	......	...	4,151	1,416	2,346	7,913	...	15	21	
4	Malda	55,096	74,007	......	...	......	...	2,559	382	856	3,797	25	23	...	
	Total	2,28,370	6,90,610	......	...	......	...	15,819	6,280	8,072	30,171	157	1,241	56	1,4
	Orissa Division.														
1	Cuttack	48,327	1,19,315	......	...	...	...	3,292	1,437	1,218	5,947	273	80	...	35
2	Balasore	15,524	75,691	......	...	...	...	2,446	782§	728	3,956	772	223‖	...	99
3	Puri	8,287	60,696	......	...	...	...	2,263	378	569	3,210	60	45	...	10
	Total	72,138	2,55,702	......	...	...	...	8,001	2,597	2,515	13,113	1,105	348	...	1,45
	Grand Total	17,34,462	66,74,986	......	...	...	...	1,77,705	44,503	72,763	2,94,974	11,613	14,972	631	27,2
		[illegible]	[illegible]	31	...	...	...	1,77,827	40,962	79,704	2,98,403	15,344	11,667	404	27,4

22.—EDUCATION. | 24.—MEDICAL.

Inspection.	Maintenance and Management.					Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Miscellaneous.	Refunds.	Total.	General medical establishment.	Hospitals and Dispensaries.			Sanitation and Vaccination.			Medical Schools.		
	Training and special schools	High schools.	Middle schools.	Primary schools.	Total.							Ordinary expenditure.	Female medical treatment.	Total.	Vaccination establishment and charges.	Sanitation charges.	Total.	Grants-in-aid.	Scholarships.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	30(a)	30(b)	31	32	33	34	34 (a)	34 (b)
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
8,205	1,931	...	3,597	...	5,528	37,108	550	...	...	51,481	...	1,539	300	1,839	...	...	...	.	8	8
4,980	...	...	1,855	8,368	10,223	3,298	652	947	...	20,000	...	2,376	...	2,376	...	...	...	...	48	48
4,990	5	...	2,772	16,092	18,861	6,245	859	615	...	31,578	...	1,175	...	1,175	...	146	146	..	...	...
11,710	726	...	4,862	33,242	38,830	8,757	845	17	.	60,159	. .	1,424	...	1,424	...	280	280	...	...	...
6,601	475	...	2,962	6,092	8,529	10,707	457	1,417	...	27,711	...	4,314	..	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,665	...	319	1,768	...	2,087	13,267	794	550	...	19,363	...	1,347	...	1,347	...	...	...		...	...
39,151	3,137	319	17,816	62,794	84,066	79,472	4,057	3,546	...	2,10,292	...	12,175	300	12,475	...	426	426	...	56	56
9,819	396	...	1,467	...	1,863	27,691	491	1,537	...	41,401	...	1,182	...	1,182	...	...	...	...	95	95
5,614	...	...	1,920	...	1,920	26,072	410	566	.	31,382		1,355	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		5,246	406	17,259	...	22,911	1,465	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,422	...	...	601	15,159	15,760	9,807	443	3,264	...	35,604	...	3,703	...	3,703	...	...	...	..	...	...
5,365	...	...	1,080	12,483	13,563	9,744	758	...	...	29,430	...	1,026	...	1,026	...	...	...	..	.	...
27,220	396	...	5,068	27,642	33,106	78,560	2,508	22,426	...	1,63,820	1,165	7,266	...	7,266	...	...	...	...	95	95
4,650	...	...	721	...	721	17,163	513	890	..	23,873	...	3,031	165	3,196	...	150	150	...	...	...
8,465	...	...	3,282	...	3,282	14,502	438	1,721	...	28,408	...	1,052	480	1,532	..	...	...	...	...	...
3,193	...	...	1,155	...	1,155	2,683	321	6,074	...	13,426	...	1,095	97	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,921	4,151	...	2,918	...	7,069	31,030	847	233	.	47,100	...	1,873	..	1,873	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,163	92	...	2,924	6,033	9,049	2,180	658	195	...	15,155	..	2,631	...	2,631	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,774	2,891	...	347	..	3,238	29,332	321	236	...	29,901	517	545	600	1,145	..	...	...	...	...	...
33,172	7,134	...	11,347	6,033	24,514	87,890	3,098	9,189	...	1,57,863	517	10,227	1,342	11,569	...	150	150	.	...	.
10,168	..	...	...	...	...	29,921	674	1,856	..	42,619	. .	477	..	477	..	...	...	...	...	...
11,133	6,412	...	2,603	612	9,627	34,400	1,336	275	...	56,771	75	6,822	734	7,556	...	...	...	...	114	114
6,451	...	...	1,853	...	1,853	18,461	377	371	..	27,518	...	2,492	...	2,492	...	...	...	...	159	159
10,601	3,394	...	2,091	...	5,485	25,923	466	129	. .	40,604	...	6,089	...	6,089	...	...	...	. .	..	...
38,353	9,806	...	6,547	612	16,965	1,06,710	2,853	2,631	..	1,67,512	75	15,880	734	16,614	...	...	. .	...	273	273
7,649	3,658	...	911	23,359	27,928	4,961	1,105	2,043	...	43,686	531	10,119	600	10,719	...	1,388	1,388	...	...	...
6,470	64	...	1,784	14,414	16,262	2,895	977	836	.	27,470	...	3,901	385	4,286	...	...	...	.	...	...
5,915	...	...	2,750	13,130	15,880	4,684	462	15	...	26,956	...	5,486	2,131	7,617	...	...	...	..	59	59
20,034	3,722	...	5,445	50,933	60,100	12,540	2,544	2,894	...	98,112	531	19,506	3,116	22,622	..	1,388	1,388	...	59	59
5,787	191	...	3,207	16,038	19,436	...	964	1,725	...	27,912	...	6,635	...	6,685	...	2,630	2,690	...	285	285
6,608	...	...	2,114	.	2,114	13,169	707	1,863	...	24,461	2,072	9,583	491	10,074	386	1,842	2,228	...	...	...
4,512	...	...	1,795	10,540	12,335	975	1,345	...	...	19,167	...	3,854	...	3,854	...	3,416	3,416	...	...	...
5,532	...	...	3,020	...	3,620	14,231	1,039	868	..	25,290	...	5,676	...	5,676	...	4,357	4,557	...	324	334
3,184	489	...	1,796	12,238	14,523	535	414	742	...	19,398	...	2,700	...	2,700	...	...	...	...	90	90
5,408	...	...	1,091	12,070	13,761	1,255	609	1,093	...	22,121	...	2,500	...	2,500	...	...	...	..	...	...
4,263	...	...	2,490	14,704	17,200	...	727	780	...	22,970	...	2,297	...	2,297	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,289	680	...	16,119	66,190	82,989	30,165	5,805	7,071	...	1,61,319	2,072	33,245	491	33,736	386	12,305	12,691	...	699	699
5,108	...	1,000	3,141	16,246	20,387	1,443	602	53	...	27,588	...	6,785	...	6,785	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,634	...	...	2,477	10,493	12,970	1,233	473	620	...	20,030	...	5,523	...	5,523	...	333	333	...	...	...
5,938	2,763	...	1,491	12,397	16,651	1,407	401	158	...	24,640	...	1,814	...	1,814	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,754	...	...	1,470	...	1,470	10,504	454	520	. .	15,792	...	2,159	328	2,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
19,434	2,763	1,000	8,579	39,130	51,478	14,767	1,930	1,351	..	88,950	...	16,281	328	16,609	...	333	333	...	...	...
6,507	...	...	2,109	317	2,426	22,763	1,329	2,858	...	37,945‡	...	1,258	...	1,258	...	...	...	...	100	100
7,697	...	...	250	...	250	16,328	405	270	...	24,950	...	2,842	...	2,842	...	39	39	...	...	..
4,299	...	...	2,069	103	2,172	9,129	892	1,104	...	17,596	...	1,316	...	1,316	900	...	900	...	...	...
20,563	...	...	4,428	420	4,848	48,222	2,626	4,232	.	80,491	...	5,416	...	5,416	900	39	939	...	100	100
2,33,206	37,686	1,319	75,349	2,53,769	3,58,066	4,58,326	25,421	53,340	...	11,28,359	4,360	1,19,996	6,311	1,26,307	1,286	14,641	15,927	...	1,282	1,282
2,27,064	27,789	1,200	78,207	3,17,418	4,24,614	3,59,593†	24,924	46,210	698	10,83,144	5,233	1,04,709	5,587	1,10,296	116	13,239	13,355	...	1,027	1,027

24.—MEDICAL—concluded.			26.—SCIENTIFIC AND OTHER MINOR DEPARTMENTS.										29.—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.		30.—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.				
				Public Exhibitions and Fairs.															
Lunatic asylum.	Refunds.	Total.	Experimental cultivation.	Horse fairs.	Cattle fairs.	Other exhibitions or fairs.	Total.	Veterinary charges.	Bull and stallion charges.	Botanical and other public gardens.	Provincial statistics.	Total.	Pensions and Provident Fund contributions.	Gratuities.	Stationery purchased in the country.	Other stationery.	Printing.	Lithography.	Total.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	1,847	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	478	...	872	...	1,
...	...	2,424	...	...	...	379	379	...	...	...	...	379	...	...	524	...	847	...	
...	...	1,321	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	298	...	396	...	
...	...	1,704	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	387	...	448	36	
...	...	4,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	655	...	1,
...	...	1,347	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	215	...	449	...	
...	...	12,957		...	...	379	379	...	.	...	..	379	196	...	2,152	...	3,167	36	5,
...	..	1,277	..	...	...	2,910	2,919	...	...	...	...	2,919	1,113	...	573	...	729	...	1,
...	...	1,355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	237	...	551	...	..	...	
...	...	1,165	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	...	996	...	1,
...	...	3,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	948	...	566	...	1,
...	...	1,026	...	...	...	750	750	...	...	...	...	750	...	...	492	...	274	...	
...	...	8,526	...	...	...	3,669	3,669	...	. .	...	...	3,669	1,350	...	2,962	..	2,565	...	5,
...	...	3,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	362	...	312	...	
...	...	1,532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295	...	449	...	
...	...	1,192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	580	...	370	..	
...	...	1,873	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,107	...	1,304	...	2,
...	...	2,631	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	...	306	...	
...	...	1,662	..	...	...	...	...	...	191	...	...	191	..	...	251	...	761	...	1,
...	...	12,236	...	.	...	...	...	...	191	...	...	191	...	...	2,682	...	3,701	...	6,
...	...	477	...	...	...	623	623	...	...	...	...	623	...	...	757	...	874	...	1,
...	...	7,745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	500	385	...	1,332	38	1,
...	...	2,651	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	873	...	701	...	1,
...	...	6,080	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	624	...	471	...	1,
...	...	16,062	...	...	...	623	623	...	...	...	...	623	...	500	2,639	...	3,378	38	6,
...	...	12,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	341	...	332	...	
...	...	4,286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	421	...	523	...	
...	...	7,676	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...	28	...	1,348	...	398	...	1,
...	...	24,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	28	...	2,110	...	1,253	...	3,
...	3,132	12,742	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	723	...	1,098	...	1,
...	...	14,374	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	827	1,245	60	2,
...	...	7,270	...	...	...	..	..	...	199	...	...	199	634	...	1,052	...	3,013	...	4,
...	...	10,357	...	...	...	4,014	4,014	...	...	...	...	4,014	...	...	876	...	1,705	...	2,
...		2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	558	...	
...	904	3,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	829	743	662	...	2,
...	..	2,297	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,043	...	1,032	...	2,
...	4,036	53,234	...	...	...	4,014	4,014	...	199	...	...	4,213	634	30	5,433	1,570	9,308	60	16,
...	...	6,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	227	...	678	...	
	...	5,856	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	302	...	773	37	1,
...	. .	1,814	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	688	...	1 016	...	2,
...	. .	2,487	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	399	...	
..	..	16,942	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	1,626	...	3,406	37	5,
...	...	1,358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	278	...	1,600	...	1,
...	...	2,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	295	...	
...	...	2,216	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	129	...	19	...	
...	...	6,455	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	...	575	...	1,974	...	2,
...	4,036	1,51,912		...	...	8,685	8,685	...	390	...	...	9,075	2,448	530	20,070	1,570	28,812	171	50,
...	...	1,29,911	...	..	...	6,683	6,683	...	399	...	...	7,082	4,977	240	18,452	1,160	25,698	126	45,

32.—MISCELLANEOUS.							33.—FAMINE RELIEF.			38.—RAILWAYS.	41.—RAILWAYS.	43.—MINOR WORKS & NAVIGATION.	48.—RAILWAYS.	45.—CIVIL WORKS.		
	PETTY ESTABLISHMENT.													IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.		
Rewards for the destruction of dogs, wild animals, and snakes.	Staging bungalows and serai establishment and charges.	Other petty establishment and charges.	Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	Miscellaneous refunds.	Provident Fund contributions.	Total.	Charitable relief.	Public works.	Miscellaneous.	Working expenses.	Miscellaneous railway expenditure.	Local canal charges.	Capital expenditure.	Ferry establishment and contingencies.	Refunds.	Total.
56	57	58	59	60	60(a)	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	288	1,132	188	304	...	1,912	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	840	192	112	8	106	1,258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8
...	...	...	184	23	86	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	...	74
...	...	...	32	...	226	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,161	...	3,161
...	...	..	821	...	...	821	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	...	153
...	...	500	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,128	1,824	1,237	335	418	5,042	...	...	...		...	..	...	3,396	...	3,396
...	...	...	242	131	447	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671	530	1,201
...	213	31	...	...	75	319	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	86	...	...	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	736	...	736
...	743	...	2	246	171	1,162	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	58	...	58
...	313	...	13	200	...	526	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,269	31	343	577	693	2,913	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1,465	530	1,995
...	1,016	...	1,605	98	105	2,824	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	..	...	..	...	371	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	770	...	22	22	...	888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,245	...	1,245
...	246	588	683	...	358	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,293	...	3,293
...	...	..	300	...	163	465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	106	...	...	...	215	321	...	...	..	...	...	1,950	...	488	...	488
...	2,138	588	2,610	120	1,214	6,744	...	...	...	...	...	1,950	...	5,036	...	5,036
...	...	.	41	...	97	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,574†	...	5,574
8	...	.	234	25	183	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,022	13	4,035
...	...	.	11	4,849	183	5,013	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	574	1	61	360	239	1,328	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,627	...	6,627
8	574	1	347	5,234	702	6,959	1,563	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,828	13	16,836
...	...	.	426	421	244	1,091	3,510	...	34	...	..	4,432	...	...	22	22
...	125	.	103	187	105	520	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	...	..	...	...
...	4,943	5	247	...	283	5,532	...	...	...	...		...	...	498	...	498
...	5,068	1	776	608	632	7,143	3,519	...	34	...	...	6,832	...	498	22	520
...	2,264	1,531	228	...	380	5,403	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,030	...	117	7	...	1,154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	756	...	756
...	251	162	70	...	495	985	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	738	2,332	3,070
...	1,4[illegible]	...	2,816	...	...	4,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	123
...	6	...	...	...	145	978	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1[illegible]1	...	410	15	...	1,556	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3[illegible]7	...	638	...	557	4,302	...	16,113	...	...	...	...	...	2,033	...	2,033
...	1[illegible]6	2,693	4,279	22	1,577	18,617	...	16,113	...	...	...	...	...	3,650	2,332	5,982
...	..	...	336	25	331	692	213	...	...	...	...	...	..	1,875	1,073	2,948
...	1	...	37	2	155	555	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	136	36	851	280	1,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	148	...	53	201	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
...	9	136	557	878	819	2,899	213	...	...	...	..	..	..	1,875	1,073	2,948
...	26	...	...	52	120	2,398	535	3,718	926	...	...	...	...	91	...	91
...	8	...	...	...	58	436	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,804	...	1,804
...		...	5	...	133	138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	...	5	52	311	2,972	535	3,718	926	...	...	...	...	1,895	...	1,895
8	239	5,425	10,254	7,826	6,366	53,319	5,830	19,831	960	...	...	8,782	...	34,638	3,970	38,608
1	23[illegible]	4,605	28,839	3,374	3,004	63,644	2,391	...	258	...	858	10,257	...	45,094	3,469	48,563

45.—CIVIL WORKS—*concld.*

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Original Works.				Repairs.									
Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.	Establishment and contingencies appertaining to public works.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.	Total.
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	83	83	84	85
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R[illegible]
2,975	23,978	1,103	28,056	4,560	1,35,968	2,316	1,42,844	19,312	1,007	...	...	1,91,219	1,91,[illegible]
1,611	7,092	...	8,703	6,659	42,221	...	48,880	8,938	726	618	...	67,865	67,[illegible]
5,704	4,707	...	10,411	5,402	40,650	...	46,052	10,113	...	...	...	66,576	66,[illegible]
..	26,850	...	26,850	...	1,19,319	...	1,19,319	17,062	202	708	...	1,64,141	1,67,[illegible]
2,655	17,871	...	20,526	17,520	88,792	1,704	1,08,025	18,038	291	...	...	1,46,880	1,47,[illegible]
...	3,431	...	3,431	107	30,329	...	30,436	6,656	822	..	...	41,345	41,[illegible]
12,945	83,929	1,103	97,977	34,257	4,57,279	4,020	4,95,556	80,119	3,048	1,326	...	6,78,026	6,81,[illegible]
64	18,715	...	18,779	369	1,65,704	...	1,66,073	18,512	258	1,672	939	2,06,232	2,07,[illegible]
..	8,148	...	8,148	...	56,215	...	56,215	13,583	290	3,846	627	82,082	82,[illegible]
...	24,883	...	24,883	...	43,368	6	43,374	11,997	128	2,011	...	83,920	84,[illegible]
1,136	17,597	...	18,733	9,016	54,765	141	63,922	21,131	227	2,562	...	1,06,673	1,06,[illegible]
...	24,205	...	24,205	445	33,264	...	33,709	9,289	240	2,569	...	70,021	70,[illegible]
1,200	93,548	...	94,748	9,830	3,53,316	147	3,63,293	74,512	1,152	13,560	1,565	5,48,830	5,50,[illegible]
8,748	7,257	...	16,005	5,033	40,002	...	45,035	15,948	814	92	562	76,456	76,[illegible]
5,522	54,917	..	60,439	3,635	38,353	...	41,988	16,358	895	10	1,209	1,20,899	1,20,[illegible]
12,192	40,392	4,000	56,584	4,548	27,677	...	32,225	13,956	512	..	2,073	1,08,277	1,04[illegible]
6,399	29,798	...	36,197	5,111	43,628	...	48,739	17,903	1,074	3,560	...	1,10,455	1,13[illegible]
521	19,036	..	19,557	1,034	18,165	...	19,199	7,325	380	411	...	46,872	46[illegible]
27,207	7,806	2,300	37,313	5,152	20,367	...	25,519	7,945	429	...	...	71,206	71[illegible]
60,589	1,59,206	6,300	2,26,095	24,513	1,88,192	...	2,12,705	77,435	5,004	4,082	3,844	5,29,165	5,34[illegible]
10,037	17,666	...	27,703	26,051	36,387	844	63,282	11,927	103	1,359	...	1,04,374	1,00[illegible]
12,610	77,070	...	89,680	5,913	44,018	...	49,931	21,910	554	3,677	...	1,65,752	1,70[illegible]
3,976	19,928	1,455	25,359	5,212	10,438	...	15,650	9,261	630	3,710	...	54,619	54[illegible]
9,681	62,004	...	71,685	3,144	38,074	205	41,423	15,828	490	3,904	...	1,38,330	1,38[illegible]
36,304	1,76,608	1,455	2,14,427	40,320	1,28,917	1,049	1,70,286	58,926	1,786	12,650	...	4,56,075	4,74[illegible]
14,041	14,863	...	29,804	4,232	49,390	...	53,622	12,040	604	...	...	96,079	9[illegible]
14,026	5,756	...	22,782	4,154	37,079	...	41,233	10,232	127	1,183	1,894	77,451	7[illegible]
7,257	8,872	...	16,129	11,644	78,491	...	90,135	22,351	388	27	...	1,29,030	1,2[illegible]
36,224	32,491	...	68,715	20,030	1,64,960	...	1,84,990	44,632	1,119	1,210	1,894	3,02,560	3,0[illegible]
5,060	29,016	...	34,076	...	62,212	...	62,212	20,453	1,000	...	...	1,26,741	1,2[illegible]
1,466	64,901	1,520	67,977	1,565	56,550	1,950	60,065	33,843	1,064	...	...	1,62,940	1,6[illegible]
...	44,328	...	44,328	74	80,312	4,000	84,386	25,173	1,964	...	...	1,55,851	1,5[illegible]
144	64,502	...	64,646	1,284	64,628	...	65,912	30,140	538	...	...	1,6[illegible]1,286	1,6[illegible]
259	38,408	625	39,292	106	27,957	...	28,063	17,966	937	1,235	...	87,493	8[illegible]
...	1,00,765	4,535	1,05,603	426	61,263	318	62,007	25,078	1,017	...	...	1,93,705	1,9[illegible]
...	45,683	...	45,683	...	80,542	...	80,542	31,108	2,586	695	...	1,60,[illegible]14	1,6[illegible]
6,929	3,87,696	6,980	4,01,605	3,455	4,33,464	6,268	4,43,187	1,92,761	9,108	1,930	...	10,48,[illegible]	10,5[illegible]
19,876	36,290	...	56,166	3,995	92,848	...	96,843	20,587	1,218	4,443	...	1,70,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
9,844	7,806	48	17,698	6,950	61,321	988	69,250	24,710	1,236	650	...	1,18,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]
779	20,512	6,523	27,814	788	64,931	3,808	69,587	21,981	798	...	...	1,20,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
5,509	1,083	143	6,735	1,355	18,368	3,082	22,805	8,576	475	...	...	88,[illegible]	[illegible]
36,008	65,691	6,714	1,08,413	13,088	2,37,528	7,878	2,58,494	75,554	3,727	5,093	...	4,51,[illegible]	4,[illegible]
2,562	1,941	...	4,503	305	43,936	953	45,194	11,956	199	874	...	68,[illegible]	[illegible]
100	4,223	..	4,323	...	20,018	...	20,018	4,973	...	...	...	20,[illegible]	[illegible]
83	2,871	...	2,957	351	14,581	...	14,932	6,612	3	...	...	24,[illegible]	[illegible]
2,745	9,038	...	11,783	656	79,135	953	80,744	23,541	202	874	...	1,17,1[illegible]	1,[illegible]
1,92,944	10,08,207	22,552	12,23,703	1,46,149	20,42,791	20,315	22,09,255	6,27,780	25,144	40,725	7,303	41,33,[illegible]	41,[illegible]
3,65,676	10,29,138	14,324	13,00,182	1,44,339	20,22,672	10,104	21,77,115	5,98,491	24,660	1,55,689	8,074	42,73,[illegible]	43,[illegible]

No. III.

Bengal during the year ending 31*st March* 1895.

CONTRIBUTIONS.			DEBT.			INTEREST ON DEBT.				BALANCE.			
To Provincial.	To other Boards.	Total.	Payment of loans.	Deposits and advances.	Total.	On account of last year.	On account of current year.	Total.	Total expenditure.	Deposits.	Actual balance.	Total.	REMARKS.
86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	20,386	20,386	...	...	...	2,79,152	23,231	12,152	35,383	
...	...	...	...	15,303	15,303	...	...	...	1,12,510	6,984	29,080	36,664	
...	...	...	...	2,248	2,248	...	...	...	1,06,702	2,610	14,767	17,377	
...	...	...	679	23,545	24,224	...	...	...	2,65,160	21,629	42,644	64,273	
...	...	...	...	9,889	9,889	...	...	...	1,08,586	8,708	46,760	55,474	
...	...	...	...	7,387	7,387	...	...	...	75,513	5,794	10,819	16,613	
...	...	...	679	78,758	79,437	...	...	...	10,37,623	68,956	1,56,228	2,25,184	
...	...	...	...	29,847	29,847	...	...	...	2,94,040	19,529	33,168	52,699	* Deficit balance.
...	...	...	...	15,268	15,268	...	...	...	1,40,510	5,965	5,122	11,387	
...	...	...	...	6,226	6,226	...	...	...	1,22,669	...	−7,207	−7,297*	
...	...	...	...	8,595	8,595	...	...	...	1,66,623	5,067	33,935	39,038	
...	...	...	...	7,165	7,165	...	...	...	1,15,100	6,098	19,332	25,430	
...	...	...	...	67,101	67,101	...	...	...	8,38,942	36,659	81,560	1,21,255	
...	...	...	...	9,163	9,163	6	7,200	7,206	1,21,912	4,330	52,698	57,028	
...	...	...	...	27,471	27,471	...	639	639	1,92,986	22,571	55,609	78,270	
...	...	...	5,000	21,190	26,190	...	...	...	1,52,474	...	5,947	5,947	
...	...	...	...	29,541	29,541	...	...	...	2,08,801	17,183	43,131	60,314	
...	...	...	...	8,942	8,942	...	...	...	77,239	3,902	68,218	72,120	
...	...	...	...	13,746	13,746	...	...	...	1,27,200	7,165	19,506	26,671	
...	...	...	5,000	1,10,053	1,15,053	6	7,839	7,845	8,80,612	55,151	2,45,199	3,00,350	
...	...	...	...	19,285	19,285	...	...	...	1,82,986	5,952	46,321	52,273	† Of this, Rs. 3,146 is for the construction of new ferry boats, compensation for acquiring private ferries, &c., and the balance of Rs. 2,428 is for the repairs of ferry boats, establishment, and contingencies.
...	...	...	...	31,011	31,011	...	...	...	2,86,643	37,893	54,989	92,882	
...	...	...	...	13,866	13,866	...	...	...	1,14,111	...	14,074	14,074	
...	...	...	...	27,222	27,222	...	...	...	2,25,430	9,850	17,759	27,609	
...	...	...	...	91,384	91,384	...	...	...	8,09,170	53,695	1,33,143	1,86,838	
...	...	...	...	17,886	17,886	...	...	...	1,87,516	4,228	1,17,080	1,21,308	
...	...	...	...	15,915	15,915	...	...	...	1,33,854	8,258	74,367	82,625	
...	...	...	...	56,094	56,094	...	...	...	2,34,717	5,243	88,954	94,197	
...	...	...	...	89,895	89,895	...	...	...	5,56,087	17,729	2,80,401	2,98,130	
...	...	...	16,366	19,169	35,535	930	740	1,688	2,24,920	11,098	1,281	12,379	
...	...	...	...	19,839	19,839	...	...	...	2,41,881	14,667	1,01,284	1,15,951	
...	...	...	...	16,565	16,565	...	...	...	2,21,910	4,021	326	4,347	
...	...	...	10,228	33,031	43,259	...	1,051	1,051	2,69,942	11,999	52,303	64,302	
...	...	...	...	18,863	18,863	...	...	...	1,41,023	5,287	7,552	12,839	
...	...	...	...	19,206	19,206	...	...	...	2,52,805	8,071	47,712	55,783	
...	...	...	8,628	34,154	42,782	8,114	8,004	16,118	2,85,473	12,628	(a) −7,740	4,882	(a) Deficit balance.
...	...	...	35,222	1,60,827	1,96,040	9,053	9,804	18,857	16,37,954	67,771	2,02,712	2,70,483	
...	...	...	...	23,908	23,908	...	...	...	2,53,610	24,682	32,245	56,927	
...	...	...	...	12,712	‡12,712	...	...	...	1,63,307	8,757	90,507	99,264	
...	...	...	...	19,279	19,279	...	...	...	1,77,617	7,181	31,911	39,092	
...	...	...	...	15,500	15,500	...	...	...	77,064	5,140	46,809	‖ 52,030	
...	...	...	...	71,399	71,399	...	...	...	6,71,058	45,760	2,01,562	2,47,322	
...	...	...	...	4,571	4,571	...	...	...	1,22,674	3,327	41,641	44,908	‡ Including Rs. 96, advance of last year, adjusted during the year.
...	...	...	...	6,501	6,501	...	...	...	71,900	2,527	16,788	19,315	§ Including Rs. 266 on account of travelling allowance of members.
...	...	...	...	2,730	2,730	...	...	...	50,647	1,070	17,266	18,336	‖ Including Rs. 176 on account of construction and repair of sheds.
...	...	...	...	13,802	13,802	...	...	...	2,45,221	6,924	75,695	82,619	
...	...	...	40,901	6,83,219	7,24,120	9,059	17,648	26,702	66,77,267	3,52,645	13,79,500	17,32,181	
196	4,000	4,196	31,074	6,69,652	6,90,726	2,080	8,200	10,282	67,10,205	3,16,887	14,21,587	17,38,474	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of including vege	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking-water supply.			Village site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concld.*											
Murshidabad ...	...	......	14	2,780 0 0	8	125 0 0	......	......	2,911 0 0	......	......
Jessore	4	2,562 0 0	...	......	2 Repairing fencing round two tanks.	98 0 0	......	......	2,660 0 0	......	......
Khulna	1 2	400 0 0 2,004 0 0	...	......	1. Magura tank 2. Shapur tank 3. Pagirhat jail tank.	80 0 0 30 0 0 8 0 0	1 Bagirhat tube well.	97			
	2	2,404 0 0	...	......	3	68 0 0	1	97	2,569 0 0	......	......
Tota ...	6	4,966 0 0	22	6,418 0 0	19	2,177 0 0	2	97	13,658 0 0	......	......
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.											
Rajshahi	...	. ....	...	92 0 0	.. ...	......	......	......	92 0 0	......	......
Dinajpur	...	......	...	......	......	10 0 0	......	.....	10 0 0	......	......
Jalpaiguri	...	......	...	.....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Rangpur	...	417 0 0	..	2,215 0 0	8 masonry wells.	937 0 0	......	......	3,560 0 0	......	......
Bogra	...	... ..	..	31 0 0	1. A tank at Sultanpur improved by deepening 4 feet.	380 0 0	......	......	411 0 0	... ..	....
Pabna	...	132 0 0	12	1,278 0 0	1. Re-excavating a tank at Dharmada.	701 0 0	......	......	2,111 0 0	......	....
Total	...	549 0 0	12	3,616 0 0	.....	2,028 0 0	.....	......	6,193 0 0	.. ...	...
DACCA DIVISION											
Dacca	1	400 0 0	2	547 1 10	5 tanks .. 1 well ..	355 0 0 57 0 0 412 0 0	......	....	1,359 1 10	......	..
Mymensingh ...	2	338 0 0	3	904 0 0	6 tanks ... 9 wells .. 3 khals . 1 river ...	1,415 0 0 289 0 0 466 0 0 265 0 0 2,435 0 0	......	......	3,6:7 0 0	......	
Faridpur	10	2,379 3 5	...	......	5	1,330 7 2	......	......	3,709 10 7	......	
Backergunge ...	13	3,733 0 0	...	......	5	171 0 0	......	......	3,904 0 0	......	
Total ...	26	6,850 3 5	5	1,451 1 10	35	4,348 7 2	......	......	12,640 12 5	......	

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK VEGETATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.			
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								REMARKS.
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	GRAND TOTAL.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Drainage works	627 0 0	3,538 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Cleaning jungles at Bongaon, Narail, and Jhenida.	43 0 0	2,703 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,569 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2	2,919 0 0	......	1,608 0 0	18,185 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Khetoor and Premtali.	150 0 0	Excavating Puttea drain. Removing water weeds from the Narad. Total ...	507 0 0 55 0 0 562 0 0	804 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Removal of drainage obstruction. Repairs to Dinajpur drainage canal. Total ...	710 0 0 499 0 0 1,209 0 0	1,219 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Rangpur drainage works. Kurigram drain. Drain cut out at Nilphamari. Total ...	1,992 0 0 64 0 0 17 0 0 2,073 0 0	5,042 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	411 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	2,111 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150 0 0	......	3,844 0 0	10,187 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1. Kartic Baroni Fair. 2. Nangalbund Fair.	567 13 0 55 0 11 623 6 11	......	......	1,982 8 9	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		3,677 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,709 10 7	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,904 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	623 6 11	......	......	13,273 3 4	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of including	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking-water supply.			Village site improvements, i.e., laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Cost.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chittagong Division.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Tippera	1	269 0 0	...	......	......	......	......	......	269 0 0	5	1,119 0 0
Noakhali	...	......	...	......	Re-excavation of two tanks.	1,141 0 0	......	......	1,183 0 0	......	......
					Three reserved tanks cleared.	42 0 0					
Chittagong ...	...	......	...	......	One tank cleared.	27 0 0	......	......	27 0 0	......	......
Total ...	1	269 0 0	...	......	6	1,210 0 0	......	......	1,479 0 0	5	1,119 0 0
Patna Division.											
Patna	...	......	10	2,375 0 0	4	215 0 0	......	......	2,590 0 0	......	......
Gaya	...	......	12	1,352 0 0	81 wells repaired.	1,950 0 0	......	......	3,470 0 0	Construction of 3 pucca drains in Nawada and Jahanabad towns.	944 0 0
					1 tank improved.	100 0 0				Cleaning drains of Nawada and Jahanabad towns.	176 0 0
					Cost of boring tools.	18 0 0				Filling up ditches and gaps of Nawada and Jahanabad towns.	121 0 0
					Taking borings in bed of Balura river.	50 0 0					
						2,118 0 0					1,241 0 0
Shahabad	...	......	1	205 0 0	3 wells repaired.	110 0 0	......	......	425 0 0	......	......
					1 tank repaired.	110 0 0					
						220 0 0					
Saran	...	......	1	30 0 0	68 road-side wells improved.	3,446 0 0	......	......	3,476 0 0	......	......
Champaran ...	...	......	...	......	38 wells ...	1,235 0 0	......	......	1,235 0 0	......	......
Muzaffarpur ...	...	......	...	......	71 road-side wells cleansed, repaired, and improved, and 59 wells cleansed only.	4,953 0 0	......	......	4,953 0 0	......	......
Darbhanga ...	...	......	...	......	35 wells repaired.	695 0 0	......	......	695 0 0	......	......
Total for 1894-95 ...	...	......	24	3,962 0 0	300	12,882 0 0	......	......	16,844 0 0	3	1,241 0 0
Bhagalpur Division.											
Monghyr	...	......	Wells 1	212 2 1	Re-excavation of a tank at Begusarai.	259 6 10	......	......	......	......	......
			1	250 0 0	26 wells repaired and improved.	1,948 7 4					
			1	259 0 0							
			9	1,505 6 2	Total ...	2,207 14 2	......	......	4,443 6 5		
			12	2,235 8 3							
Bhagalpur	...	......	4	488 0 0	15 wells ...	150 0 0	......	......	......	......	......
					Fountain ...	11 0 0					
						161 0 0			649 0 0		
Purnea	...	......	6	476 2 0	Repair of lifting apparatus	34 4 0	......	......	510 6 0	......	......
Malda	...	......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	...	......	22	3,199 10 3	......	2,403 2 2	......	......	5,602 12 5	......	......

Village sites, &c., removal of rank vegetation.			Conservancy of towns and villages.				Sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals.		Other objects calculated to promote the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of rural population.			
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								Remarks.
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost.	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	Grand Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
......	......	1,119 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,388 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,183 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	27 0 0	
......	......	1,119 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,598 0 0	
1	70 0 0	70 0 0	......	......	......	......	1	30 0 0	Medical aid to the poor.	1,754 0 0	4,444 0 0	
......	......	......	......	11 men and 6 carts.	457 0 0	......	1. Deokund ... 2. Kartic Purnamashi.	21 0 0 13 0 0 34 0 0	Price of medicine and pay and travelling allowance of Civil Hospital Assistant on cholera duty.	110 0 0	5,312 0 0	
13	168 0 0	168 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	593 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1. Sonepur ... 2. Silowri ... 3. Thaway ... 4. Kochaikote	3,007 0 0 121 0 0 134 0 0 127 0 0 3,389 0 0	Cleaning camping ground and wells. Medical aid to cholera-stricken parts.	746 0 0 165 0 0 911 0 0	7,776 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,235 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,953 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	693 0 0	
14	238 0 0	1,479 0 0	......	......	457 0 0	......	7	3,453 0 0	......	2,775 0 0	25,008 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,443 6 5	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Civil Hospital Assistant and medicines for cholera duty.	833 0 0	982 0 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	510 6 0	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Clearing snags from the rivers. Subsidy paid to steamer service.	212 12 3 2,283 13 10 2,496 10 1	2,496 10 1	
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,829 10 1	8,432 6 6	

District Board.	Improvement of water-supply.									Improvement of [illegible]	
	New tanks dug.		New wells sunk.		Existing sources of supply repaired or otherwise improved.		Watchmen employed to guard sources of drinking-water supply.			Village site improvements, *i.e.*, laying out streets, drains, &c.	
	Number of works.	Cost.	Number of works.	Cost.	Number and description of works.	Cost.	Sources and number of men employed.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Number of villages.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ORISSA DIVISION.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Cuttack	1	287 5 11	14	387 8 2	2 tanks.	199 8 0	......	......	874 6 1	......	......
Balasore	1	19 0 0	...	......	......	......	......	......	19 0 0	... ..	......
Puri	...	......	2*	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ..	2	306 5 11	16	387 8 2	2 tanks.	199 8 0	......	......	893 6 1	......	......
GRAND TOTAL ...	34	12,940 9 4	108	20,082 4 3	......	29,748 1 4	......	97	63,767 14 11	... ..	2,360 0 0

VILLAGE SITES, &c., REMOVAL OF RANK [VEGE]TATION.			CONSERVANCY OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES.				SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS AT FAIRS AND FESTIVALS.		OTHER OBJECTS CALCULATED TO PROMOTE THE SAFETY, HEALTH, COMFORT, AND CONVENIENCE OF RURAL POPULATION.			REM[ARKS]
Removal of prickly pear and rank vegetation.				Scavenging establishments.								
Number of villages.	Cost.	Total expenditure.	Names of towns and villages conserved.	Number of men and of carts.	Cost	Arrangements made for the supervision of these establishments.	Names of places conserved.	Cost.	Particulars.	Cost.	GRAND TOTAL.	
3	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
......	......	.. ..	.. .	... ..	....	... ..	...		...	....	874 0 0	* Tw[o] wel[l] sun[k] the but mer[e] the app[...] the cou[...] 1 8 her[e] 5th "c[...] the
......	....		.. .	.	.	. .	Kowpur.	90 0 0			39 0 0	
......	.. ..	. ....	..	... .	.. ..	..	....	.	For free vaccination in the district of Puri.	900 0 0	900 0 0	
								90 0 0		900 0 0	1,813 6 1	
.....	...			..	. ..							
. ..	238 0 0	2,598 0 0	. .	.....	457 0 0	. .	...	7,560 [illegible] 11	..	12,201 10 1	30,594 15 11	

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing the number, income, and expenditure of Pounds under each District Board in Bengal during 1894-95.

District.	Number of Pounds.			Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.			Balance.			Remarks.
	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Burdwan Division.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	189	...	189	9,718	...	9,718	677	...	677	9,041	...	9,041	...	...	2,400	* These do not include sale proceeds of stray cattle and other miscellaneous receipts credited to District Fund.
Birbhum	74	...	74	6,898	..	6,898*	573	...	573	6,325	...	6,325*	...	...	Nil.	
Bankura	25†	...	25	1,348	1	1,352	14	...	14	1,338	...	1,338	...	...	79	† One of the pound was under direct management for a temporary period; Rs. 4 was realized on account of fines of stray cattle.
Midnapore	127	...	127	9,800	.	9,800	383	...	383	9,417	...	9,417	...	...	3,258	
Hooghly	82	...	82	7,319	...	7,319	79	...	79	7,240	...	7,240	...	...	114	
Howrah	41	...	41	2,449	...	2,449	12	..	12	2,437	...	2,437	...	...	174	
Total ...	538	...	538	37,532	4	37,536	1,738	...	1,738	35,798	...	35,798	..	...	6,025	
Presidency Division.																
24-Parganas	101	1	102	4,409	8	4,417	.. .	8	8	4,409	......	4,409	...	...	1,344	
Nadia	176	...	176	27,930	...	27,930	910	......	910	27,020	... .	27,020	...	...	4,978	
Murshidabad... .	76	...	76	15,467	... ..	15,467	642	......	642	14,825	.. ..	14,825	...	...	3,798	
Jessore	145	...	145	21,913	13	21,926	487	50	537	21,426	− 37	21,389	...	...	4,629	
Khulna	60	...	60	4,290	......	4,290	99	......	99	4,191	......	4,191	...	..	2,028	
Total ...	558	1	559	74,009	21	74,030	2,138	58	2,196	71,871	−37	71,834	...	...	16,777	
Rajshahi Division.																
Rajshahi	82	...	82	10,108	2‡	10,110	749	......	749	9,359	2	9,361	...	...	986	‡ Fine Rs. 2 was realised before the settlement could be made.
Dinajpur	111	...	111	26,348	......	26,348	1,214	......	1,214	25,134	......	25,134	...	..	2,160	
Jalpaiguri	65	...	65	15,624	.....	15,624	.... .	.....	......	15,624	......	15,624	...	...	1,374	
Rangpur	153	...	153	11,760	... ..	11,760	35	......	35	11,725	......	11,725	...	...	656	
Bogra ...	63	...	63	9,227	...	9,227	...	......	......	9,227	.. .	9,227	...	...	12	
Pabna .. .	109	..	109	10,296	...	10,296	478	..	478	9,818	......	9,818	...	...	1,661	
Total ...	583	...	583	83,363	2	83,365	2,476	......	2,476	80,887	2	80,889	...	...	6,849	
Dacca Division.																
Dacca	179	...	179	6,077	... ..	6,077	167	...	167	5,910	......	5,910	...	...	2,144§	§ Of these Rs. 180 has since been realized.
Mymensingh... ...	257	...	257	35,805	......	33,805	5,666	...	5,666	28,139	......	28,139	.	...	2,160	
Faridpur	126	...	125	5,662	.. .	5,662	1,227	...	1,227	4,435	......	4,435	...	...	......	
Backergunge... ...	79	3‖	82	11,484	15	11,599	358	5	363	11,226	10	11,236	...	...	457	‖ Managed khas from 1st February 1895.
Total ...	640	3	643	57,128	15	57,143	7,418	5	7,423	49,710	10	49,720	...	..	4,701	
Chittagong Division.																
Tippera	124	...	124	7,754	......	7,754	717	......	717	7,037	......	7,037	...	...	1,230	
Noakhali	42	...	42	10,626	.... .	10,626	293	......	293	10,333	.... .	10,333	...	...	1,430	
Chittagong	89	1	90	5,977	23	6,000	.... .	... .	.....	5,977	23	6,000	...	...	898	
Total ...	255	1	256	24,357	23	24,380	1,010	......	1,010	23,347	23	23,370	...	...	3,558	
Patna Division.																
Patna	35	...	35	4,006	......	4,006	168	... ..	168	3,838	.. ...	3,838	...	...	470	
Gaya	65	4	69	8,721	425	¶9,146	131	118	249	8,590	307	8,897	...	...	236	¶ Exclusive of Rs. 1,141 credited by Magistrate's office on account of impounded cattle and of Rs. 4 on account of miscellaneous receipts.
Shahabad	33	3	36	5,568	372	**5,940	893	111	1,003	4,676	261	4,937	...	...	455	** Exclusive of Rs. 992 on account of proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle and of Re. 1 on account of miscellaneous receipts.
Saran	50	...	50	4,670	32	4,702	58	41	99	4,612	−9	4,603	...	...	57	
Champaran	...	84	84	....	12,839	12,839	... ..	8,159	8,159	......	4,680	4,680	...	...	Nil.	
Muzaffarpur... ...	167	...	167	4,627	......	4,627	. ....	......	......	4,627	......	4,627	...	...	90	
Darbhanga	89	...	89	5,030	......	5,030	......	88	88	5,030	−88	4,942	...	...	680	
Total ...	439	91	530	32,622	13,668	46,290	1,249	8,517	9,766	31,373	5,151	30,524	...	...	1,988	
Bhagalpur Division.																
Monghyr	57	...	57	14,052	... .	14,052	966	......	966	+13,086	......	+13,086	...	...	Nil.	
Bhagalpur	69	2	71	21,833	339	22,172	29	375	404	+21,804	−36	+21,768	...	...	60	
Purnea	88	...	88	47,085	......	47,085	36	... ..	36	+47,049	.. ...	+47,049	...	...	10,105	
Malda	46	..	46	18,150	......	18,150	48	......	48	+18,102	.. . .	+18,102	...	...	668	
Total ...	230	2	262	1,01,120	339	1,01,459	1,070	375	1,454	+1,00,041	−36	+1,00,005	...	...	10,893	

District.	Number of pounds.			Income.			Expenditure.			Surplus.			Balance.			Remarks.
	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	Farmed.	Managed direct.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
rissa Division.																
tack	68	...	68	3,759*	295	4,054	......	353†	353	3,759	58	3,701	...	...	294	* Including "proceeds of unclaimed stray cattle." † The amount of Rs. 354 expended during the year, shown in column 9, represents establishment and other charges of 1893-94.
asore	38	13	51	1,929	1,326	3,255	......	995	995	1,929	331	2,260	...	...	995	Balance due on 31st March 1895 from farmed out pounds Rs. 163-12.
... ...	22	2	24	1,803	162	1,965	45	60	105	1,758	102	1,860	...	...	421	
Total ...	128	15	143	7,401	1,783	9,274	45	1,408	1,453	7,446	375	7,821	..	...	1,710	
rand Total ...	3,401	113	3,514	4,17,622	15 855	4,33,47 7	17,153	10,363	27,516	4,00,473	5,488	4,05,931	...	...	52,501	
al for 1893-94 ...	3,288	168	3,456	4,17,461	22,954	4,40,415	12,945	14,546	27,491	4,04,516	8,408	4,12,924	Figures not available.			

APPENDI[illegible]

Statement showing details of Educational expenditure (vide *Form A*[illegible]

Districts.	Inspection.			Maintained and managed by Boards.																
				Special schools.				Middle schools for boys.			Primary schools for boys.									
											Upper.				Lower.					
	Sub-Inspector.	Inspecting Pandits.	Total.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Grand total, primary school.	Grand total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	2[illegible]
Burdwan Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	5,479	2,712	8,191	1,396	...	1,396	...	.	1,914	1,914	...	...	..		...	...	...	.	...	3,[illegible]
Birbhum	3,442	1,538	4,980	..	...	...	...	...	539	539	.		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.
Bankura	3,030	1,960	4,990	...	..	..	...		2,622	2,622		...	..	...	.	..	..	..	...	2,[illegible]
Midnapore ..	8,809	2,641	11,450	...	...	...	...	300	1,959	2,259		...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	2,[illegible]
Hooghly	4,412	2,158	6,570	..	...	.	...	648	429	1,077	...	...	...	..		..	..	...	...	1,[illegible]
Howrah	2,004	661	2,665	.	..	...	319	1,007	761	1,768		..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	2,[illegible]
Total ..	27,176	11,670	38,846	1,396	...	1,396	319	1,955	8,224	10,179		...		.		.		..	...	11,[illegible]
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas ...	8,075	1,744	9,819	396	... ..	396	......	......	1,467	1,467	...	......	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	1,[illegible]
Nadia ...	5,206	147	5,353	......	.. .	... ..	......	...	900	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	[illegible]
Murshidabad ...	3,191	323	3,514	......	......	... ..	... ..	... .	...	...	... ...	......	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..
Jessore ...	4,408	2,014	6,422	.....	. ...	......	. ....	.....	521	521	... ...	... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
Khulna ...	3,685	1,645	5,330	. ...		.. ...	.....	...	606	606	......	... ...	..	...	...	...	.	...	..	[illegible]
Total ...	24,565	5,873	30,438	396	. ...	396	.....	..	3,494	3,494	.	... ..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	3,[illegible]
Rajshahi Division.																				
Rajshahi	2,662	1,994	4,656	....	......	.. ..	....	... ..	524	521	. ..	.. ...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	[illegible]
Dinajpur	5,351	3,037	8,388	......	.. .	......	...	289	1,235	1,524	......	... .	..		...	...	..	...	.	1,[illegible]
Jalpaiguri	2,998	... ..	2,998	......	. ...	.	......	394	216	610	. ..	. . .	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	[illegible]
Rangpur	7,714	.	7,714	1,261	......	1,261	. ...	...	1,928	1,928	. .	.	.	...	. .	..	...	.	...	2,[illegible]
Bogra	1,681	1,379	3,060	..	....	.	... ..	166	1,110	1,276		... .	..	.	.	.	.	..	...	1,[illegible]
Pabna	3,720	1,996	5,716	2,891	......	2,891	. ....	.. ...	190	1,[illegible]0	. ..	.. .	...		..	...	.	...		3,[illegible]
Total ...	24,126	8,406	32,532	4,152	. ...	4,152	.....	819	4,533	5,352	... .		..	.		..	...	...	..	9,[illegible]
Dacca Division.																				
Dacca	6,438	3,730	10,168	. ...	.. ...	.	... ..	... .	...	...	...	......	.	..		...	...	..	...	
Mymensingh ...	6,905	3,961	10,866	6,412	...	6,412	.. .	. . ..	2,558	2,558	387	... .	...	387	225	. .		225	612	9,[illegible]
Faridpur . .	4,132	2,319	6,451	......	. .	......	.. ...	....	1,853	1,853	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	1,[illegible]
Backergunge . .	5,524	5,577	11,101	3,262	... .	3,262	. ..	..	968	968	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	4,[illegible]
Total ..	22,999	15,587	38,586	9,674	. ..	9,674	... ..	. ...	5,379	5,379	387	... ..	...	387	225		..	225	612	1[illegible]
Chittagong Division.																				
Tippera	4,352	3,657	8,009	2,130	......	2,130	.. ...	. ..	602	602	......	......	...		...	..	...	...	..	2,7[illegible]
Noakhali	3,487	3,313	6,800	.	...	......	......	... .	950	950	. ..		...	...	...	..	...	...		95[illegible]
Chittagong... ...	3,584	2,655	6,239	.. ..	. ...	... ..	......	.... .	1,159	1,159	. ..	..	.	.	...	..	...	...	.	1,15[illegible]
Total ...	11,423	9,655	21,078	2,130	......	2,130	... ...	... ..	2,711	2,711	...	.. .	...	...	...			..	...	4,81[illegible]
Patna Division.																				
Patna	2,981	2,581	5,562	......	......	... ..	. ...	....	2,257	2,257	......	......	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	2,25[illegible]
Gaya	3,675	2,893	6,568	.. ...	..	...	......	.. ..	1,538	1,538	. ...	.. ...	...	...	...	..	...		. .	1,53[illegible]
Shahabad	3,045	1,467	4,512	... .	......	.	......	.. .	1,795	1,795	.....	. ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,79[illegible]
Saran	3,122	2,110	5,232	......	... .	.....	......	. ..	3,620	3,620	.... .	. ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,62[illegible]
Champaran ...	1,799	1,385	3,184	.. .	.....	......	......	291	562	853	. ..	. ..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	85[illegible]
Muzaffarpur ...	3,032	2,371	5,403	...	. ...	......	......	....	1,064	1,064	...	......	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,06[illegible]
Darbhanga... ...	1,810	2,122	4,232	. .	..	. ..	......	...	483	483	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48[illegible]
Total ...	19,464	15,729	35,193	.. ...	. ...	......	......	291	11,319	11,610	.....	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,61[illegible]

GRANTS-IN-AID.

Training and special schools.					Middle schools for boys.				Primary school for boys.			
									Upper.			
Training schools for teachers.	Guru-training classes.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
......	......	......	......	......	284	11,304	2,838	14,426	7,097	767	3,233	17,097
......	......	......	......	......	...	2,213	1,106	3,319	536	1,524	..	2,060
......	......	......	5	5	304	3,5[illegible]1	2,306	6,191	3,051	261	1,123	4,435
......	......	726	......	726	......	5,473	3,0[illegible]5	8,498	4,264	72	1,455	5,861
......	426	......	......	426	......	8,029	2,461	10,490	3,712	...	...	3,712
......	14	......	......	14	......	3,325	912	4,237	878	96	1,631	2,605
......	440	726	5	1,171	648	33,865	12,648	47,161	19,568	2,720	7,542	29,830
......	......	......	......	......	......	4,266	4,352	8,618	142	2,232	......	2,374
......	......	......	......	......	......	7,493	1,712	9,205	2,647	453	......	3,100
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,666	1,567	5,233	2,241	......	......	2,241
......	......	......	......	......	......	4,949	4,555	9,504	4,728	80	......	4,808
......	......	......	......	......	216	4,620	4,698	9,411	3,118	167	......	3,285
......	......	......	......	......	216	24,994	16,794	42,004	12,876	2,932	......	15,808
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,282	1,567	4,819	2,361	1,004	......	3,365
......	......	......	......	......	......	1,628	1,594	3,222	......	1,093	931	2,024
......	......	......	......	......	......	605	1,499	2,104	489	124	901	1,514
......	......	......	780	780	220	3,195	4,811	8,229	807	797	4,880	6,484
......	......	......	......	......	......	1,157	1,009	2,166	180	916	471	1,567
......	......	......	375	375	439	3,907	2,2[illegible]3	6,599	......	3,578	1,815	5,393
......	......	......	1,155	1,155	659	13,774	12,73[illegible]	27,169	3,857	7,512	8,098	20,847
......	......	......	......	......	......	6,866	4,346	11,206	2,432	2,937	......	5,369
......	......	......	......	......	......	7,375	2,505	9,880	5,912	2,379	......	8,291
......	......	......	......	......	198	4,489	2,232	6,919	3,844	503	......	4,407
......	......	......	......	......	300	5,095	2,017	7,412	438	659	3,600	4,727
......	......	......	......	......	498	23,825	11,094	3[illegible],417	12,626	6,568	3,600	22,794
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,023	1,938	4,961	5,279	1,131	......	7,410
......	......	......	......	......	......	1,494	1,324	2,818	2,414	798	193	3,405
......	......	......	......	......	......	2,162	2,521	4,683	1,936	1,303	334	3,573
......	......	......	......	......	......	6,679	5,783	12,462	9,629	4,232	527	14,388
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	921	......	878	1,799
......	......	......	47	47	......	1,1[illegible]7	15[illegible]	1,2[illegible]6	......	......	2,400	2,[illegible]90
......	......	......	......	......	......	[illegible]78	......	975	1,701	......	......	1,791
480	......	......	......	480	......	856	1[illegible]0	76[illegible]	1,814	......	......	1,814
......	......	......	......	......	......	835	......	535	......	......	1,937	1,937
......	......	......	......	......	......	1,2[illegible]	......	1,255	1,423	100	586	2,059
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	524	126	1,430	2,080
480	......	......	47	536	......	4,477	339	4,810	6,473	220	7,2[illegible]1	13,970

GRANTS-IN-AID—*concld.*									SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—			
PRIMARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.					Institutions.			
Lower.												
Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Upper.	Lower.	Total.	Grand total, primary schools.	Grand total.	Primary.	Secondary.	Special.	Total.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
707	16,708	710	18,215	72	597	669	29,981	44,407	......	550	......	58[illegible]
......	4,788	769	5,557	106	507	613	8,230	11,549	552	......	......	55[illegible]
554	8,863	502	9,919	......	952	952	15,306	21.503	859	......	......	85[illegible]
696	18,159	......	18,855	213	705	918	25,634	34,858	290	528	47	86[illegible]
5?7	3,483	47	4,127	707	120	527	8,660	19,582	457	......	......	45[illegible]
455	4,403	563	5,481	360	498	857	9,003	13,254	122	217	455	794
3,069	56,464	2,621	62,154	1,467	3,369	4,836	96,820	1,45,152	2,260	1,295	502	4,077
......	16,127	......	16,127	......	517	517	10,018	27,636	153	338	......	491
1,144	9,479	......	10,623	......	1,850	1,850	15,573	24,778	6[illegible]	316	......	410
585	8,160	1,047	9,792	......	304	304	12,347	17,570	99	308	......	407
168	8,136	......	8,304	......	1,758	1,758	14,870	24,374	28	415	......	443
923	6,732	......	7,655	132	903	1,035	11,975	21,419	309	440	......	758
2,820	48,634	1,047	52,501	132	5,332	5,464	73,773	1,15,777	653	1,850	......	2,509
269	8,383	......	8,652	96	201	297	12,314	17,163	186	327	......	513
73	2,410	......	2,483	......	350	350	4,857	8,079	243	195	......	438
516	2,876	352	3,744	......	321	321	5,579	7,683	120	201	......	321
1,910	8,213	4,546	14,669	......	368	368	21,531	30,530	274	496	53	828
480	3,462	180	4,142	......	198	198	5,907	8,073	234	309	115	658
......	6,333	......	6,338	......	1,010	1,010	12,736	19,710	97	324	......	321
3,248	31,697	5,076	40,023	96	2,448	2,544	62,914	91,238	1,154	1,752	168	3,074
384	10,660	......	11,044	659	1,643	2,302	18,715	29,921	306	368	......	674
1,312	11,655	......	12,967	126	1,872	1,998	23,256	33,136	1,086	......	250	1,336
654	2,735	......	3,389	100	2,116	2,216	10,012	16,931	75	400	......	475
30	15,836	2,273	18,139	223	1,582	1,805	24,671	32,083	141	324	249	714
2,360	40,886	2,273	45,539	1,108	7,213	8,321	76,054	1,12,071	1,008	1,092	499	3,199
942	10,885	......	11,827	99	3,464	3,563	22,800	27,761	287	320	548	1,108
1,744	7,748	160	9,652	......	244	244	13,301	16,119	377	440	160	977
263	7,334	113	7,710	336	663	909	12,282	16,965	190	272	......	462
2,949	25,967	273	29,189	435	4,371	4,806	48,363	60,845	804	1,032	708	2,541
299	11,566	......	11,867	......	901	901	14,567	14,567	714	210	171	1,095
......	5,440	1,293	6,733	......	310	340	9,563	10,896	166	189	352	707
1,240	6,496	......	7,736	......	25	25	9,552	10,527	1,089	......	255	1,344
396	10,250	......	10,646	......	1,006	1,006	13,466	14,231	90	670	279	1,039
......	......	9,652	9,652	......	65	65	11,654	12,678	120	254	40	414
780	6,828	334	7,942	......	332	352	10,383	11,588	252	357	98	707
......	11,096	......	11,096	......	381	381	13,557	13,557	260	456	......	716
2,715	51,678	11,279	65,672	......	3,050	3,050	82,692	88,044	2,691	2,136	1,195	6,022

27945

3.

'II) incurred by the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE.			MISCELLANEOUS.										
			Payments to abolished schools.		Examination prizes and rewards.		Contingent charges.						
Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total expenditure on primary education.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	REMARKS.
48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
383	......	383	39	1,771	......	655	......	51	2,516	59,357	30,561	21·5	
117	92	209	27	138	......	298	9	524	996	18,825	14,125	15·4	
197	139	336	7	157	......	585	......	519	1,268	31,577	21,955	20·0	
......	......	......	......	383	......	3,681	167	1,134	5,355	54,787	41,425	19·4	
......	......	......	216	214	......	1,233	......	278	1,965	29,031	16,985	13·3	
......	......	......	75	......	......	334	......	154	563	15,303	12,509	20·4	
697	231	928	364	2,693	......	6,786	160	2,654	12,663	2,13,560	146,560	19·5	
55	......	55	130	140	......	950	......	308	1,537	41,401	29,129	17·4	(a) Taken from Appendix C.
50	366	416	......	175	......	818	260	252	1,505	33,302	21,906	18·6	
......	250	250	332	......	......	570	......	257	1,159	22,900	17,020	(a) 17·1	
......	502	502	383	284	......	1,225	......	1,482	3,374	35,696	23,568	18·4	
300	......	300	......	129	......	378	......	36	543	28,950	17,091	16·3	
405	1,178	1,583	845	728	......	3,950	260	2,335	8,118	1,62,315	1,08,725	17·6	
50	......	50	......	141	......	234	126	269	770	23,676	17,598	16·1	
......	......	......	58	147	......	1,255	......	240	1,700	20,129	14,255	11·2	
541	......	541	38	74	......	375	......	242	729	12,882	8,080	10·0	
207	......	207	96	432	......	210	900	......	1,638	43,401	29,104	16·8	
......	......	......	92	103	......	105	89	23	412	13,479	9,496	14·7	
......	......	......	48	188	......	387	139	428	1,190	30,018	19,032	22·41	
798	......	798	332	1,085	......	2,566	1,254	1,202	6,439	1,43,585	98,471	15·2	
......	179	179	9	39	......	1,536	27	66	1,677	42,619	30,090	24·8	
174	......	174	......	268	......	1,142	......	267	1,677	56,771	35,321	23·7	
175	......	175	......	290	......	500	......	843	1,633	27,518*	17,126	17·7	* Includes Rs. 713 spent on middle schools from income derived from schools fees and private contributions.
616	628	1,238	32	440	......	1,371	55	765	2,672	52,035†	37,229‡	25·2§	† Rupees 52,034 is equal to the figures in column 28 against Backergunge of Form No. III (40,604) plus amount of uncashed cheques of previous year (12,470) and pay of the Education Clerk (860 in column 2 of Appendix B), and minus the amount, spent from income derived school fees of the technical school and middle schools (1,396). ‡ This sum includes Rs. 11,330, being the amount of cheques issued in 1893-94, but cashed in 1894-95. § The percentage is reduced to only 17·5 and 18·2 when the amount of Rs. 11,330 is deducted from Rs. 37,229 and Rs. 1,19,766 shown in column 59.
959	807	1,766	41	1,046	...	4,649	82	1,941	7,659	1,78,946	1,19,766	18·4§	
39	......	39	......	319	......	686	......	1,318	2,323	41,969	32,531	21·2	
49	28	77	......	842	......	865	......	836	2,043	26,996	21,970	10·7	
385	......	385	......	163	......	496	205	......	864	26,074	18,925	13·3	
473	28	501	......	824	......	2,047	205	2,154	5,230	95,039	73,426	17·9	
													Rs.
......	......	......	......	......	......	1,709	130	262	2,101	25,582	21,011	11·6	Ordinary income ... 1,88,881
......	......	......	6	67	......	829	......	742	1,646	21,355	17,741	6·9	Ditto ... 2,53,892
......	......	......	......	......	......	989	......	......	989	19,167	15,512	7·9	Ditto ... 1,94,818
......	......	......	......	......	......	868	......	......	868	25,290	20,028	10·8	Ditto ... 1,83,803
......	......	......	......	134	......	358	178	563	1,233	18,362	15,907	13·8	Ditto ... 1,14,720
60	......	60	......	61	......	1,024	27	1,587	3,299	22,121	19,109	8·3	Ditto ... 2,27,966
......	......	......	......	139	......	798	100	807	1,913	20,901	20,309	8·4	Ditto ... 2,39,460
60	......	60	6	401	......	7,175	444	4,021	12,040	1,52,778	1,30,537	9·3	14,03,544

Districts.	Inspection.			Maintained and managed by Boards.																
				Special schools.				Middle schools for boys.			Primary schools for boys.									
											Upper.				Lower.					
	Sub-Inspectors.	Inspecting Pandits.	Total.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Grand Total, primary schools.	Grand Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Bhagalpur Division.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Monghyr	2,094	2,887	4,981	......	......	......	1,000	......	1,757	1,757	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,7[illegible]
Bhagalpur	3,521	2,012	5,533	......	......	......	......	1,620		1,620	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,6[illegible]
Purnea	3,433	2,507	5,940	2,295	359	2,654	......	......	1,106	1,106	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,7[illegible]
Malda	1,802	932	2,[illegible]34	......	......	......	......	......	702	702	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70[illegible]
Total ...	10,850	8,338	19,188	2,295	359	2,654	1,000	1,620	3,565	5,185	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,8[illegible]
Orissa Division.																				
Cuttack	3,438	5,129	8,567	......	......	......	......	320	1,290	1,610	265	......	...	265	...	...	...	...	265	1,8[illegible]
Balasore	3,258	4,441	7,699	......	......	......	......	......	207	207	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20[illegible]
Puri	2,685	1,583	4,268	......	......	......	......	......	1,865	1,865	103	......	...	103	...	...	...	...	103	1,96[illegible]
Total ...	9,381	11,153	20,534	......	......	......	......	320	3,3[illegible]1	3,691	368	......	...	368	...	...	...	...	368	4,05[illegible]
Grand Total ...	1,49,984	86,211	2,36,195	20,043	359	20,402	1,319	5,005	4[illegible],596	4[illegible],601	755	......	...	755	225	...	...	...	980	70,90[illegible]

GRANTS-IN-AID.												
TRAINING AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS.					MIDDLE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.				PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOYS.			
									Upper.			
[illegible]	Guru-training classes.	Industrial schools.	Other schools.	Total.	High schools.	English.	Vernacular.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.
[illegible]	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	......	......	......	......	33	772	461	1,266	300	4	1,631	1,935
...	......	......	......	......	......	1,233	......	1,233	22	......	2,360	2,382
...	......	......	......	......	......	1,324	234	1,558	103	383	2,011	2,497
...	......	......	......	......	......	1,372	1,577	2,949	507	185	2,465	3,157
...	......	......	......	......	33	4,701	2,272	7,006	932	572	8,467	9,971
....	130	......	...	130	......	3,228	694	3,922	4,364	14	......	4,378
28	44	120	......	192	.....	2,008	1,924	3,932	3,083	.....	......	3,083
....	......	... ..	......	......	......	2,079	1,005	3,084	...	.....	2,032	2,032
28	174	120	......	322	......	7,315	3,623	10,938	7,447	14	2,032	9,493
517	614	846	1,207	3,184	2,054	1,19,630	65,289	1,86,973	73,388	24,776	38,437	1,36,601

GRANTS-IN-AID—*concld.*

Primary Schools for boys. — Lower. — Stipendary.	Paid by rewards.	Mixed.	Total.	Primary schools for girls. — Upper.	Lower.	Total.	Grand total, primary schools.	Grand Total.	Scholarships held in— Primary.	Secondary.	Special.	Total.
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
616	4,558	2,486	7,660	......	3,822	3,822	[illegible],417	11,633	240	242	120	602
209	4,615	1,342	6,226	......	536	536	[illegible]	10,[illegible]77	214	229	......	473
339	9,751	3,322	13,402	......	119	119	[illegible]	17,576	231	201	......	432
201	2,234	373	2,808	60	476	536	[illegible]	9,130	120	174	129	423
1,415	21,158	7,523	30,096	60	4,953	5,013	[illegible]	[illegible],086	[illegible]	846	249	1,980
44	12,363	25	12,4[illegible]2	......	1,277	1,277	[illegible]	[illegible]	441	676	312	1,429
367	6,643	......	7,010	......	702	[illegible]		[illegible]	106	153	120	379
163	3,242	69	3,474	58	310	368		[illegible]	150	502*	240	892
574	22,248	94	[illegible]	58	2,289	[illegible]			[illegible]	1,331	672	2,700
19,170	2,98,732	30,188	3,[illegible]	3,356	[illegible],025	[illegible]			[illegible],722	11,340	3,993	26,055

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	Buildings and furniture.		Miscellaneous.										Remarks.
			Payments to abolished schools.		Examination prizes and rewards.		Contingent charges.						
	Primary schools.	Total.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Total.	Grand Total.	Total expenditure on primary education.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59 (a)	60	61
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
185	......	185	30	176	......	2,307	161	540	3,304	26,512	21,574	11·8	(a) Figures taken from Appendix C.
..	......	......	146	19	38	1,329	28	693	2,253	20,256*	16,487	9·5	
..	......	......	.....	195	......	584	81	434	1,294	29,002	23,275	15·1	
25	......	25	170	90	......	515	100	436	1,311	14,645	10,210	17·1	
210	.....	210	346	480	38	4,825	370	2,103	8,162	90,415	71,548	12·5	
..	......	......	......	820	......	1,475	......	506	2,801	36,820	29,869	26·3	
..	......	......	......	506	......	520	......	383	1,409	24,613	19,602	34·9	
341	92	433	......	57	......	439	100	122	718	17,237	10,967	18·8	* Includes in the total expenditure on primary education, column 59, as they are charges on account of lower primary scholarships.
341	92	433	......	1,383	......	2,434	100	1,011	4,928	78,670	60,438	26·6	
,943	2,336	6,279	1,933	8,640	38	34,332	2,881	17,421	65,248	11,15,308	8,00,469	15·4	

APPENDIX C.

Expenditure from the District Fund on Primary Education in the year 1894-95.

District	Direct payments to schools.	Sub-Inspectors.	Subordinate inspecting agency.	Primary scholarships.	Buildings and furniture.	Charges for abolished schools.	Examinations, prizes and rewards.	Miscellaneous	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BURDWAN DIVISION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan	29,981	4,383	2,170	550	......	1,771	655	51	39,561*	* Including Rs. 550 on account of Primary Scholarships held in secondary schools.
Birbhum	8,230	2,75[illegible]	1,538	552	92	138	298	524	14,125	
Bankura	15,505	2,424	1,960	859	139	157	436	475	21,055	
Midnapore ...	25,572	7,047	2,641	865	......	383	3,681	1,286	41,425	
Hooghly	9,092	3,529	2,158	456	......	244	1,233	272	16,985	
Howrah	9,017	2,004	661	339	......	......	334	154	12,509	
Total ...	97,397	22,140	11,128	3,022	231	2,693	6,637	2,712	1,46,500	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.										
24-Parganas ...	19,018†	6,460	1,744	491	......	140	959	308	29,120	† Including Rs. 142 for two grant-in-aid upper primary schools, which have been excluded from subsidiary table IIb.
Nadia	15,573	4,165	147	410	360	178	818	252	21,906	
Murshidabad ...	12,837	2,552	323	407	250	332	791	28	17,020	
Jessore	14,870	3,526	1,611	28	562	284	1,225	1,482	23,588	
Khulna	11,975	2,948	1,316	309	...	129	378	36	17,091	
Total ...	73,773	19,651	5,141	1,645	1,178	1,060	4,171	2,106	1,08,725	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.										
Rajshahi	12,314	2,130	1,994	513	......	141	234	269	17,595	
Dinajpur	4,857	4,281	3,037	438	......	147	1,255	240	14,255	
Jalpaiguri ...	6,579	2,308	......	321	......	74	375	242	8,989	
Rangpur	21,521	6,171	......	770	......	432	210	......	29,104	
Bogra	5,907	1,344	1,379	543	......	195	105	23	9,496	
Pabna	12,736	2,976	1,096	321	......	188	387	428	19,032	
Total ...	62,014	19,300	8,406	2,906	......	1,177	2,566	1,202	98,471	
DACCA DIVISION.										
Dacca	18,715	5,151	3,730	674	179	39	1,536	66	30,090	
Mymensingh ...	23,868	5,524	3,169	1,086	130	268	1,142	134	35,321	
Faridpur	10,012	3,046	2,319	370	......	290	500	793	17,330‡	‡ These figures do not agree with those shown in column 59, Appendix B, against Faridpur, as the addition on account of 80 per cent. has been calculated on the total figure under "Inspection" in one Appendix, and on the salary and travelling allowance of Sub-Inspectors only in the other.
Backergunge ...	15,224	4,131	4,811	346	628	209	683	694	26,726§	§ This sum together with Rs. 11,330, which was issued in cheque in 1893-94, but cashed in 1894-95, fell short of the amount shown in column 59, Appendix B, against Backergunge by Rs. 827, which is due to inclusion in the figures in question in Appendix B, 20 per cent. of the charges on the subordinate inspecting agency counterbalanced by inclusion of Rs. 288; being 80 per cent. of the pay of the Education Clerk.
Total ...	67,819	17,852	14,029	2,476	937	806	3,861	1,687	1,09,467	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.										
Tippera	22,800	3,104	3,657	557	......	319	686	1,318	32,531	
Noakhali	13,301	2,502	3,343	817	28	278	805	836	21,970	
Chittagong ...	12,282	2,867	2,655	462	......	163	496	......	18,925	
Total ...	48,383	8,563	9,655	1,836	28	760	2,047	2,154	73,426	
PATNA DIVISION.										
Patna	14,567	2,385	2,064	1024	...	......	1,709	262	21,911	
Gaya	9,563	2,940	2,893	707	......	67	829	742	17,741	
Shahabad	9,552	2,435	1,467	1,089	......	......	989	......	15,532	
Saran	13,154	2,392	2,380	760	......	......	868	474	20,028	
Champaran ...	11,654	1,439	1,385	374	......	134	358	563	15,907	
Muzaffarpur ...	10,333	2,426	2,371	707	......	61	1,624	1,587	19,109	
Darbhanga ...	13,557	1,810	2,422	716	......	139	798	867	20,309	
Total for 1894-95	82,380	15,827	14,982	5,277	......	401	7,175	4,405	1,30,537	
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.										
Monghyr	13,417	1,675	2,887	482	......	176	2,397	540	21,574	
Bhagalpur ...	9,144	2,817	2,012	473	......	19	1,329	693	16,487	
Purnea	15,988	2,746	2,507	432	......	195	584	823	23,275	
Malda	6,468	1,442	932	294	......	90	515	469	10,210	
Total ...	45,017	8,080	8,338	1,681	......	480	4,825	2,525	71,546	
ORISSA DIVISION.										
Cuttack	17,942	2,750	5,129	1,117	......	820	1,475	636	29,869	
Balasore	10,795	2,606‖	4,441	259¶	......	506	520	475**	19,602	‖ Inclusive of 80 per cent. of Sub-Inspectors' salaries. ¶ Inclusive of Rs. 120, fixed as a special scholarship in Calcutta Art School, shown in the return under "Miscellaneous." ** Inclusive of Rs. 72 on account of stipends of gurus in training schools and classes, and of Rs. 120 on account of a special scholarship, and exclusive of Rs. 100, provided in a separate head, "Contingencies," in the budget estimate.
Puri	5,874	2,148	1,583	652	92	57	439	122	10,967	
					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	60,438	

Statement comparing the salaries of District Engineers, the size of their Districts, and the expenditure on Public Works in each in 1894-95.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11	12	13	14
						EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL WORKS IN 1894-95										PERCENTAGE.					
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)							
DIVISION.	Serial number.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Area in square miles (column 4 of Form IA).	Length of district roads.	Total expenditure (column 95, statement III).	Public works under "Famine relief."	Ferries—Establishment, &c.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and drainage.	Contingencies.	Total.	Annual charge on account of District Engineer's salary.	Of column 7 (i) on column 6.	Of column 7 (e) on column 6.	Of column 8 on column 7 (i).	Of column 7 (e) on columns 7 (c) plus 7 (d).	Of column 8 on columns 7 (c) plus 7 (d).	Rate of salary of District Engineer.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						Rs.
[Bur]dwan ...	1	Burdwan ...	2,669	518*	2,79,152	......	......	26,953	1,40,528	18,723	1,047	3,419	589	1,91,213	5,400	69·4	6·7	28·8	11·1	3·2	450
	2	Birbhum ...	1,751	485	1,12,510	......	8	8,703	49,880	8,784	728	618	154	67,873	3,725	60·3	7·8	42·4	15·2	6·4	300 for 7 mos. 325 for 5 do.
	3	Bankura ...	2,621	521	1,06,702	......	74	10,411	46,052	9,918	......	......	195	66,650	3,660	62·4	9·2	36·8	17·5	6·4	395
	4	Midnapore ...	5,145	651	2,65,160	......	3,161	26,850	1,19,313	16,843	2?2	7?8	219	1,67,202	5,364	63·09	6·3	35·4	11·5	4·08	500
	5	Hooghly ..	1,189	544	1,98,587	......	153	20,526	1,08,025	17,726	291	......	312	1,47,0?3	9,010	74·03	8·42	59·77	13·7	7·00	750
	6	Howrah ...	499	76	75,513	......	......	3,431	30,435	6,562	822	......	95	41,345	3,175	54·7	8·5	48·3	19·3	9·3	250 to 350
		Total ...	13,874	2,825	10,37,624	......	3,396	96,874	4,93,239	78,556	3,045	4,745	1,564	6,81,422	30,924	65·6	7·5	39·3	13·3	5·2	......
[Pr]esidency	1	24 Parganas ..	1,983	456 miles inclusive of 85 miles of Provincial Roads	2,94,040	......	671	18,779	1,66,073	18,398	258	2,610	641†	2,07,483	7,760	70·05	6·25	42·17	9·9	4·19	Rs. A. P. 8 months at Rs. 640 and four months at Rs. 660 per mensem.
	2	Nadia ...	2,794	1,235	1,40,510	......	......	8,145	56,215	13,37?	200	3,846	213	82,082	4,800	58·42	9·52	35·90	20·77	7·46	490 0 0
	3	Murshidabad	2,096	543½	1,22,669	......	736	24,883	4?,?74	11,684	128	3,?68	311	84,656	5,630	69·?1	9·52	47·9	17·12	8·2	466 10 8
	4	Jessore ...	2,925	(a) 553 miles.	1,66,623	......	58	18,733	63,922	(b)21,131	227	2,502	......	1,06,633	(c)13,559	63·99	12·67	64·26	25·59	16·49	(d)?80 0 0
	5	Khulna ...	2,077	410	1,?5,100	......	......	24,205	33,709	9,280	219	2,5?9	......	70,021	3,000	60·88	8·07	32·29	16·03	5·18	250 0 0
		Total ...	11,877	3,177	8,38,942	......	1,465	94,748	3,63,293	73,874	1,152	15,125	1,168	5,50,825	34,740	65·6	8·8	47·8	16·1	7·5	......
Rajshahi ...	1	Rajshahi ...	2,322	488	1,21,912	......	10	15,963	44,605	(b) 14,233	814	654	187	76,466	(a) 7,800	62·7	11·7	54·8	23·5	12·9	(a) 650
	2	Dinajpur ..	4,113	1,096	1,92,986	......	......	60,431	41,987	16,028	595	1,210	330	1,20,598 (c)	6,031	62·6	8·3	37·6	15·6	5·9	(a)
	3	Jalpaiguri ..	2,881	693	1,52,474	......	1,245	56,584	32,225	13,626	512	......	330	1,04,522	(a) 6,600	68·4	8·9	48·4	16·0	7·7	550
	4	Rangpur ...	3,478	1,338	2,08,904	......	3,293	36,197	48,730	17,555	1,974	5,642	318	1,13,748	(a) 7,800	54·4	8·4	44·4	20·6	9·1	(a) 650
	5	Bogra ...	1,449	368	77,239	......	......	18,933	13,029	(d) 8,010	380	411	109	46,872	3,230	60·6	10·3	40·3	21·1	8·5	270
	6	Pabna ...	1,823	595	1,27,200	......	468	37,313	25,519	7,532	480	......	413	71,694	3,900	56·3	5·9	33·8	11·9	4·7	250
		Total ..	16,066	4,568	8,80,612	......	5,036	2,25,429	2,12,104	76,984	5,004	7,926	1,717	(c) 5,34,200	34,481	60·6	8·7	44·8	17·7	7·9	2,870

15 — REMARKS.

Burdwan Division:

* Including 103 miles of Provincial roads.

† Including a refund of Rs. 530.

Presidency Division:

(a) Includes 41 miles of the Provincial road.
(b) Includes 2,780 for compensation allowance of the District Engineer.
(c) Includes contingencies.
(d) Includes Rs. 50 for additional allowance for supervising Government buildings.

Rajshahi Division:

(a) Includes allowance of Rs. 50 a month for supervising Government buildings.
(b) The figure in column 7 (e) against Rajshahi includes Rs. 42 and 430 for quasi-permanent establishments on original works and repairs works, respectively.
(c) The figures in column 7 (i) against Jalpaiguri and divisional total include Rs. 4,000 paid to the Bengal Duars Railway Company by the District Board of Jalpaiguri.
(d) The figure in column 7 (e) against Bogra comprises Rs. 624 and Rs. 170 for quasi-permanent establishments on original works and repair works respectively.

N.B.—The amount shown in column 14 against Rangpur represents the present salary of the District Engineer. The rate of salary is Rs. 500, rising to Rs. 1,000, by biennial increment of Rs. 100.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7									8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						EXPENDITURE ON CIVIL WORKS IN 1894-95.										PERCENTAGE—						
						(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)								
ision.	Serial number.	NAMES OF DISTRICT.	Area in square miles (column 4 of Form IA).	Length of district roads.	Total expenditure (column 35, Form III).	Public Works under "Famine relief."	Ferries, establishment, &c.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and drainage.	Contingencies.	Total.	Annual charge on account of District Engineer's salary.	Of column 7(i) on column 6.	Of column 7(e) on column 6.	Of column 8 on column 7(e).	Of column 7(e) on columns 7(c) plus 7(d).	Of column 8 on columns 7(c) plus 7(d).	Rate of salary of District Engineer.	REMARKS.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.							
...	1	Dacca ...	2,790	404	1,92,986	......	5,574	27,903	63,282	11,529	103	1,359	398	1,09,948	3,600	60·0	6·2	31·2	12·6	3·9	(a)300	(a) Excluding monthly allowance of Rs. 100 paid by Government for supervising Government buildings.
	2	Mymensingh...	6,267	556	2,86,643	....	4,635	89,680	40,981	21,291	554	3,677	619	1,70,397	5,684	59·4	7·4	25·6	15·2	4·0	(b)500	(b) Excluding monthly allowance of Rs. 50 paid by Government for supervising Government buildings.
	3	Faridpur ..	3,249	146	1,14,111	.....	......	25,359	15,650	8,941	687	3,710	317	54,619	3,000	47·3	7·8	33·5	21·3	7·3	(c)250	(c) Includes Rs. 50 paid by Government for supervising Government buildings.
	4	Backergunge	3,633	275	2,25,430	......	6,627	71,685	41,423	15,598	490	3,904	260	1,39,957	5,370	62·0	6·9	34·4	13·7	4·7	(d)450	(d) Includes Rs. 50 paid by Government for supervising Government buildings.
		Total ...	14,938	1,411	8,09,170	.....	16,836	2,14,427	1,70,286	57,332	1,786	12,650	1,594	4,74,911	17,654	58·6	7·0	3[illegible]·7	14·9	4·5	....	
gong ...	1	Tippera (a) ...	2,491	291	1,57,516	......	......	29,804	53,622	11,485	604	....	564	96,079	4,742	57·2	6·1	41·3	13·8	5·7	400	(a) An additional allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem is given for supervising Government buildings.
	2	Noakhali ...	1,645	324	1,33,554	......	......	22,782	41,933	10,091	127	3,077	141	77,451	3,636	57·9	7·5	36·	15·8	5·2	400	
	3	Chittagong (a)	2,505	567	2,34,717	....	498	16,129	90,135	21,553	388	27	798	1,29,528	6,600	55·2	9·2	30·6	20·3	6·2	550	
		Total ...	6,641	1,182	5,53,087	......	498	68,715	1,84,990	43,129	1,119	3,104	1,503	3,03,058	14,978	54·5	7·7	34·7	16·9	5·9	....	
...	1	Patna ...	2,045	District roads, miles 573¾ Village roads, miles [illegible]	2,24,920	....	.....	34,076	62,212	28,971	1,000	......	482	1,26,741	14,748	56·3	12·8	50·9	30·09	15·3	1,000	The salary includes exchange compensation for two years, Rs. 2,748.
	2	Gaya ...	4,699	845	2,41,681	......	756	67,977	(1)60,065	33,261	1,064	3,470	582	1,67,175	15,089	69·1	13·7	45·3	25·9	11·7	1,000*	* Exclusive of exchange compensation allowance.
	3	Shahabad ...	4,403	697	2,21,909	.	3,070	44,328	84,336	24,477	1,904	......	696	1,58,921	10,72[illegible]	71·6	11·0	43·9	19·6	8·6	500	
	4	Saran ...	2,610	979	2,66,942	......	123	64,646	65,912	29,748	538	....	432	1,61,559	1[illegible],562	60·4	11·12	42·29	22·7	9·6	850†	† Ditto ditto.
	5	Champaran ...	3,515	1,041·4	1,44,023	......	....	(3)39,298	(4)31,270	17,558	937	1,235‡	408	89,700	12,850	62·2	12·1	73·1	25·2	18·4	550	‡ This includes a sum of Rs. 953 paid to the District Engineer during the year 1894-95 on account of the exchange compensation allowance for 1893-94.
	6	Muzaffarpur	2,992	1,123	2,52,605	......	......	1,05,603	62,067	24,562	1,017	(2).. ..	516	1,93,705	14,200	76·6	9·7	57·8	14·6	8·4	1,000	Plus exchange compensation allowance.
	7	Darbhanga ...	3,331	1,138	2,85,473	16,113	2,033	45,683	80,548	30,460	2,596	695	648	1,78,760	15,052	62·6	10·6	49·6	24·1	11·9	1,000	The amount of Rs. 15,052 shown in column 8 includes exchange compensation allowance of the District Engineer.
		Total ...	23,585	6,983	16,37,954	16,113	5,982	4,01,605	4,45,394	1,88,997	9,106	5,400	3,764	10,76,361	95,223	6[illegible]·7	11·5	50·3	22·3	11·2	......	
alpur	1	Monghyr ...	3,922	768	2,88,610	......	1,875	56,166	96,843	19,280	1,218	4,443	1,307	1,81,132	5,400	71·4	7·6	28·0	12·6	3·5	450	* Excludes Rs. 1,073 on account of refunds.
	2	Bhagalpur ...	4,218	831	1,63,367	....	......	17,698	69,259	24,219	1,236	650	491	1,13,553	8,650	69·5	14·8	35·7	27·8	9·9	700	
	3	Purnea ...	4,870	918	1,77,617	....	......	27,814	69,557	21,536	798	......	445	1,20,180	9,004	67·6	12·1	41·8	23·1	9·2	600	
	4	Malda ...	1,898	536	77,064	....	....	6,735	22,806	8,481	475	....	95	38,592	3,469	50·0	11·0	40·8	28·7	11·7	250	
		Total ...	14,908	3,053	6,71,658	......	1,875	1,08,413	2,58,495	73,516	3,727	5,093	2,338	4,53,457	26,523	67·5	10·9	36·07	20·05	7·2	......	
	2	Balasore ...	2,060	305	71,900	...	1,804	4,323	20,618	4,973	....	......	......	31,718	3,000	44·1	6·9	60·3	19·9	12·02	250	public works under famine relief. Includes exchange compensation allowance. * Detail of column carried—
	3	Puri ...	2,476	140	50,647	...	...	2,957*	14,932*	6,578	3	......	34	24,504	3,600	48·38	13·0	54·7	36·77	20·12	300	(c)—Original works. Civil buildings ... Rs. 83; Communications ... 2,874; Total ... 2,957. (d)—Repairs. Civil buildings ... Rs. 351; Communications ... 14,581; Total ... 14,932.
		Total ...	8,154	911	2,45,221	4,918	1,895	11,783	80,743	25,332	202	874	209	1,23,956	13,612	50·5	9·5	58·3	25·2	14·7	....	
		GRAND TOTAL	1,10,043	24,110	66,77,266	21,031	36,983	12,21,994	22,08,544	6,15,720	25,144	54,971	13,857	41,18,190	3,68,131	62·8	9·2	43·5	17·9	7·8		

NOMINATION OF A REPRESENTATIVE TO A SEAT IN THE COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS ON THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN THE ORISSA AND CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISIONS.

No. 5826A.

APPOINTMENT.

RESOLUTION.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1895.

THE appointment of the Hon'ble Maharaja Jagadindranath Roy of Nator as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council will expire on the 23rd January 1896. The Maharaja was appointed on the recommendation of the municipalities in the Rajshahi Division, and in accordance with the decision arrived at in paragraph 5 of the Resolution of this Government, dated 25th March 1893, the municipalities of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions will be entitled to exercise the privilege of recommending a person for nomination to the Council to fill the Maharaja's vacant seat. The necessary notification will therefore now be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* specifying the groups of municipalities in the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions from which a recommendation will be made to the Lieutenant-Governor for the nomination of one seat in Council.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to prescribe that the same procedure shall be followed as was adopted in 1893 and in the summer of the present year, and that for the purpose of making its recommendation, each municipality concerned shall proceed to elect from amongst its own members an electoral representative, who shall be entrusted with full powers to vote for a member to represent the group in Council It has been determined that only those municipal corporations which enjoy a clear income from municipal resources proper of Rs. 5,000 and over shall exercise the right of electing an electoral representative. The voting power of each of these representatives will be calculated by the income of the municipalities concerned according to the following scale:—

	Votes.
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 5,000 and less than Rs. 10,000 will be entitled to ...	1
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 10,000 and less than Rs. 20,000 to ...	2
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 20,000 and less than Rs. 50,000 to ...	3
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 50,000 and less than Rs. 1,00,000 to ...	4
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 1,00,000 and less than Rs. 1,50,000 to ...	5
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 1,50,000 and less than Rs. 2,00,000 to ...	6
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 2,00,000 and less than Rs. 2,50,000 to ...	7
Municipalities with an income of Rs. 2,50,000 and over to ...	8

3. Each municipality will elect one electoral representative only, and this representative shall be entitled to record, in behalf of the candidate he supports, all the votes of the municipality which he represents.

4. According to the scale above laid down, the following municipalities will now proceed to elect a delegate:—

Municipalities in the Orissa Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary municipal income.	Number of votes to be exercised by each representative.
		Rs.	
Cuttack	Cuttack	41,798	3
	Kendrapara	7,230	1
Balasore	Balasore	18,568	2
Puri	Puri	29,673	3
			9

Municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Ordinary municipal income.	Number of votes to be exercised by each representative.
		Rs.	
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	7,899	1
	Chatra	5,054	1
Lohardaga	anchi	16,002	2
Manbhum	Purulia	15,016	2
			6

5. Under Rule IV of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council with the sanction of the Secretary of State under section 1 (4) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, for Bengal, the Lieutenant-Governor desires that intimation may be at once communicated by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned to the Chairmen of the Municipalities enumerated in the above list, requesting them to arrange without delay for the convention for a special meeting of each municipality concerned, at which one of their members may be elected to represent them for the purpose of recommending the nomination of a member in the Lieutenant-Governor's Council. The name of the delegate selected must be reported by the Chairman of the Municipality concerned for the information of the Commissioner of the Division.

6. The period of two months which is contemplated under Rule VII of the Regulations quoted as the period within which a recommendation shall be made to the Lieutenant-Governor, is hereby declared to run from the date on which the Commissioners concerned (whichever is latest) issue their invitations to the Chairman of any Municipality to elect a delegate.

7. As soon as the electoral representatives are elected by the municipalities, they will be called upon by the Commissioners of the Divisions concerned (who will act in concert for this purpose) to meet together on an early and convenient date with special reference to the limit of time imposed under Rule VII of the Regulations. The place of meeting will be in the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta, and delegates will be allowed their travelling expenses according to the scale laid down for the attendance at meetings of members of District Boards.

The names of all candidates put forward at such meeting shall be duly proposed by one of the electoral representatives present. The election shall be by ballot, and the person elected must obtain a majority of the votes of the representatives present. If on occasion of the first ballot an absolute majority is not obtained, the candidate who obtains the least number of votes shall be withdrawn from the election, and another ballot shall then be held for the remaining candidates, and so on until an absolute majority is obtained.

The electoral representatives present at this meeting shall elect among themselves a Chairman, who shall preside and be responsible for the fair and proper exercise of the ballot vote.

As soon as the election is made, the Chairman of the meeting shall without delay report to the Chief Secretary to Government the name of the person so elected with the number of votes obtained, and any other information which it may appear desirable to communicate, and on behalf of the meeting shall recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor to nominate for Council the person so elected.

8. Attention is drawn to the following Rule VI of the Regulations which have been framed by the Governor-General in Council and Secretary of State :—

VI.—It shall be a condition in the case of any person to be recommended by a Municipal Corporation or group of Municipal Corporations that he shall be a person ordinarily resident within the municipality or the district in which it is situated, or in some one of the municipalities constituting the group or of the districts in which they are situated A similar condition shall also apply to persons to be recommended by District Boards.

Under this rule it is not necessary that persons recommended shall be members of any municipality or District Board concerned, but they must be ordinarily resident within the division from which the recommendation is made. Subject to this condition, the rules declare no limit of qualification, and it is left to the electoral representatives to recommend a person under Rule V(c) according to the majority of their votes.

9. It is expected of Divisional Commissioners and District Magistrates that they will afford any assistance which may be required of them and do their utmost to facililate the smooth working of the election. At the same time it must be distinctly understood by all officers of Government of every department and grade that they are prohibited from interfering directly or indirectly with the free choice of a candidate by the elective bodies, or from attempting to influence or direct the action of these bodies in any way. No indication should be given by any official of the manner in which he himself personally intends to vote. All officers are warned that any violation of these orders will be severely dealt with.

Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be furnished to the Commissioners of the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions for information and guidance, and for communication to the municipalities in their Divisions.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 2nd December, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather cloudy. Prospect of *aman* crop very bad. Reaping of *aman* has commenced. Sugarcane very good. *Rabi* being sown. Condition of cattle good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 15½ seers per rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather getting cooler. *Aman* paddy is being harvested with poor results in the Ghatal subdivision. The high lands in the Contai subdivision have given an unfavourable outturn. *Rabi*, indigo, and sugarcane are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	
Midnapore	16	per rupee.
Contai	21	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* continues; prospects unfavourable except in the low lands and in the south of the district. *Rabi* sowings almost over. Sugarcane doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	15	3¾	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly finished. Harvesting of *aman* commenced; estimated outturn eight annas. Indigo, mulberry, and sugarcane are doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *chhotan* paddy going on. Cultivation of *rabi* crops nearly over. Standing crops doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices of common rice:—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	17 to 22	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	8	
Satkhira	14	3	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather warm during the day. Condition of standing crops good. Paddy is being cut. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Rain much needed for these crops. Common rice sells from 15 to 16 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Sowing of winter crops going on. Rain wanted. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling from 12 to 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient. No cattle-disease.

Pabna.—No rain. *Aman* rice promises to yield an average outturn. Other crops good on the whole. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice commenced; prospects fair. *Rabi* crops being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather hot and occasionally cloudy. Prospects of late winter rice not good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* and poppy sowings completed; the latter reported to be on the whole promising and fairly forward for the time of the year. Common rice selling from 18 to 23 seers per rupee. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of moisture. Rice being harvested. Price of common rice at Sadar 14 seers per rupee against an average of 17 seers.

Champaran.—No rain. *Rabi* sowings continue. Winter rice being harvested; 12 annas outturn estimated. Poppy had to be resown in many places, but is doing well. Common rice selling from 18 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Paddy harvest in progress. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Poppy sowings completed. Fodder for cattle sufficient. Common rice selling at 16¼ seers per rupee.

Bhagalpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy still continues. Sowing of *rabi* is almost over. Prospects of indigo fair. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 17 seers 10 chitaks per rupee at Sadar.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest proceeds. *Rabi* sowings continue; prospects fair. Cattle-disease in Sadar thana. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 15 to 24 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *laghu sarad* continues. *Guru sarad* maturing. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	22	5	per rupee.
Jajpur	29	10	
Kendrapara	31	3	
Banki	31	8	

Hazaribagh.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of paddy continues; average outturn 8 to 12 annas. Rain wanted for *rabi* crops. Poppy promises well. Fodder and water sufficient. Price of common rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—No rain fell during the week. Harvesting of rice is in progress, and the outturn, as previously reported, is expected to be below the average, except in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal and in Orissa. The sowing of the *rabi* and poppy crops is nearly over; the latter is doing well, but for the former the moisture is reported insufficient in Bihar and North Bengal. Sugarcane is generally a good crop, and the prospects of indigo are fair. Cattle-disease still exists in the Sadar thana of Purnea; elsewhere the cattle are in good condition. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 3rd *December*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 24th to 30th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Nov.	24th	136·5	9·5	30·012	69·9	81·3	21·9	59·4	63·6	0·508	59·4	71	N and calm ...	86	Nil	Chiefly clear, △.
„	25th	136·5	9·0	·051	70·3	81·6	21·4	60·2	64·2	·519	60·0	73	N and calm ...	38	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	26th	137·5	9·6	009	69·6	80·2	19·6	60·6	63·5	·512	59·6	72	NNE and calm ...	42	„	Clear, △.
„	27th	131·6	9·3	29 991	68·4	79·9	21·0	58·9	62 6	·493	58·6	73	NNW and calm ...	32	„	Chiefly clear, △.
„	28th	129 3	9·4	·991	68 0	80·4	21 0	59·4	63·2	·505	59 2	73	NNW and calm...	29	„	Chiefly clear, △, ≡.
„	29th	134 0	8 2	30·.08	70·3	80 3	19·9	60·4	63·8	·507	59·4	68	ESE, N by E and calm.	49	„	Partially cloudy, △.
„	30th	134 0	9 7	·065	71·4	81·3	20·2	61·1	64·9	·530	60·6	69	ENE, N by E and calm.	45	„	Clear, △.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	30·018
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·004
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	64·7
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	76·1
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	69·7
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71·4
The extreme variation of temperature	22·7
The maximum temperature	81·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	7
	%
The mean relative humidity	71
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	71
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th November 1895	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	Nil
The total fall from 1st January to 30th November 1895	39·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·15

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86, formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

△, dew; ≡, fog.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 2nd December 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of November 1895.

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure: Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°.	Air Pressure: Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity lat. 45°.	Air Pressure: Variation from mean	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Mean wind velocity.	Temperature: Highest.	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Lowest.	Temperature: Date.	Temperature: Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature: Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature: Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·995	30·047	+·022	Calm & N	21	83·1	25th Nov.	58·1	27th Nov.	81 8	60·3	71·1	+0·4	65·1	74	0·7	Nil
			Raniganj	29·764	30·065	+·014	NW	36	83·0	25 & 26 ,,	55·7	27th ,,	82·9	57·3	69·7	−0·2	63·6	77	1·4	Nil
		Birbhum	......																	
		Bankura	Bankura	29·777	30·042	+·025	Calm	15	82 4	25 & 26 ,,	55·8	27th ,,	81 4	58·0	69 8	−0·7	64 3	72	1 3	Nil
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·940	30·045	+·014	N	27	84 3	25, 26 & 28	57·2	27th ,,	83·8	58 8	71·3	+0·7	63·8	76	0·9	Nil
		Hooghly	......																	
		Howrah	......																	
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·055	30 025	+·019	NNE	105	82·0	24 to 26 ,,	62 4	27 & 29 ,,	81 2	63 5	72 4	+1·1	68 5	87	1 7	Nil
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·003	30 031	+·018	Nly	31	81·8	26th ,,	58·7	27th ,,	80 7	59 9	70 4	+0·3	65 9	83	1 3	Nil
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30 046	30·044	+·029	NNW	53	84·1	24 & 25 ,,	55·7	27th ,,	82·6	58·0	70·3	−0·2	67·4	76	1·4	Nil
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	30·026	30·044	+·018	NW & N	34	82 2	21 & 25 ,,	57 2	27th ,,	80·0	60·6	70·8	+0 7	64 8	87	1·3	Nil
		Jessore	Jessore	30·05[illegible]	30 034	+·033	Calm	33	85·1	24 & 25 ,,	56 3	28th ,,	82·2	58 4	70·3	−0·5	68·0	83	1·6	Nil
		Khulna	......																	
North Bengal.	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	30·016	30·037	+·029	N	37	82·3	24th ,,	58·1	27th ,,	81 0	59·7	70·4	+0·9	66 2	84	1·1	Nil
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·970	30·055	+·034	NEly	30	82·1	24th ,,	54·9	27th ,,	81 0	58·3	69·6	+0·8	64·6	84	1·1	Nil
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·815	30·071	+·026	ENE	38	80·8	26th ,,	57 0	27th ,,	79·6	58 6	69·2	+1·0	63·9	[illegible]	1·4	Nil
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·070	—	+·009	Ely	90	52·8	26th ,,	3[illegible]·7	25th ,,	49·7	39·1	44 4	−1·9	43·0	85	3·7	0 42
			Gnatong	19·262	—	—	Calm & SE	124	42·2	27th ,,	16·1	25th ,,	37·2	20·4	28 9	—	[illegible]	85	3 6	1·05
		Kuch Bihar	......																	
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29 980	30·063	+·030	NE	34	?	?	56·8	26th ,,	?	60·8	?		65·4	92	2 6	Nil
		Bogra	Bogra	30 011	30·026	+·033	NE	20	82 8	21th ,,	58·4	28th ,,	81·1	60·1	70·6	+0·9	65 8	87	1·1	Nil
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·038	30·038	+·020	Calm	16	81·4	24th ,,	59·6	28th ,,	80·1	61·3	70·7	+1·1	66 2	90	1 6	Nil
East Bengal.	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30 047	30·022	+·032	Calm	38	82·1	24 to 26 ,,	61·3	27 & 30 ,,	81 4	62·5	72·0	−0·4	68 8	89	3 0	Nil
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30·025	30·037	+·036	Calm	26	81·7	24th ,,	58·5	27th ,,	79·9	60·5	70·2	+0·3	66 3	88	2 9	Nil
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30 036	30·031	+·027	Calm	21	81·7	24th ,,	59 0	28th ,,	79·8	60 2	70·1	−0·1	67·7	91	0·9	Nil
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·052	30·011	+·023	Calm	29	83·3	25 & 26 ,,	59·0	27th ,,	82·2	61·1	71·7	+0 3	69·6	87	2·0	Nil
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·041	30·020	+·030	Calm	13	82·4	26 & 28 ,,	57·0	27 & 28 ,,	81·6	58·6	70·1	−1·1	67·6	93	2·0	Nil
		Noakhali	Noakhali	30·021	30·012	+·024	NNE	11	81·5	25 & 26 ,,	56·0	26 to 29 ,,	80·8	57·9	69·4	−1·3	65·9	92	1·9	Nil
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·979	30·018	+·133	NNE	60	8[illegible]·2	25th ,,	5[illegible]·1	28th ,,	81 9	61·6	71·8	−0·5	66·4	93	3 4	Nil
		South Lushai Hills	......																	
Bihar.	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·930	30 075	+·019	Vari	33	80·5	26th ,,	55 3	27th ,,	79 2	57·6	68·4	+1·7	65·6	68	0·4	Nil
		Gaya	Gaya	29·729	30 073	+·023	Calm	33	84·2	25th ,,	54·0	26th ,,	82·7	56·9	69·8	+3·2	62 5	63	1·6	
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·744	30·069	+·013	SSW	67	82·6	30th ,,	?	?	81·7	?	?	?	63·5	73	1·6	Nil
			Buxar	29 867	30 073	+·023	Vari	24	82·1	25th ,,	53·[illegible]	28th ,,	80·7	56 3	68·5	+1·3	66·7	67	0·4	Nil
			Arrah	29·921	30·0[illegible]3	+·039	NWly	11	82·6	24 & 26 ,,	51·7	26th ,,	81·6	54·2	67·9	+0·4	62·9	78	0·1	Nil
		Saran	Chapra	29·926	30·072	+·039	Vari	26	81·3	26th ,,	53 4	27th ,,	80·1	55·8	67·5	+0·2?	61·8	79	0·0	Nil
		Champaran	Motihari	29 881	30 075	+·044	Calm	62	80·5	25 & 26 ,,	50·9	24th ,,	78·9	52 4	65·7	−0·1	61·7	93	0·6	Nil
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·926	30·068	—	Calm	12	79·9	27th ,,	51·8	27th ,,	78·6	54·7	66·7	—	61·8	87	0·6	Nil
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·936	30·066	+·022	Calm	16	80 7	24th ,,	56·7	27th ,,	79·0	58·2	68·7	+0·2	63·1	83	0·6	Nil
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......																	
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·939	30·059	+·029	SWly	36	82·5	24th ,,	54·0	28th ,,	81·6	56·0	68 9	+1·6	65·8	73	1·4	Nil
		Purnea	Purnea	29·978	30·06[illegible]	+·035	Vari	39	82·8	25th ,,	52 5	26th ,,	81·5	56 2	68·9	+2·0	62·2	84	1·4	Nil
		Malda	Malda	30·019	30·046	+·028	NW	20	83·1	24th ,,	53 9	27 & 28 ,,	81·2	56·8	69·0	−0·3	66·6	76	1·0	
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·592	30·067	+·033	NWly	24	81·4	25th ,,	55·2	28th ,,	80·2	57·0	68·6	+1·0	63·4	76	0·7	Nil
Orissa.	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	30·004	30·029	+·018	Calm	25	85 3	24th ,,	60·1	26 & 27 ,,	84·1	61·6	72·8	−0·4	65·3	78	1·1	Nil
			False Point	30·064	30 027	+·024	N	70	82 9	24th ,,	58·0	27th ,,	81·8	59·7	70·8	−0·1	67 8	81	3·3	Nil
		Balasore	Balasore	30·043	30 018	+·025	NNW	58	83·9	29th ,,	54·5	27th ,,	83·1	56·5	69·8	+0·1	63·7	79	0	Nil
		Puri	Puri	30·065	30·028	—	N	216	84·7	24th ,,	63·6	27th ,,	84·1	64·9	74·5	—	66·5	77	0	Nil
			Gopalpur	30 064	30 025	—	NNW	240	83·7	24th ,,	59·6	30th ,,	82·9	61·0	72·0	—	69·0	74	0·1	Nil
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·052	30·040	+·003	SEly	78	77 9	25th ,,	53·7	26th ,,	76·6	58·8	66·2	+2·3	63·9	59	3·6	Nil
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·903	30·043	+·012	Vari	59	79·1	25th ,,	52·0	24th ,,	77·0	55·3	66·6	+3·1	64·5	57	0·1	Nil
		Palamau	Daltonganj				SEly	15	81·4	24th ,,	48·0	24 & 27 ,,	80·4	49·9	65·2	—	60·0	73	1·1	Nil
		Manbhum	......																	
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	29·309	30·058	+·031	WSW	19	83·4	24th ,,	53·1	27th ,,	82·5	55·0	68·8	+0·3	61·5	77	1·1	Nil

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. RAINFALL.

District.	Of week: Mean for district.	Of week: Normal mean.	Of week: Average number of rainy days.	Of week: Normal number of rainy days.	Since 1st of month: Mean for district.	Since 1st of month: Normal mean.	Since 1st of month: Variation.	Since 16th October 1895: Mean for district.	Since 16th October 1895: Normal mean.	Since 16th October 1895: Variation.
Burdwan.	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·23	−0·26	2·15	1·83	+0·32
Birbhum.	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·04	Nil	0·14	−0·14	1·68	1·44	+0·24
Bankura.	Nil	0·04	0·00	0·06	Nil	0·47	−0·47	2·42	1·83	+0·59
Midnapore.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·04	Nil	0·25	−0·25	1·40	2 65	−1·25
Hooghly.	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·09	Nil	0 13	−0·13	1·16	1·79	−0·63
Howrah.	Nil	0 06	0·00	0·06	0·11	0 33	−0·22	0·58	1·77	−1·19
24-Parganas.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·01	0 34	−0·33	0·94	2 66	−1·72
Calcutta.	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·05	Nil	0 27	−0·27	0·65	2 25	−1·60
Nadia.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	0·01	0 29	−0·28	1·63	1·87	0 24
Murshidabad.	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·01	0 19	−0·18	1·12	1 54	−0·42
Jessore.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0 07	0·03	0·25	−0 22	1 29	2 11	−0·82
Khulna.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	0 36	−0 36	0 24	2·48	−2 24
Rajshahi.	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·18	0 18	0·64	1 34	−0·70
Dinajpur.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·08	0·05	0·12	−0·07	0·18	1·01	−0·83
Jalpaiguri.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·10	0 39	0·10	+0·29	0·91	2 86	−1 95
Darjeeling.	0 26	0·[illegible]3	0·75	0 10	[illegible]	0 31	+0·58	1·8[illegible]	2 00	−[illegible]·15
Kuch Bihar.	Nil	0·04	0·00	0 15	0·01	0·07	−0·06	0·26	2 61	−2·35
Rangpur.	Nil	0·01	0 00	0·05	0·07	0·09	−0 02	0·40	1 71	−1·31
Bogra.	Nil	0·03	0 00	0·08	0·03	0 30	−0·27	0 29	1·88	−1·59
Pabna.	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·22	−0·22	0·79	2·11	−1·32
Dacca.	Nil	0 02	0·00	0·06	0·12	0·52	−0·40	0·87	2 48	−1·61
Mymensingh	Nil	0·02	0·00	0 08	0 06	0·27	0·21	0 22	2 22	−2·00
Faridpur.	Nil	0·03	0 00	0 09	0·35	0·30	+0·05	1·27	2·07	−0·80
Backergunge.	Nil	0·02	0 00	0 07	Nil	0·84	−0·84	Nil	3·32	−3·32
Tippera.	Nil	0·04	0·0	0 09	0·52	0·48	+0·04	1·31	2 34	−1·03
Noakhali.	Nil	0 06	0·00	0·16	0·06	1·70	1·64	0 12	4 34	−4·22
Chittagong	Nil	0 08	0 00	0 18	0 19	1·80	[illegible]	0·1[illegible]	4 08	[illegible]
South Lushai Hills.	Nil	0 04	0·00	0 10	0 36	1·66	−1·30	0·36	4 07	−3 71
Patna.	Nil	0·0	0 00	0 19	Nil	0·19	−0 19	Nil	1·29	−1·29
Gaya.	Nil	0·10	0 00	0·24	Nil	0 24	−0·24	0·05	0 92	−0·87
Shahabad.	Nil	0 11	0 00	0 18	Nil	0 27	−0 27	Nil	1 29	−1·2[illegible]
Saran.	Nil	0 1[illegible]	0·00	0 18	Nil	0 18	0 18	Nil	0 85	−0·85
Champaran	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·03	Nil	0·01	−0·01	Nil	0·32	−0·32
Muzaffarpur.	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·11	Nil	0 09	−0·0[illegible]	0·01	0 96	−0·95
Darbhanga.	Nil	0·03	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·06	−0·06	0·14	0 85	−0·71
Monghyr.	Nil	0·05	0·00	0 23	Nil	0 18	−0·18	0·05	1 27	−1 22
Bhagalpur.	Nil	0·0[illegible]	0·0[illegible]	0 15	0·02	0·13	−0·11	0·07	1·31	−1·24
Purnea.	Nil	0·03	0·00	0 12	0·18	0·07	+0 11	0·21	1·40	−1·19
Malda.	N	0·02	0·00	0·06	Nil	0·20	−0·20	0·16	1·36	−1·20
Sonthal Parganas.	Nil	0·03	0·00	0 10	Nil	0 16	−0·16	0 83	1 32	−0·49
Cuttack.	Nil	0 14	0·00	0·16	1·23	1·25	−0·02	4·24	4·07	+0 17
Balasore.	Nil	0·09	0 00	0·15	0·56	0·84	−0·28	1 68	2 59	−0 91
Puri.	Nil	0 33	0·00	0·32	0·10	2 13	−2·03	4·27	5 82	−1·55
Hazaribagh	Nil	0 11	0·00	0·23		0·36			1·01	
Lohardaga	Nil	0 21	0·00	0 34	Nil	0·43	−0·43	1·64	1·32	+0·32
Palamau	Nil	0·15	0·00	0·25	Nil	0·38	−0·38	0·53	1·25	−0·72
Manbhum	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·18	−0·18	2·16	1·18	+0·98
Singhbhum.	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	0·22	−0·22	1·89	1 49	+0·40

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for the last ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. The numbers denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal mean at the numerical means average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in question during the past ten years. The means of the district are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the sub-divisional station in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of November 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 24th.	Monday, 25th.	Tuesday, 26th.	Wednesday, 27th.	Thursday, 28th.	Friday, 29th.	Saturday, 30th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
South-West Bengal.	Burdwan.	Burdwan	Kalna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·34	1·40	1·69
			Burdwan										Nil		0·28	2·51	2·16
			Katwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·24	2·75	2·07
			Raniganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·20	1·93	1·42
			Mankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	2·11	?
		Birbhum	Suri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·12	2·00	1·78
			Hetampur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·88	1·63
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·14	1·17	1·69
			Bolpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·25	?
			Murari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·04	?
			Labpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·32	?
		Bankura	Bankura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·24	2·45	1·99
			Vishnupur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·16	2·49	1·50
			Maliara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	2·29	1·71
			Khatra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·97	2·46	2·10
			Indas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·41	?
			Kotalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·90	?
			Onda									Nil	?		?	2·62	?
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·18	?
			Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·28	?
			Sonamukhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·71	?
		Midnapore	Contai										0·02	Nil	0·40	0·88	5·23
			Tamluk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·39	0·46	2·62
			Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·21	3·13	2·11
			Ghatal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·08	1·14	0·63
			Kukrahati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·62	?
			Garhbeta											Nil	?	1·89	?
			Panskura										?	Nil	?	0·44	?
			Dantoon										?	Nil	?	1·97	?
		Hooghly	Serampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·11	1·44	1·36
			Hooghly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·29	1·27	1·57
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·08	0·77	1·97
		Howrah	Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·28	0·40	2·18
			Mohesreka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·40	0·54	1·36
			Uluberia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		0·22	?	1·03	?
	Presidency.	24-Parganas	Saugor Island										0·02	0·08	0·61	0·92	5·20
			Diamond Harbour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·34	0·50	2·58
			Canning Town										?	Nil	?	0·20	?
			Alipore (Obsy.)										0·01	Nil	0·27	0·65	2·26
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·38	1·49	1·81
			Dum-Dum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·85	1·78
			Barasat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	[illegible]	0·74	2·20
			Basirhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·33	1·14	2·17
		Nadia	Ranaghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·05	0·38	1·25	1·81
			Krishnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·24	2·07	1·34
			Chuadanga										0·03	Nil	0·45	1·06	2·12
			Meherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·13	1·63	1·59
			Kushtia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·25	1·25	2·47
		Murshidabad	Kandi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	[illegible]	0·32	1·61	1·46
			Berhampore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	1·43	1·60
			Lalbag	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	1·10	1·45
			Azimganj										0·01	Nil	0·16	1·00	1·46
			Jangipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·11	0·74	1·58
			Lalgola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·20	0·90	1·83
			Akhriganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	1·07	?
			Patkabari										?		?		?
		Jessore	Dumkal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·65	1·12	2·03
			Narail	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·36	1·24	2·22
			Jessore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·06	0·27	1·57	2·45
			Jhenidah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	[illegible]	0·27	1·32	2·21
			Magura										0·01	Nil	0·17	0·93	1·60
			Bangaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·23	1·35	2·12
		Khulna	Satkhira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·34	0·34	2·12
			Bagerhat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·31	0·05	2·99
			Khulna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·42	0·33	2·32
			Nakipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
			Rampal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil		0·12	?
North Bengal.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi	Boalia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·91	1·51
			Nator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	0·73	1·88
			Naugaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·27	0·61
			Lalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Nanda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·30	?
		Dinajpur	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·09	0·40	0·88
			Churaman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·25	0·18	0·31	0·73
			Raiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·10	0·05	0·52
			Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·09	0·07	2·00
			Balurghat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·11	0·82
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·47	?
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02		0·10		2·86
			Alipore Duars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·03	?	0·03	?
			Falakatta	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·29	?
			Debiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Darjeeling	*Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)*	...	...	...	...	...	0·57				?	1·31	?	2·19	?
			Baxa	...	...	...	...	0·03	0·60				0·04		0·40		4·59
			Siliguri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·12	0·33	1·23	0·89
			Darjeeling	...	0·18	...	...	...	0·02	0·22	2	0·42	0·06	1·00	0·18	1·14	4·51
			Kalimpong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03		0·24		0·56
			Kurseong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·40	?	0·40	?
			Pedong	...	...	...	...	...	0·01	0·27	1	0·28	?	0·35	?	0·42	?
		British Bhutan	Gnatong												?		?
		Tibet	Yatong								Nil	Nil	?	1·36	?	2·22	?
		Kuch Bihar	Dinhatta								Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·05	0·05	1·65
			Kuch Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·06	Nil	1·76
			Mekliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·04	0·07	0·99	1·55
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·07	0·01	1·54
			Fulbari										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Rangpur	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·11	0·06	1·75
			Rangpur										Nil	Nil	0·09	0·04	2·75
			Peerganj										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kurigaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·19	0·16	0·21	1·16
			Gobindganj										?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·02	1·24	1·19
			Ulipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sunderganj										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Bogra	Sherpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·48	0·43	2·19
			Nowkhilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·45	0·20	2·37
			Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·27	0·20	1·87
			Pancbibi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·10	0·02	0·28	1·20
			Pabna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·15	1·07	1·90
			Sirajganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·28	0·51	2·20

Explanation ... mean at the ... station in the dis...

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of November 1895—*contd.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 24th.	Monday, 25th.	Tuesday, 26th.	Wednesday, 27th.	Thursday, 28th.	Friday, 29th.	Saturday, 30th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
East Bengal.	Dacca.	Dacca	Munshiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·14	0·79	2·83
			Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·18	0·20	0·95	1·63
			Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·34	0·82	3·44
			Manikganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	0·21	0·31	0·94	1·97
			Jaydebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
		Mymensingh	Kishorganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·28	0·54	1·79
			Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·16	0·03	2·14
			Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·30	0·20	0·31	2·47
			Jamalpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·21	Nil	2·10
			Netrakona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	2·55
			Subarnakhali										?	Nil	?	0·15	?
			Durgapur										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·50	?	0·58	?
			Dewanganj										?	Nil	?	0·11	?
		Faridpur	Madaripur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·26	1·15	1·83
			Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			0·04	0·14	0·37	0·90	2·23
			Goalundo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·90	0·23	1·75	2·11
		Backergunge	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·78	Nil	3·57
			Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·61	Nil	3·24
			Barisal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·80	Nil	3·20
			Gaurnadi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Bhola	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·14	Nil	3·23
			Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·03	?
			Bauphal										?	0·02	?	0·02	?
	Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	1·03	0·62	2·14	3·05
		Tippera	Comilla	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·45	0·39	1·83	2·13
			Chandpur										Nil	Nil	0·31	0·99	2·03
			Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·41	0·24	2·19
			Ramchandrapur.										?	Nil	?	0·60	?
			Nasirnagar										?	0·80	?	1·05	?
			Daudkandi										?	Nil	?	0·25	?
			Kasba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·10	?
			Laksam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·17	?	0·56	?
		Noakhali	Noakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·07	0·08	0·09	3·83
			Fenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	0·05	2·42	0·14	4·83
			Harishpur										?	0·25	?	0·25	?
			Ramganj										?	0·09	?	1·21	?
		Chittagong	Cox's Bazar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·22	2·31	0·22	5·98
			Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·14	1·28	0·14	3·35
			Kutubdia										?	0·06	?	0·06	?
			Satkania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·46	?	0·46	?
			Kodala										?	1·05	?	1·05	?
			Fenua										?	0·07	?	0·07	?
			Mirsarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·25	?	0·25	?
			Chandpur										?		?		?
		South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·36	1·65	0·36	4·07
			Bundarban										?	0·93	?	0·93	?
	Patna.	Patna	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·15	0·02	1·24
			Dinapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·16
			Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·24	Nil	1·38
			Barh										0·08	Nil	0·24	Nil	1·37
			Bikram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Hilsa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Gaya	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·65
			Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·26	0·15	1·11
			Nawadah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·20	0·05	0·95
			Jahanabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·24	Nil	0·95
			Arwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Daudnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sherghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·16	?
			Rajauli	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·03	?
		Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·28
			Dehri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·24	Nil	1·18
			Bhabhua										0·13	Nil	0·52	Nil	1·52
			Sasaram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·23	Nil	1·41
			Arrah										0·03	Nil	0·17	Nil	1·03
			Mohanea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Khira	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Agaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Ramgar										?	Nil	?	0·08	?
			Kouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sikroul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Basewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Monaharpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Saran	Gopalganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·26
			Siwan										0·04	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·10
			Ekma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chapra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·29	Nil	1·13
			Seerecpur										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Amnour										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Basantpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Champaran	Motihari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·38
			Bettiah										Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·24
			Bagaha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Burhurwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·65
			Muzaffarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·15	Nil	1·37
			Hajipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·10	0·04	0·86
			Paru										?	Nil	?	0·11	?
			Mahuwa										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Shiuhar										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Pupri										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Darbhanga	*Tajpur*										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Darbhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·09	0·41	0·80
			Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·07	0·01	0·90
			Bahera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·78
			Rosera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Bhagalpur.	Monghyr	Bogu Sarai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Monghyr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·32	Nil	1·76
			Jamui	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·13	0·06	1·38
			Gogri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·10	0·09	0·89
			Jamalpur										?	Nil	?	0·25	?
			Shaikhpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07	?
			Chakai Bamdah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Chupreon										?	Nil	?	0·32	?
			Gidhour										?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Khargapur										?	Nil	?	0·14	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 30th of Nov. 1895—con

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 24th.	Monday, 25th.	Tuesday, 26th.	Wednesday, 27th.	Thursday, 28th.	Friday, 29th.	Saturday, 30th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.	Av… ra… from Octo… d…
BIHAR—concluded.	Bhagalpur—concluded.	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·06	Nil	
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Supaul ...										0·03	0·09	0·04	0·09	
			Pratapganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Bhagalpur ...										0·09	Nil	0·30	0·06	
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·13	0·13	
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·05	?	0·07	
			Bansi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·06	0·09	
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·26	0·05	0·26	
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·28	0·08	0·29	
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Barsoe ...										?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Forbesganj ...										?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·13	?	0·48	
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·17	0·26	
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·21	0·07	
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·01	?	0·29	
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·12	Nil	
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·10	0·20	
			Pakaur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·08	0·67	
			Naya Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·18	1·40	
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·15	0·80	
			Jamtara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·31	1·91	
			Balbodda ...										?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Nanthal ...										?	Nil	?	0·56	
			Assenbuni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·96	
			Kalikund ...										?	Nil	?	1·11	
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	
			Sarwan ...										?	Nil	?	1·23	
			Sarath ...										?	Nil	?	1·62	
			Birkope ...										?		?		
			Bhagya ...										?	Nil	?	Nil	
			Mohespore ...										?	Nil	?	0·06	
			Barhwa ...										?	Nil	?	0·27	
			Sahibganj ...										?	Nil	?	0·24	
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur										0·21	2·32	1·19	5·00	
			Banki ...										0·05	0·65	1·87	4·06	
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·21	1·35	0·01	5·02	
			False Point ...										0·29	0·47	2·13	5·85	
			Kendrapara...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·38	0·75	2·93	
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	2·10	0·60	4·27	
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·21	
			Salipore ...										?	Nil	?	1·15	
			Pal Lahara ...										?	Nil	?	1·00	
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	0·10	?	0·85	
			Chandbali ...										0·02	2·39	0·71	4·05	
			Bhadrak ...										0·08	0·65	0·91	1·40	
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·67	0·55	
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	0·30	0·82	1·66	
			Jellasore ...										0·05	Nil	0·34	1·56	
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·85	0·80	
		Puri ...	Puri ...										0·22	0·07	2·08	5·18	
			Khurda ...										0·22		1·48		
			Bhanpur ...										0·23	0·21	2·83	5·62	
			Gop ...										?	Nil	?	2·55	
			Satpara ...										?	0·91	?	7·55	
			Pipli ...										?	0·21	?	5·70	
			Nayagarh ...										?	0·25	?	4·81	
			Ranpur ...										?	0·20	?	2·59	
			Kurmala ...										?	Nil	?	4·75	
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·22	1·80	
			Hazaribagh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·26	3·40	
			Semtagurah...										0·18		0·37		
			Mahudi Hills										0·11	Nil	0·42	1·55	
			Jhumra Hill										0·14	Nil	0·48	2·10	
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·59	
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	
			Karagdeha ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·73	
			Ramgur ...										?	Nil	?	2·10	
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·35	Nil	0·50	1·35	
			Ranchi ...										0·08	Nil	0·35	1·94	
			Silli ...										?	Nil	?	2·75	
			Palkot ...										?	Nil	?	1·70	
			Tamar ...										?		?		
			Chainpur ...										?	Nil	?	2·10	
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·38	0·53	
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	
			Husainabad...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·05	
			Garhwa ...										?	Nil	?	0·42	
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·21	2·53	
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	1·70	
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·13	
			Barabhum...						...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·35	
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	Nil	?	2·65	
			Chas ...								Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·74	
			Pandra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·59	
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·22	1·89	
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·20	
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	
			Baharagura										?	Nil	?	0·60	
			Gadkura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·60	
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·30	
			Monaharpur										?		?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the retur[ns] ... [the] corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at ... 0 inch of rain has fallen.

CALCUTTA, *the* 3rd *December* 1895.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF NOVEMBER 1895.

At the close of the previous week ordinary north-east monsoon weather prevailed over the whole province, and conditions were nearly normal. On the 24th of November, or the first day of the week under review, a moderate increase of pressure occurred, and pressure became in distinct excess, while a fall of temperature of about half to one degree took place, and the night temperatures became distinctly below the normal, though the day or maximum temperatures were still in small excess. Almost similar changes occurred on the 25th, but on the 26th a moderate fall of pressure commenced, though the temperature continued to fall. The changes on the 27th were small, but similar in character to those on the 26th; and though the day temperatures were still above the normal by about 1° to 2°, the night or minimum temperatures were in defect by about 1° to 3°. On the 28th the changes of pressure and temperature were very small and rather variable, and weather continued fine except in and near the hills, where it became a little disturbed, and a few showers fell which were reported on the 29th instant. On that day also though the changes of pressure were very small, the mean temperature at most stations had increased by about 1° to 2°, and both day and night temperatures were usually in small excess. Weather, however, was still very slightly disturbed in the hills, and one or two showers fell, while a little increase of cloud proportion was noticed at the stations in the plains. On the 30th a brisk increase of pressure had occurred, the rise at many of the Bihar stations exceeding a tenth of an inch, and again a considerable excess pressure was established over the province. Temperature on this day was also in distinct excess, the variation from the normal mean equalling about 2°.

Throughout the week except in and near the hills in North Bengal on the 28th and 29th instants, fine settled weather has again prevailed, and a fairly steady northerly wind current has been reported at practically all stations. Except also for a few local showers in and near the hills no rain has been reported throughout the week.

Pressure.—The mean pressure for the week has been in slight excess in all districts, the usual variation equalling from 0·02″ to 0·03″.

Temperature.—The average mean temperature for the week over the whole province has been 0·7° in excess of the normal, the seat of the largest excess having been in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, where it has ranged from one to two degrees.

The actual temperatures registered over the province and their variation from the normal values are, however, best seen in the table below, where the average temperature data for nine selected stations in different districts of the province are given.

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 30th November 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 30th November.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 30th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 30th November.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 30th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 30th November.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 30th November 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	83·9	84·1	+0·2	62·4	61·6	−0·8	73·2	72·8	−0·4
Calcutta	79·2	80·7	+1·5	60·8	59·9	−0·9	70·0	70·4	+0·4
Narayanganj	82·2	81·4	−0·8	62·5	62·5	0	72·4	72·0	−0·4
Burdwan	80·9	81·8	+0·9	60·4	60·3	−0·1	70·7	71·1	+0·4
Patna	77·8	79·2	+1·4	55·6	57·6	+2·0	66·7	68·4	+1·7
Gaya	78·8	82·7	+3·9	54·4	56·9	+2·5	66·6	69·8	+3·2
Purnea	79·2	81·5	+2·3	55·0	56·2	+1·2	67·1	68·9	+1·8
Hazaribagh	73·9	76·6	+2·7	54·1	55·8	+1·7	64·0	66·2	+2·2
Darjeeling	52·6	49·7	−2·9	40·0	39·1	−0·9	46·3	44·4	−1·9

Rainfall.—Except a few local showers of no practical importance, which have fallen in and near the hills of North Bengal, there has been no rain again in the plains of Bengal during the week under review.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 30th of November 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	84·3	55·7	81·8	59·4	70·7	+0·2	Nil	0·02	–0·02	0·00	0·05	–0·05	Nil	0·28	1·31	1·89
North Bengal	82·8	54·9	80·6	59·8	70·1	+0·9	Nil	0·02	–0·02	0·00	0·08	–0·08	0·17	0·16	0·53	1·49
East Bengal	83·3	56·0	81·1	60·3	70·8	–0·4	Nil	0·03	–0·03	0·00	0·09	–0·09	0·21	0·72	0·61	2·63
Bihar	84·2	50·9	80·5	55·9	68·2	+1·0	Nil	0·06	–0·06	0·00	0·15	–0·15	0·01	0·14	0·15	1·94
Orissa	85·3	54·5	83·2	60·7	72·0	–0·1	Nil	0·16*	–0·16	0·00	0·18	–0·18	0·61	1·26	2·94	3·52
Chota Nagpur ...	83·4*	52·0*	79·0*	55·4*	67·2*	+1·9*	Nil	0·11	–0·11	0·00*	0·20	–0·20	Nil	0·32	1·85	1·05

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 3rd December 1895

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 24th to 30th November 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature.						Hygrometry.			Rainfall, past 24 hours.
			Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	
1895.		Inches.	°		°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches
November ...	24th ...	30·071	71·6	83·5	23·8	59·7	77·9	68·1	·558	62·1	58	Nil
,, ...	25th ..	·117	72·4	83·8	22·9	60·9	77·8	68·4	·5[illegible]9	62·6	59	Nil
,, ...	26th ...	·069	71·4	82·1	21·4	60·7	77·2	67·6	·549	61·6	59	Nil
,, ..	27th ...	·050	70·4	82·3	23·9	58·4	76·1	66·4	·519	60·0	58	Nil
,, ...	28th ..	·048	70·9	82·3	22·9	59·4	75·6	64·8	·470	57·2	53	Nil
,, ...	29th ...	·050	71·3	81·8	21·1	60·7	77·4	68·6	·582	63·2	6[illegible]	Nil
,, ...	30th ...	·130	72·1	82·8	21·4	61·4	76·6	68·6	·593	63·8	65	Nil

				Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	...	...	...	30·076
				°
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	...	71·4
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	...	25·4
The maximum temperature	...	...	...	83·8
				%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days		...	...	59
				Inch.
The total fall of rain from 24th to 30th November 1895		...	...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 2nd December 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 30th November 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

Nature of Cargo.	Week ending Saturday, the 30th November 1895.			Week ending Saturday, the 1st December 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	353	58,665	963	436	40,050	549
Jute	636	2,13,000	3,729	376	1,13,276	2,169
Firewood	132	84,150	1,269	87	52,545	802
Other articles	745	2,02,485	3,019	868	2,28,087	3,352
Total ...	1,865	5,58,300	8,980	1,766	4,33,957	6,872

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Bengal Central Railway during the month of September 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

Staples.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	924	......	749	......	924	749	175	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	137	......	161	......	137	161	......	24
Piece-goods, European	363	......	511	......	363	511	......	148
Ditto, Indian	2	......	1	......	2	1	1	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Non-intoxicating—								
Others	3	......	1	......	3	1	2	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Cutch	4	......	2	......	4	2	2	......
Turmeric	8	73	......	78	81	78	3	......
Grain and pulse—								
Rice in the husk	......	88	5	13	88	18	70	......
Do. not in the husk	6	486	95	499	492	594	......	102
Gram and pulse	149	39	9	7	188	16	172	......
Others	......	......	1	......	......	1	......	1
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw	......	22	......	22	22	22	......	......
Skins of Sheep, &c.—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Jute—								
Raw	......	10,736	3	4,339	10,736	4,342	6,394	......
Gunny-bags and cloth	16	3	12	2	19	14	5	......
Leather, manufactured	8	......	6	......	8	6	2	......
Liquors—								
Wines	3	......	2	......	3	2	1	......
Metals—								
Brass, wrought	12	1	11	8	13	19	......	6
Iron	27	......	64	2	27	66	......	39
Others	......	12	1	17	12	18	......	6
Oils—								
Kerosine	134	......	190	......	134	190	......	56
Castor	12	......	......	3	12	3	9	......
Cocoanut	10	......	5	......	10	5	5	......
Others	173	......	183	......	173	183	......	10
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	16	......	4	16	4	12	......
Rape and mustard	216	......	39	34	216	73	143	......
Til or jinjili	......	......	......	35	......	35	......	35
Paper and pasteboard	5	......	......	......	5	......	5	......
Provisions—								
Ghee	2	......	19	......	2	19	......	17
Dried fruits and nuts	28	67	......	99	95	99	......	4
Others	10	105	70	33	115	103	12	......
Salt	404	......	210	......	404	210	194	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	......	768	8	210	768	218	550	......
Pepper	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Chillies	3	8	32	11	11	43	......	32
Others	3	......	9	7	3	16	......	13
Stone and lime	8	30	11	......	38	11	27	......
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	7	......	13	......	7	13	......	6
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggory or gur, and other saccharine produce.	70	547	27	367	617	394	223	......
Timber	21	......	27	......	21	27	......	6
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	115	34	101	42	149	143	6	......
All other articles of merchandise	429	217	568	281	646	849	......	203
Total ...	3,313	13,352	3,146	6,113	16,565	9,259	8,014	708

HARRY STUART,
Joint-Auditor and Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 27th November* 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open.

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,137	3,53,700 13 0	38,38,089 30	8,12,998 10 0	16,012 14 0	11,82,712 5 0	83,392	138,334	221,726
Or per mile of railway	......	208 3 4	......	478 9 2	9 6 10	696 3 4	......	......	......
For previous 19⅝ weeks of half-year	5,796,515	62,24,221 3 0	5,89,15,656 0	1,18,20,748 5 0	3,18,994 1 0	1,83,63,963 9 0	1,580,390½	2,320,093¾	3,900,402¾
Total for 20⅝ weeks ...	6,089,652	65,77,922 0 0	6,27,53,745 30	1,26,33,746 15 0	3,35,006 15 0	1,95,46,675 14 0	1,663,701½	2,458,427¼	4,122,128¾
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	285,036	3,54,056 6 10	35,90,857 30	7,53,872 2 9	18,154 7 6	11,26,083 0 4	78,606	122,142	200,748
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	212 13 2	......	453 2 6	10 14 7	676 14 3	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year .	5,939,614	62,08,572 2 1	5,90,08,415 30	1,24,25,290 14 5	3,51,164 0 10	1,89,85,027 1 4	1,605,587	2,338,989	3,044,576

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,524	5,301 5 0	11,411 10	489 9 0	16 0 0	5,806 14 0	1,119	86	1,205
Or per mile of railway .	......	238 7 7	...	22 0 5	0 11 6	261 3 6	....	......	.....
For previous 19⅝ weeks of half-year	395,081	93,032 12 0	1,27,304 0	5,336 10 0	239 0 0	98,608 6 0	22,475	1,103	23,578
Total for 20⅝ weeks ...	416,605	98,334 1 0	1,38,715 10	5,826 3 0	255 0 0	1,04,415 4 0	23,594	1,189	24,783
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,517½	5,247 3 4	22,067 20	482 13 0	13 1 0	5,743 1 4	1,129	59	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	236 0 8	......	21 11 6	0 9 5	258 5 7	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 21 weeks of previous year ...	397,388	94,637 5 8	1,95,956 10	7,625 7 0	202 9 0	1,02,465 5 8	23,500	1,515	25,015

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
the week ...	17,152	15,411 8 0	1,02,248 10	11,870 9 0	45 0 0	27,327 1 0	6,856	3,774	10,630
way	......	95 7 9	......	73 8 9	0 4 6	169 5 0	......	......	......
weeks of half-	392,903	3,28,877 13 0	16,33,380 20	1,95,315 5 0	899 0 0	5,25,092 2 0	131,780	67,844	190,624
eeks ..	410,055	3,44,289 5 0	17,35,628 30	2,07,185 14 0	944 0 0	5,52,410 3 0	138,636	71,618	210,254
week ...	16,830½	15,108 9 9	78,352 0	12,633 12 6	48 9 0	27,790 15 3	6,478	4,339	10,817
ond- ...	......	93 9 9	......	78 4 5	0 4 10	172 3 0	......	......	......
21 ...	378,516½	3,16,023 6 6	14,06,310 30	1,94,166 14 2	1,241 2 6	5,11,431 7 2	128,385	70,291	198,676

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(Including N. B., Dacca, K.-D., and Assam-Bihar Sections.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic		Other earnings (including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P			
Total traffic for the week ...	203,260	1,06,480 0 0	10,19,200 0	2,43,530 0 0	12,390 0 0	3,62,400 0 0	31,680	45,186	76,866
Or per mile of railway	250	131 0 0	1,254 0	300 0 0	*b* 4 0 0	*b* 435 0 0	......	......	...
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	3,826,927	17,51,341 0 0	1,81,35,953 0	40,37,360 0 0	2,82,289 0 0	*a*60,70,990 0 0	593,113	724,270	1,317,383
Total for 21 weeks ...	4,030,187	18,57,821 0 0	1,91,55,153 0	42,80,890 0 0	2,94,679 0 0	64,33,390 0 0	624,793	769,456	1,394,249
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	200,166	1,09,098 0 0	11,00,501 0	2,47,826 0 0	42,282 0 0	3,99,206 0 0	32,577	48,432	81,009
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	246	134 0 0	1,354 0	305 0 0	20 0 0	459 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,715,463	17,45,777 0 0	1,94,27,784 0	40,87,852 0 0	3,98,684 0 0	62,32,313 0 0	611,587	786,077	1,397,664

a Audited up to 5th October 1895.
b Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	30,760	11,690 0 0	95,310 0	9,910 0 0	170 0 0	21,770 0 0	3,550	3,000	6,550
Or per mile of railway	246	94 0 0	762 0	79 0 0	1 0 0	174 0 0	... ..	......	... .
For previous 20 weeks of half-year*	643,430	2,15,989 0 0	16,78,892 0	1,67,463 0 0	4,406 0 0	3,87,858 0 0	74,381	58,921	133,302
Total for 21 weeks ...	674,190	2,27,679 0 0	17,74,202 0	1,77,373 0 0	4,576 0 0	4,09,628 0 0	77,931	61,921	139,852
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	31,905	12,359 0 0	74,446 0	5,697 0 0	208 0 0	18,254 0 0	3,645	2,339	5,984
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	255	99 0 0	596 0	45 0 0	2 0 0	146 0 0	... .	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	635,546	2,08,368 0 0	12,44,617 0	1,14,557 0 0	4,523 0 0	3,27,448 0 0	77,931	48,592	126,523

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 23rd November 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,650	7,500 0 0	75,090 0	7,120 0 0	210 0 0	14,890 0 0	2,858	2,230	5,088
Or per mile of railway	263	88 0 0	873 0	83 0 0	2 0 0	173 0 0	......	......	.....
For previous 20 weeks of half-year	404,997	1,37,141 0 0	7,62,076 0	63,064 0 0	4.672 0 0	*2,04,877 0 0	47,569	21,361	68,930
Total for 21 weeks ...	427,647	1,44,701 0 0	8,37,166 0	70,184 0 0	4,882 0 0	2,19,767 0 0	50,427	23,591	74,018
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,430	7,704 0 0	68,120 0	6,474 0 0	523 0 0	14,791 0 0	2,476	2,210	4,656
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	261	91 0 0	792 0	75 0 0	6 0 0	172 0 0	......	......	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	298,203	1,33,874 0 0	6,75,262 0	59,054 0 0	4,510 0 0	1,97,438 0 0	45,465	28,206	73,671

* Audited up to 5th October 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending **23rd November 1895** *on* **756** *miles open.*

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Rece.pts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	MDS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open	103,320	43,700	3,97,390	(a) 54,060	10,780	(a) 1,08,540	15,361	19,008	34,369
Or per mile of railway	133·67	57·80	525·52	71·51	14·26	143·57	......	......	......
For previous 19⅞ weeks of half-year (b)	2,077,138	8,23,976	53,01,571	7,25,917	1,95,376	17,45,269	311,819	304,925	616,744
Total for 20⅞ weeks ...	2,180,458	8,67,676	56,98,861	7,79,977	2,06,156	18,53,809	327,180	323,933	651,113
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open	111,616	43,240	3,32,776	46,784	13,726	1,03,750	16,043	15,667	31,710
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year	147·04	57·20	440·18	61·88	18·16	137·24	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,161,692	8,38,090	63,33,259	7,96,527	2,02,063	18,37,280	332,788	311,542	644,330

(a) Increase is due to brisker traffic on the Tirhut Section.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 5th October 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 16th November 1895	14,273	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	13,419	0	0
Increase	854	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 16th November 1895	279	13	10
Corresponding period of 1894	263	1	10
Increase	16	12	0
Receipts from 1st July to 16th November 1895	2,59,548	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	2,44,665	C	0
Increase	14,883	0	0

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 23rd November 1895	14,615	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	13,643	0	0
Increase	972	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 23rd November 1895	286	9	1
Corresponding period of 1894	267	8	1
Increase	19	1	0
Receipts from 1st July to 23rd November 1895	2,74,163	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	2,58,307	0	0
Increase	15,856	0	0

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CONTENTS.

RESOLUTION REVIEWING THE REPORTS ON THE WORKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL DURING 1894-95.

MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT—MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 4387M.

READ—

The Reports from the several Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (except Calcutta) during the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Resolution reviewing the Divisional Commissioners' reports on the working of Municipalities during the year 1893-94.

THE following Resolution reviews the reports submitted by Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year ending on the 31st March 1895. Five of the reports were sent in punctually; those from Dacca and Rajshahi were a few days late; the Presidency report was three weeks and the Burdwan report about five weeks behind time. The Commissioner of the last-named Division explains that this was due mainly to the failure of the important Municipalities of Howrah and Hooghly to submit their reports in proper time. The Government of India attach much importance to the punctual submission of the Provincial Resolution, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires that District Officers will endeavour in future to induce the Municipalities in their districts to send in their reports in good time.

2. *Number of Municipalities, Population and Rate-payers.*—The number of Municipalities—146—remained unchanged. The table in Appendix A shows the date of establishment of each Municipality, the population within municipal limits, and the number of rate-payers in each. The population under municipal administration according to the Census of 1891 - no allowance being made for subsequent increase—was 2,725,434, against 2,727,620 in the previous year, the small decrease being due to the re-adjustment of the boundaries of certain Municipalities in the Patna Division.

3. The number of rate-payers was 459,750, or 4,210 less than in 1893-94, and their percentage to the total municipal population 16·8, against 17·0 in the previous year The decrease occurred in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions, and appears to have been mainly due to the system, which was prescribed last year, of counting actual rate-payers and not holdings. In Cuttack the number increased by 1,404, owing to the practice in former years of treating as rate-payers only persons who paid house-tax. The intructions given last year seem on the whole to have been complied with, and the statistics of rate-payers, having now been corrected and compiled on a uniform principle, will in future years be some test of the activity of Municipal Commissioners in revising their lists of assessees.

4. *Results of elections held during the year.*—General elections were held in the Municipality of Hazaribagh and in Kharar, in the district of Midnapore. Elections were also held in two wards of the Darbhanga Municipality owing to certain irregularities in the general elections held towards the close of the previous year, with the result that the same gentlemen who were returned at the previous election were re-elected without a contest. Both at Hazaribagh and Kharar only one ward election was contested, the percentage of voters who attended being 43·2 and 12·3 per cent., respectively, of the number entitled to vote. There were in all 50 bye-elections, of which only 12 were contested; the percentage of attendance of voters in the contested cases varied from 52·7 at North Dum-Dum to 4·6 at Baduria, both in the 24-Parganas district. Only in five instances did the electors fail to choose a Commissioner, and in two cases the full number of Commissioners was not elected. This was due to the omission to nominate candidates within the prescribed time. The vacancies were filled by appointment under section 16 of the Act. Great interest appears to have been displayed in the bye-elections held in the Municipalities of North Dum-Dum, Raniganj, Santipur, and Darbhanga.

5. *Constitution of Committees.*—The following table shows for each Division how the Municipal Committees were constituted, and compares the percentages of the total figures for each class with those of the previous year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan	2	140	224	366	27	339	56	78	80	1	59	24	29	10	29
Presidency	...	237	334	503	18	515	80	178	73	...	72	32	30	31	58
Rajshahi	..	87	98	185	41	144	41	30	49	9	17	2	13	5	19
Dacca	...	114	112	220	8	218	36	48	70	...	17	12	8	4	31
Chittagong	1	32	40	73	8	65	16	12	24	...	8	3	..	1	9
Patna	...	176	193	369	45	324	60	136	93	2	45	6	8	2	37
Bhagalpur	...	74	94	168	23	145	26	38	30	2	17	2	4	6	43
Orissa	..	41	34	75	5	70	23	14	25	...	2	3	...	3	5
Chota Nagpur ...	..	75	40	115	19	96	28	11	35	..	15	3	1	4	15
Total ...	3	966	1,171	2,140	194	1,946	372	528	479	14	252	87	93	69	246
Percentage on total...	·1	45·1	54·7	..	9·0	90·9	17·3	24·6	22·3	·6	11·7	4·6	4·3	3·2	11·4
Ditto for 1893-94 ..	..	45·2	54·7	...	9·0	90·9	16·8	24·3	22·8	·6	11·3	5·1	3·9	3·1	11·7

For the Province as a whole the composition of the Committees is unaltered. Looking to Divisional figures, however, in Burdwan the proportion of medical practitioners rose from 3·2 to 7·9 per cent., and that of school-masters (other than Government servants) fell from 11·7 to 7·9 per cent. In the Presidency there was an increase in the representation of Government servants (1·6), and merchants, traders and money-lenders (2·8), most of the other heads showing a decrease. In Chittagong the proportion of members of the trading class fell from 15·1 to 10·9, while the number of seats held by Government servants and the unspecified rose to a corresponding extent. In the Patna Division the representation of the landed interests increased by 2·5 per cent., and that of the legal profession fell off from 27·0 to 25·2 per cent. In the Orissa Division the number of zamindars and landlords serving as Municipal Commissioners rose from 9 to 14, whilst that of Government servants fell off from 26 to 23. Lawyers held most seats in Chota Nagpur (30·4 per cent.), Orissa (33·3), Chittagong (32·9) and Dacca (31·0), and fewest in the Presidency Division (12·9); the landed interest was most largely represented in the

Presidency (31·6) and Patna (31·4); and the trading element was strongest in Burdwan (16·1), Chota Nagpur (13·0), Presidency (12·7), and Patna (12·1), and weakest in Orissa (2·6).

6. *Attendance at meetings.*—The results of the year show an improvement both as to the number of meetings and the attendance of the Commissioners at them. There were in all 2,663 meetings held during the year against 2,359 in 1893-94. Of these, 225 meetings, or 8·4 per cent., were unsuccessful or adjourned, as against 206, or 8·7 per cent., in the previous year. The Sherpur Municipality in the Mymensingh district held the largest number of meetings, viz. 42, of which 8 had to be adjourned; Cossipur-Chitpur comes next with 39, which were all successful. In 1893-94 twenty-five Municipalities held more than 20 meetings, and 24 had less than 12 meetings; but during the year under review 48 Municipal Boards met more than 20 times, and only 12 failed to hold at least one meeting a month. Conspicuous among the latter are the important townships of Gaya (population 80,383), Darbhanga (population 73,561), and Jamalpur in Monghyr (population 18,089). Although there is an element of truth in the remark of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division that the disposition on the part of Municipal Commissioners to hold frequent and crowded meetings by no means indicates a corresponding energy in actual work, still on the whole experience tends to show that the holding of meetings with reasonable frequency is the best, if not the only means of keeping up an active interest in municipal business; and in any case the statutory provision requiring the Commissioners to meet at least every month ought not to be disregarded. In future the reasons for not meeting monthly should be fully explained. The Commissioners of Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Rangpur and Hazaribagh also held a comparatively small number of meetings. The smallest number of meetings were held in Jagdispur (7), Jhalda (5), and Chanduria (4). Of these, the Municipality of Jhalda has been abolished with effect from 1st April 1895, and a proposal to abolish the last-named Municipality is also under the consideration of Government.

7. In 96 towns, as against 93 in 1893-94, more than one-half the number of Commissioners on the average attended each meeting. The highest percentage of attendance was 89·0 at Rajpur, where the Commissioners held 20 successful meetings, while Cossipore-Chitpur stands second with a percentage of 77·6 at 39 meetings, all of which were successful. In three towns less than one-third of the Commissioners attended the meetings; but among these were the important Municipalities of Patna and Darbhanga and the small town of Baduria in the 24-Parganas. Patna shows the worst results in the Province in this respect, the attendance falling as low as 13·6 at 16 meetings, while Darbhanga shows a percentage of 27·2 at 10 meetings.

8. *Ward Committees.*—There were Ward Committees in 20 towns, against 24 of the previous year, and the weight of opinion seems on the whole to be adverse to them. The difficulty is to arrive at a suitable division of duties between them and the main body of Commissioners. If large powers are given to the Ward Committees they are apt to absorb the functions of the Municipal Executive and to act independently where uniformity should be aimed at, while on the other hand if the duties entrusted to them are trivial they lose interest in their work, and do nothing. The Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that the best results are likely to be attained by a combination of the two possible alternatives referred to in last year's Resolution. The Ward Commissioners might be placed in general executive charge of the wards for which they are elected, and at the same time Sub-Committees might be formed for the purpose of dealing with specific subjects, such as finance, dispensaries, schools, markets, sanitation, and the like. Where the Commissioners take a real interest in their work this system would ensure that all questions would be fully discussed from several points of view, would promote uniformity of administration in the various wards, and assist the general body of Commissioners in arriving at a decision on questions referred to them in meeting. The system of placing Commissioners in charge of the wards which they represent was in force in 39 towns, and is reported to have worked satisfactorily in many places. The policy adopted at Ranchi was to divide the town into as many blocks as there are Commissioners, both elected and appointed, each block being placed in charge of a Commissioner for the purpose of inspection. At Nator the Municipal Commissioners were put in executive charge of the works done in their respective wards, and all bills for works had to be certified by the supervising Commissioner before any payment was made. In the Burdwan Division sub-committees were formed during the year in thirteen

Municipalities for working out the details of important questions before their submission to special or general meetings for final decision. The Commissioner thinks that this practice greatly conduces to the despatch of business. In the Purulia Municipality there were six standing sub-committees, which are reported to have given much assistance to the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, and three similar sub-committees were formed in Chaibassa.

9. *Assessments and Taxation.*—The rate on holdings was in force in thirty-five towns, and a tax on persons, according to their circumstances and property, was levied in the remainder, Government property being assessed to the rate on holdings. In 21 towns the tax on holdings was assessed at the maximum rate allowed by the law; the names of the remaining 14 towns and the rate at which the tax was levied in them are shown in the margin. The maximum for Howrah and Patna was raised from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent., under Bengal Act IV of 1894, which came into force in August 1894, and no steps have as yet been taken to enhance the rate. Two places—Krishnaghar and Monghyr—have raised the rate to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since the close of the year, in order to carry out drainage schemes, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that all the towns shown in the table will follow this good example if they need an increase of income to enable them to carry out similar useful projects. Dacca and Bhagalpur are in urgent need of money for the extension of their water-works, and the Commissioners of the former town have recently been informed that their application to consolidate their existing loans and to incur a fresh loan will not be favourably considered until the rate of taxation is raised to the maximum of 10 per cent., as it is unreasonable that a Municipality, which escapes a water-rate, whilst it enjoys the benefits of a supply of filtered water, should not levy house-tax at the maximum rate, so as to meet the charges for maintenance and interest on loans. The tax on persons, which is in force in 111 municipalities, was levied at rates varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the estimated income of the assessee, as in the Ghatal Municipality, to 2 per cent. at Sonamukhi. In some places there is no fixed rate, the assessment being fixed arbitrarily in each case.

Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.	Name of Municipality.	Rate of tax. Rs.
Hooghly and Chinsura	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Narayanganj	$6\frac{3}{4}$
Howrah	$7\frac{1}{2}$*	Patna	$7\frac{1}{2}$*
Krishnagar	6	Monghyr	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Ranaghat	$6\frac{1}{4}$	Jamalpur	7
Santipur	$6\frac{1}{2}$	Bhagalpur	7
Darjeeling	6*	Purnea	6
Dacca	8*	Sahibganj	5

* The legal maximum in these places is 10 per cent. on the annual value of holdings, and for the rest of the municipalities in the province it is $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

10. The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population varied between Rs. 4-6-7 in the Darjeeling Municipality and 2 annas 11 pies in the small Municipality of Ramjibanpur in the Midnapore district. The average for the whole Province (excluding Calcutta) rose from 12 annas 9 pies in the previous year to 13 annas and 7 pies. In 31 towns, as against 28 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee. All of these are in Bengal Proper, whilst in the Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur not a single town attains to this standard of taxation. On the other hand, in the Rajshahi Division, which has the highest average incidence in Bengal, taxation is nowhere less than one rupee a head, except in Rangpur, where the rate is ten annas and ten pies. In 62 towns, as against 68 in the previous year, the incidence of taxation was less than 8 annas per head. The following important towns, which form the head-quarters of districts, continue to be lightly taxed:—

Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation. 1893-94. As.	P.	1894-95. As.	P.	Name of Municipality.	Incidence of taxation. 1893-94. As.	P.	1894-95. As.	P.
Bankura ...	6	10	7	3	Balasore ...	8	6	9	5
Gaya ...	9	6	9	10	Hazaribagh ...	5	5	5	1
Arrah ...	7	0	7	2	Ranchi ...	9	2	8	7
Darbhanga ...	5	8	5	3	Daltonganj ...	6	1	6	1
Chapra ...	7	5	7	3	Purulia ...	9	4	12	3
Motihari ...	8	0	8	0	Chaibassa ...	6	7	6	2
Puri ...	13	8	12	8					

There was a satisfactory increase in taxation in the Municipalities of Muzaffarpur, Monghyr and Purulia.

11. The incidence of taxation, low as it is generally, would be further reduced if the large amount of taxes paid by Government on State buildings were excluded

from the calculations. The following interesting figures, collected by the Commissioner of Dacca, show what a large proportion of the income from taxation in some of the municipalities in his Division is derived from the State:—

Name of Municipality.	Population.	Taxation of all kinds.	Taxes paid by Government for State buildings.	Percentage of assessment of tax on Government buildings to total taxation (column 4 on column 3).
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	
Dacca	82,321	1,12,915	5,675	5·0
Naraingan j	17,715	38,843	1,923	4·9
Nasirabad	11,555	26,722	4,002	14·9
Netrokona	9,821	3,345	171	5·0
Tangail	17,973	5,500	536	9·7
Faridpur	10,774	9,853	1,829	18 5
Madaripur	13,772	7,562	658	8·7
Barisal	15,482	21,899	4,119	18·8
Pirojpur	12,246	5,273	355	6·7
Patuakhali	4,885	2,337	185	7·9
Total for all Municipalities ...	255,026	2,62,646	19,878	7·5

The Lieutenant-Governor fully agrees with the following remarks of the Commissioner of Dacca on the state of things disclosed by the above statistics:—

"That on the whole Government pays 7·5 per cent. of these taxes rising in Barisal to 18·8 per cent., is the most striking feature of municipal administration in this Division. In Nasirabad, Faridpur, and Barisal the general tax-payer contributes rather more than he can afford towards Municipal Government, especially when it is remembered that, if he be a native of the district, he also contributes something through the District Board."

The Commissioner of Patna raises the further point that the incidence of taxation, as now calculated on sub-columns 5 to 12 of Statement II, exaggerates the burden borne in so far as it includes the income derived from both on ferries, water-rate and conservancy, and suggests that a column should be added to show separately the incidence of the house and personal taxes which would represent more truly what the residents in towns contribute to the cost of municipal administration generally, as distinguished from payments for special services such as water-supply and the cleansing of latrines.

12. General or partial revisions of assessment came into force in 69 towns, and resulted in an increase of income in all but 12 cases. The best financial results were obtained in the towns mentioned in the margin. In the town of Bihar, in the Patna district, a revision made by a paid assessor, which came into force on the 1st April, added Rs. 3,291 to the tax on persons and Rs. 3,000 to the latrine tax. The largest decrease was in Midnapore (Rs. 1,041) and Revelganj (Rs. 492). The reason assigned for the decrease in Midnapore is that about 572 dilapidated holdings, which had been assessed before, were struck off the list of holdings at the present

Name of town.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.
Ghatal ...	1,041
Kharar ...	501
Debhatta ...	682
Darjeeling ...	5,230
Jamalpur (Mymensingh)	1,614
Madaupur ...	945
Patna ...	8,918
Tikari ...	867
Siwan ...	596
Muzaffarpur ...	6,102
Sitamarhi ...	1,253
Monghyr ...	2,064
Balasore ...	1,100

assessment, which was made by the Commissioners themselves. At Revelganj the decrease was mainly due to the destruction of several *golas* in the town by fire.

The Commissioner of the Patna Division found, on inspecting the Chapra Municipality in December 1894, that the municipal finances were in a hopeless condition; the cash balance at the time was only Rs. 148, whilst the total amount of the unpaid bills was Rs. 11,206, of which nearly Rs. 4,000 were due on account of the year 1893-94. The Commissioners proposed to meet the deficit by borrowing Rs. 8,000, and by curtailing expenditure on road-watering, lighting and salaries. Mr. Forbes disapproved of the proposal and, being of opinion that the town was much under-assessed, and that the results of the revision that had been effected were quite inadequate, suggested the employment of a salaried assessor to revise the assessment of the town with the object of increasing taxation and restoring the credit of the Municipality. The Commissioners declined to act upon this advice, and the matter being then laid before Government, the Lieutenant-Governor was constrained to issue an order under Section 111A of the amended Municipal Act, calling upon the Commissioners to revise the assessment. A salaried assessor has since been appointed, and it will depend upon the results of his assessment and upon the manner in which it is dealt with by the Municipal Commissioners whether any and what further action is taken by Government to restore order in the affairs of this Municipality.

13. *Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.*—Under those heads the following statement compares the totals for the three years 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.						Remissions.				
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	Outstanding balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1892-93 ...	4,21,006	22,52,676	26,73,682	2,65,052	18,60,231	21,25,283	62·9	82·5	79·4	65,910	56,840	1,22,750	4·5	4,25,643
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,143	18,60,629	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1894-95 ...	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,59,328

Along with an increase in the total demand there has been an improvement of about two per cent. in the collection of the current demand, whilst the collection of arrears has fallen off by 1·2 per cent. as compared with the previous year, and 7·3 per cent. as compared with the results of the year 1892-93. The outstanding balance is smaller than in the previous year, but this is due mainly to the enormous remissions allowed during the year, which in the case of arrears demands were as high as 19·6 per cent. of the demand, against 13·9 per cent. in the previous year.

14. The table below shows the percentages of collection attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong.		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99·9 per cent.	11	8	7	7	5	8	9	9	2	3	17	16	4	5	2	2	1	1	58	5
" 80 to 89 "	4	6	8	5	5	9	5	8	1	2	5	6	5	3	1	3	6	4	40	8
" 70 to 79 "	5	4	10	14	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	4	...	2	2	...	1	3	27	2
" 60 to 69 "	2	3	7	10	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	10	1
" 50 to 59 "	8	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	9	
" 40 to 49 "	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Total number of Municipalities.	26	26	37	37	11	11	17	17	5	5	25	25	11	11	5	5	8	9	146	14

The Dacca, Chittagong, Orissa and Rajshahi Divisions have the best results all round, and show a creditable advance on last year's collections. All the municipalities in those Divisions collected over 80 per cent. of their demands, except Rangpur, where the collections were only 64·7 per cent. of the demand. Patna and Rajshahi have the bulk of their municipalities in the first group. In the important Divisions of Burdwan and the Presidency the results are again bad. Bhadreswar in the former and Maniktala in the latter Division are placed in the lowest group of all. The latter town collected only 45·5 per cent. of its total demand of Rs. 1,00,895 or 64·3 per cent. of its current demand of Rs. 50,897, and the Commissioner rightly remarks that the Deputy Magistrate of Sealdah, Babu Shamadhub Roy, who has been Chairman since the end of 1892, ought to have set a better example of methodical and business-like administration. On the general question of securing punctual collection of municipal dues, the following remarks of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur go to the root of the matter and indicate the course of action which all municipalities should endeavour to adopt:—

"It appears to me that in the majority of the municipalities in which the collections are unsatisfactory, no attempt is made to strictly enforce the provisions of sections 118 and 121 of the Municipal Act. If the Commissioners have the bills and notices of demand written out in advance and served as soon as each quarter begins instead of allowing the collecting establishment to wait until the quarter is well advanced and impose penalties on all defaulters who choose not to pay the tax due by them within the time allowed, there can possibly be no accumulation of arrears. Once introduce the system of issuing bills and notices in the beginning of every quarter and proceed against all defaulters according to law, the collections cannot fail to be kept up to the mark, and will tend in time to become automatic."

15. In 30 towns more than 95 per cent. of the demands was collected during the year, and among them the results of the 11 municipalities named in the margin show what can be done by careful administration. In all these places the collections exceed 98 per cent., whilst in eight of them there was no arrear at the close of the year, the remissions in every case being less than 1 per cent., except at Roserah, where these amounted to 1·4 per cent. The Lieutenant-Governor congratulates these municipalities on their successful management and specially commends the Commissioners of the large town of Gaya, where, with a small remission of Rs. 41, no arrear was left out of a total demand of Rs. 49,106.

	Percentage of collections.		Percentage of collections.
Gaya ...	99·9	Kendrapara ...	99·1
Jagadispur ...	99·7	Cox's Bazar ...	99·2
Naraingunj ...	99·4	Nalchiti ...	99·0
Deoghur ...	99·3	Tikari ...	98·7
Sonamukhi ...	99·2	Tamluk ...	98·7
		Roserah ...	98·5

16. The average percentage of remissions for the whole Province has risen from 4·3 in 1893-94 to 5·4, the increase being shared by five Divisions, the percentage being highest in the Presidency Division, where it rose from 6·1 to 9·9. There was a reduction in the remaining four Divisions, viz., Rajshahi, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur. Remissions exceeding 10 per cent. on demand were granted in the following 11 municipalities:—

Name of Municipality.	Percentage of remissions on total demands.	Percentage of outstanding balance on total demands.
Midnapore	12·3	18·3
Maniktala	29·8	24·5
Baranagar	10.1	12·0
South Suburban	11·09	25·3
South Dum-Dum	12·6	19·9
North ditto	17·4	17·2
Naihati	10·2	19·6
Santipur	14·5	22·6
Nadia	28·08	9·6
Jamalpur (Mymensingh) ...	11·1	...
English Bazar	22·6	14·1

The above figures point to the danger of a tendency to reduce large outstanding balances by wholesale remissions. Much of what was written off during the year would probably have been realised had prompt measures been taken in proper time. Municipal incomes everywhere are made up of a large number of petty sums collected from a population which comprise,

24. *Rate on the value of holdings.*—This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 8,16,912, being Rs. 30,149, or 3·8 per cent., more than in the previous year. The increase was shared by all Divisions, except Burdwan and Chittagong, where the receipts fell off, and Chota Nagpur, where the rate on holdings is not in force. In the Burdwan Division there was a heavy decrease of Rs. 9,982 in Howrah, due entirely to lax supervision on the part of the Secretary and the tax daroga. The former has retired from the service of the municipality, and the latter has been compelled to resign. In the Presidency Division, Maniktala had the large increase of Rs. 5,399 owing to the introduction of the contract system of collecting. For the short collections in Santipur, the inadequate excuse is given that collection work was stopped when the accounts were under audit towards the close of the year. In the Rajshahi Division there was an increase in the Darjeeling Municipality, caused by a general revision of the assessment. Dacca and Narainganj are said to have made better collections and to have assessed new holdings. In Patna there was an increase of Rs. 14,064, owing partly to the collection of arrears and partly to revision of assessment. In the Bhagalpur Division the increase was due to the revision of assessment in Monghyr, to the increase in the number of holdings in Jamalpur, and to better collection of arrears at Bhagalpur, Purnea, and Sahibganj. The latter cause also explains the increase of Rs. 1,329 in Cuttack.

25. *Tax on Animals and Vehicles.*—The receipts from this source rose in the Chittagong, Bhagalpur, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur Divisions. In the remaining Divisions there was a slight falling off. In the Presidency Division the heaviest decrease was in Lalbagh (Rs. 1,167), of which no explanation has been given. The decrease in Baranagar and Naihati is reported to be due to the new section 147A. of the amended Municipal Act restricting the levy of fees to one municipality, and in Santipur, to the non-payment of the fees during the year by a person to whom they had been irregularly farmed out. The farming of fees for cart registration is open to serious objections, and has been rightly stopped by the Commissioner. The decrease in the Satkhira Municipality is ascribed to the fact that cart-owners are avoiding registration by taking advantage of the obscurity of the words "habitually used" in section 142 of the Act. This question has recently been before the High Court in connection with a case which arose in the small Municipality of Chanduria. A cart owner was prosecuted under section 146 of the Municipal Act for not registering his cart under section 142. It was admitted that he lived and kept his cart outside the Municipality, and used it inside the Municipality twice a week throughout the year. The Deputy Magistrate who tried the case held that the cart had not been habitually used in Chanduria within the meaning of section 142, and therefore acquitted the accused. Against this decision an appeal was ordered by Government with the object of obtaining an authoritative interpretation of the word "habitually," regarding which there has been much difference of opinion. The Hon'ble Judges decided that although the word was not capable of being exactly defined as a matter of law, still it denoted some degree of frequency, and, in order that a cart may be said to be used habitually within the limits of a Municipality, it must be used within those limits oftener than not. They therefore upheld the judgment of the Lower Court. The decision, which has been circulated for the information of all Municipalities, will probably lead to a substantial decrease in the income from fees for cart registration.

26. *Tax on professions and trades.*—All Divisions, except Orissa, show an increase under this head, the largest amount being in the Dacca Division, where it rose from Rs. 1,913 during 1893-94 to Rs. 4,059 during the year under review. In the Dacca Division this tax was levied for the first time during the year at Faridpur, Madaripur, Barisal and Jhalokati.

27. *Tolls on ferries.*—There are no tolls on roads in the Province, nor do ferries exist in any of the municipalities of the Chota Nagpur Division. In other Divisions the income from ferry tolls shows an increase, the largest being in the Patna Municipality (Rs. 8,757), which was due to more favourable settlements. The re-opening of the ferry over the Gandak, consequent on the collapse of the Victoria Bridge, caused an increase of revenue at Muzaffarpur. In the Presidency Division the income has decreased by a net sum of Rs. 1,337, owing chiefly to the reduction of income from the Jiaganj ferry in the Lalbagh Municipality, on account of the action of the East Indian

Railway Company. It is reported that an arrangement with the Railway Company is under consideration.

28. *Water-rate.*—This rate was levied for the first time in the Nasirabad and Arrah Municipalities. In the former the total receipts amounted to Rs. 5,424, and in the latter only to Rs. 71, as the tax was introduced shortly before the close of the year. The only other municipalities where the tax is in force are Burdwan, Darjeeling and Bhagalpur, and in these places there was an increase of income, due to revision of assessment and better collections.

29. *Lighting-rate.*—This rate was levied only in the Howrah Municipality. The collections of 1893-94 were lower than those of 1892-93 by Rs. 678; and in the year under report there was a further decrease of Rs. 772. The falling off is attributed partly to large remissions for vacant holdings and to an inconvenient arrangement for collecting the rate, which is now being altered.

30. *Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.*—The large advance of Rs. 32,726 in the receipts under this head was distributed among all the Divisions except Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where there was a decrease of Rs. 815 and Rs. 1,003 respectively. The Burdwan and Presidency Divisions show advances of Rs. 10,715 and Rs. 8,766 respectively.

31. *Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.*—Under this head there was an increase of a little over 5 per cent., distributed, as shown in the margin, among all Divisions except Bhagalpur, where the receipts declined by Rs. 182.

Name of Division.		Amount of increase.
		Rs.
Burdwan	...	2,602
Presidency	...	15,065
Rajshahi	...	1,940
Dacca	...	5,056
Chittagong	...	2,448
Patna	...	441
Orissa	...	2,125
Chota Nagpur	...	1,658

Of the 111 municipalities in the Province in which this tax is in force, 69 show an increase and 42 a falling off of income. The increase was most marked in the following municipalities, where it is ascribed for the most part to revision of assessment and improved collections:—

			Rs.
Baranagar ...	...	...	2,376
North Barrackpore	...	...	1,427
Naihati ...	...	...	1,190
Berhampore ...	...	...	5,279
Lalbagh ..	...	...	3,191
Nasirabad ...	...	...	1,928
Comilla ...	...	...	1,273
Brahmanbaria	...	...	1,098
Sitamarhi ...	...	...	1,250
Cuttack ...	...	...	1,193
Balasore ...	...	...	1,019
Purulia ...	...	...	2,097

The Berhampore Municipality has added largely to its income by paying its collecting staff by commission instead of by fixed salaries, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks this system might be more generally adopted. For the decline in the receipts, which has occurred in many municipalities, various reasons are assigned, such as agricultural depression, death and migration of rate-payers, and in the Municipality of Chatra in Hazaribagh, the embezzlement of collections by the tax daroga. But the real reason for the low collections, whether of this tax or of the rate on houses, is the neglect of the executive of the municipalities to organise and enforce an efficient system of making collections, and to exercise constant supervision over the subordinate agency employed. Both conditions are essential. No system will work automatically; no amount of supervision will make up for want of system.

32. *Other sources of revenue.*—There was a decrease of Rs. 6,318 in the rate levied in the municipalities of Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala for the maintenance of the fire-brigade under Bengal Act IV of 1883, as amended by Act I of 1894, owing to the change in the law in respect of the fee payable on account of licenses for warehouses.

33. *Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.*—The table in Appendix L shows in detail the contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds, as well as the contributions from other sources during the last

two years; and the following statement summarises and classifies the contributions in 1894-95:—

PURPOSE FOR WHICH MADE.	Provincial.	District Fund.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1.	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	3,431	23,168	35,285	61,884
Education	4,105	...	994	5,099
Public Works	20,624	...	18,537	39,161
Other purposes	...	2,518	6,500	9,018
Total ...	28,160	25,686	61,316	1,15,162

The most important of the items shown in Appendix L are a grant of Rs. 10,000 from Provincial Funds as an instalment of a total contribution of Rs. 50,000 for the improvement of the town of Khulna, and a contribution of Rs. 5,275 to the Muzaffarpur Municipality towards the execution of a drainage project.

34. *Gifts by private individuals.*—The Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge here certain further instances of liberality on the parts of private gentlemen which do not find a place in Appendix L. In the town of Bally bathing ghats were commenced by Babus Kristo Dhone Coomar and Hari Das Pal at a cost of Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 8,000, respectively. A tank belonging to the Dighapatia Raj, in the Jessore Municipality, was re-excavated at the cost of the estate. In Darjeeling, Raja Ban Bihari Kapur, Manager of the Burdwan Raj, gave land to widen the roadway at the Chaurasta, and His Highness the Maharaja of Kuch Bihar granted a site for a water reservoir at Rockville. Kumar Bhupendra Narain, the Civil Medical Officer of Pabna, added at his own cost to the charitable dispensary a building for moribund and destitute cases. Messrs. Ralli Brothers laid out Rs. 4,704 on a ghat and road at Naraingani. The zamindars of Gauripur improved the drainage of the Netrakona market. Babu Durgapal Lal, of Hassua, gave Rs. 1,500 to the Gaya Municipality for the construction of a moribund ward in the Pilgrim Hospital, and Babu Chote Lal Sijwar, C.I.E., had the Surajkund tank in the town cleansed for the second time in three years at a cost of Rs. 1,300. In the Tikari Municipality Babu Shiva Gulam Misir, one of the Municipal Commissioners, completed a public tank, commenced in 1893-94, at a total cost of Rs. 1,000. The Maharani of Dumraon constructed a well at Buxar, and Babu Hazari Mull, a Municipal Commissioner, built a *dharmsala* in Bettiah. Rai Gunga Pershad Singh Bahadur, of Darbhanga, made a donation of Rs. 18,350 for the construction of a hospital at Laheria Serai, and Babu Gajraj Sahai contributed Rs. 2,000, and Babu Baldeo Sahu and Mohant Deodar Rs. 1,000 each towards the Muzaffarpur drainage scheme.

7. EXPENDITURE.

35. The total municipal expenditure of the province (excluding Calcutta) was Rs. D·67,711 against Rs. 32,20,364 of the preceding year, being an increase of Rs. 8,47,347, most of which is accounted for by the expenditure on water-works which came to a lakh in Arrah, more than 5 lakhs in Howrah, and nearly half a lakh in Cossipore-Chitpur. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,86,669 against Rs 5,11,710 in 1893-94. The statement in Appendix F shows the percentage that the expenditure under each of the principal heads

bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads). For the whole province the percentages for the two years are as follows:—

YEAR.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1893-94 ...	10·9	5·5	5·1	9·5	27·9	9·4	·6	18·2	4·5
1894-95 ...	8·8	4·2	21·8	7·2	23·4	8·7	·49	15·5	3·6

36. The following statement shows the expenditure of 1894-95 under its main heads, and also shows how these totals have varied from those of the previous year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	Total expenditure in 1894-95.	COMPARISON WITH 1893-94. Increase.	Decrease.	Percentage of variation.
1	2	3	4	5
1. General Administration—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(a) Office Establishment, &c. ...	1,86,265	843	...	·4
(b) Collection of taxes, &c. ...	1,46,142	3,607	...	2·5
(c) „ „ tolls ...	1,787	...	510	22·6
(d) Survey of land ...	3,378	838	...	32·9
(e) Refunds	2,145	...	1,348	9·3
(f) Pensions and gratuities ...	1,114	70	...	6·6
2. Public Safety—				
(a) Fire (establishment, &c.) ...	29,552	2,146	...	7·8
(b) Lighting	1,60,596	...	5,571	3·3
(c) Police	12,530	616	...	5·1
(d) Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	3,001	...	489	14·2
3. Public Health and Convenience—				
(a) Water-supply	7,97,303	6,41,619	...	412·1
(b) Drainage	2,73,741	...	12,943	4·5
(c) Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	8,84,861	44,012	...	5·2
(d) Hospitals and dispensaries ...	3,31,052	48,863	...	17·3
(e) Vaccination	18,644	...	184	·9
(f) Markets and slaughter-houses	22,908	1,927	...	9·1
(g) Pounds	6,147	...	1,947	24·05
(h) Dák bungalows and serais ...	419	65	...	18·3
(i) Arboriculture, &c. ...	9,727	...	1,379	12·4
(j) Public Works—				
(i) Establishment ...	65,736	1,246	...	1·93
(ii) Buildings	60,458	14,518	...	31·6
(iii) Roads	4,52,097	20,646	...	4·7
(iv) Stores	7,956	2,014	...	33·8
4. Public Instruction	1,36,524	...	343	·2
5 Contributions for general purposes ...	7,190	1,595	...	28·5
6. Miscellaneous	1,60,428	20,776	...	14 9
7. Extraordinary and Debt—				
(a) Investments (Government securities and Savings Banks).	10,734	4,627	...	75·7 56·9
(b) Payment to sinking funds ...	4,524	...	5,976	.
(c) Provident Fund withdrawals ...	468	468	...	...
(d) Repayment of [illegible] ...	39,404	24,545	...	165·3
(e) Advances ...	1,46,726	8,000	...	5·7
(f) Deposits ...	84,154	34,996	...	41·5
Total	40,67,711	8,78,037	30,690	26·3
Net increase	...	8,47,347	...	...

37. *Office and Collection Establishment.*—The total expenditure on office establishment shows a small increase of Rs. 843, and that on collection establishment of Rs. 3,607. The number of municipalities where this item exceeded one-fourth of their whole expenditure fell from fourteen to three. The system of paying collection establishments by commission was introduced during the year in the municipalities of Maniktala, North Dum-Dum, Krishnaghar, Santipur, Kushtia, Berhampore, Jangipur, and Khulna in the Presidency Division, and the fact that in all of these places, except Santipur, the percentage of establishment charges has fallen promises well for its success.

38. *The prevention of fire.*—The expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 27,406 to Rs. 29,552, the increase being mainly in Cossipore-Chitpur, where the contribution towards the Metropolitan Fire Brigade amounted to Rs. 24,103 against Rs. 14,714.

39. *Lighting.*—The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,66,167 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,60,596. The number of municipalities which spend nothing on lighting fell from 33 to 23; but among the latter were North and South Barrackpore with a population of over 20,000 each; Barh with 12,000, and Chatra with nearly 11,000 inhabitants. The Commissioners of these places should be pressed to take the matter in hand.

40. *Water-supply.*—The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 1,55,684 to Rs 7,97,303, of which Rs. 7,36,231 was spent on original works and Rs. 61,072 on maintenance. The large advance in capital expenditure was due to the construction or extension of water-works in Howrah (Rs. 5,13,432), Arrah (Rs. 1,00,000), Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 46,156), Bhagalpur (Rs. 10,901), Maniktola (Rs. 8,330), and Burdwan (Rs. 6,459). The scheme for supplying the town of Howrah with filtered water and a loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the purpose were sanctioned by Government during the year; the works were started in November 1894, and will probably be completed by April 1896. The sum of Rs. 1,00,000 spent at Arrah represents the contribution paid by the municipality towards the cost of the water-works constructed by a joint-committee of the Municipality and the District Board, and opened during the year. The negotiations for the supply of filtered water from the mains of the Calcutta Corporation to the Cossipore-Chitpur Municipality were concluded during the year, and a scheme for the supply of a minimum of 31,000 gallons daily, at the rate of 4 annas per thousand gallons, was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 80,202. The charge was met from savings, and no money was borrowed for the purpose. The successful completion of the scheme was mainly due to the efforts of the Chairman, Rai Gopal Chandra Mukherjee, Bahadur, formerly an Executive Engineer, who supervised the execution of the project free of charge. A project for extending the water-works at Bhagalpur, so as to benefit the poorer quarters of the town, at a cost of 3 lakhs has recently been sanctioned by Government. This scheme owes its origin to the energy of a former Magistrate, Mr. F. H. Skrine, and the persevering efforts and personal liberality of the present Chairman of the Municipality, Rai Shib Chunder Banerjea Bahadur.

41. The Commissioners of the Raniganj Municipality are negotiating with the East Indian Railway to supply the town with water from the Damodar river for a fixed monthly charge, the works necessary for filtration and distribution of the water being executed by the municipality in consultation with the Sanitary Board. A scheme for the supply of filtered water to the town of Midnapore is under discussion between the Commissioners and the Sanitary Board. No progress was made in the comprehensive scheme for the supply of filtered water from the mains of the Calcutta Municipality to the riparian municipalities of North and South Barrackpore, Baranagore, and North Dum-Dum owing to the absence of Mr. Kimber, Engineer of the Calcutta Corporation, on long leave. It is proposed to connect the South Dum-Dum Municipality with the cantonment water system, and the Commissioner of the Presidency Division has been asked to have a definite scheme prepared. In Darjeeling, the Municipal Commissioners have decided to introduce the Pasteur-Chamberland filter, and their decision has been confirmed by Government since the close of the year. The works for supplying fresh river water to the moats around the residence of the Nator Raj family and the Laldighi, a tank in that town, on which nearly the whole population of the town depend for their water-supply, were completed during the year at the cost of

the Raj, and their maintenance will be supervised by the District Engineer. The Municipal Commissioners of Pabna applied for a loan of Rs. 20,000 for improving the water-supply of the town, but the scheme has been returned for revision. Rupees 1,672 were spent in Gaya in completing certain experiments in the bed of the river Phalgu in connection with the projected water-works, and Rs. 939 in making a survey of the town for the same purpose. Since the close of the year the Swetganga tank at Puri, which has long been in a filthy condition, was cleansed by the Rani of Puri to whom it belongs, and the water, though still far from pure, is said to have been greatly improved.

42. In addition to these large schemes, petty improvements in the supply of drinking water were effected in many municipalities by sinking wells, excavating and reclaiming tanks and guarding them from pollution. These reforms, though small in themselves, go a long way to lessen the number of preventible diseases which owe their origin to bad drinking water. The remarks of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division on this point, which apply generally to all the municipalities in the Province, deserve quotation :—

"One of the most urgent wants of the municipalities in this Division is good drinking water, just as improved drainage is the chief need in rural areas, and it is satisfactory to find that this fact is now more widely appreciated than it used to be. The amendments to the Municipal Act have given much greater powers to Municipal Commissioners in the way of reserving tanks and closing tanks and wells whose water is unfit for use, and it is hoped that as these larger powers are more generally realised they may be more widely employed. If Municipal Commissioners and local proprietors will bestir themselves to preserve their tanks free from pollution, I feel confident that in a little while public feeling will side with them, and although numbers will continue to disregard every sanitary precaution, yet it will be possible for those who desire to drink pure water to obtain it. If, further, Municipal Commissioners will utilise the provisions of sections 198 to 200 of the Municipal Act, and if, lastly, the Sanitary Commissioner will issue a few simple instructions for the disinfection and purification of wells, much can be done to prevent outbreaks of disease and to preserve lives, which are now sacrificed to sheer ignorance and apathy."

43. *Drainage.*—The total sums spent on original works and on establishment during the year were Rs. 2,02,413 and Rs. 71,328 respectively. Out of the capital outlay Rs. 1,08,768 were devoted to the completion of the drainage scheme in the Patna Municipality, and Rs. 53,925 to the works constructed at Muzaffarpur. After excluding these two items, the total capital expenditure on drainage works in the rest of the municipalities stands at Rs. 39,720 against Rs. 30,051 calculated in the same manner in 1893-94. The maintenance charges show an increase of Rs. 5,665 over the expenditure of the previous year. Besides Patna and Muzaffarpur the municipalities named in the margin incurred considerable expenditure on drainage, but in most of them the charge falls under the head of maintenance and repairs.

	Rs.
Howrah ...	6,312
Maniktola ...	6,172
Berhampore ...	3,615
Jessore ...	2,347
Rampur Boalia ...	3,206
Darjeeling ...	3,317
Dacca ...	3,826
Madhubani .	2,605
Bhagalpur ...	3,044
Puri ...	4,763

A drainage scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,75,000 has been drawn up by the Municipal Commissioners of Burdwan, but the embarrassed state of their finances will preclude them from taking it up for many years to come. This is much to be regretted, for the Sanitary Commissioner believes the prevalence of malarial fever in the town to be due mainly to the obstruction of both surface and subsoil drainage, and to the existence of unwholesome tanks and depressions which serve as cess-pools. These no doubt can be dealt with in detail, but nothing short of a comprehensive project will diminish the saturation of the soil which generates malarial fever. It would be well for the Municipality to consider whether, by acting in concert with the District Board, it might not be possible to frame a project for dealing with the town and its immediate surroundings under the Sanitary Drainage Act.

The Hooghly-Chinsura Municipality has under consideration a scheme for gradually draining the town on a regular system. Projects were also prepared for Uttarpara and Baidyabati, but in the former case the Sanitary Board rejected the map drawn up, and in the latter the proposal was found too expensive. In Serampore money was spent on a drainage channel, but the expenditure incurred under this head in past years is said to have been wasteful, and the matter is now under enquiry. In Howrah no important drainage works were

undertaken, but a survey party was employed during the year at a cost of Rs. 6,312 for the preparation of a drainage scheme under the supervision of the Sanitary Engineer and the Resident Engineer of the Howrah water-works. A drainage project for Bally was drawn up in 1893-94, but Rs. 20,000 is wanted to carry it out, and the Municipal Commissioners have not yet decided what to do. In the Presidency Division surveys were made and maps prepared in Ranaghat, Kumarkhali, Nadia and Kushtea, but nothing further was done, and the two latter municipalities stated that their incomes were too limited to admit of their undertaking any comprehensive projects. The scheme for draining the town of Krishnagar by opening up the Anjona khal has been under discussion ever since the Lieutenant-Governor's visit in 1891. The Government has promised to assist the municipality by a considerable grant from Provincial funds. In Meherpur and Jessore a good deal was done to get rid of stagnant water by simply digging ditches, and if due regard is paid to the levels and the ditches are looked after, so that a continuous flow is kept up, this plan may meet the needs of most rural municipalities. A loan of Rs. 18,000 was granted to the Jalpaiguri Municipality for the improvement of the drainage of the town, and Rs. 8,068 was spent. In Dinajpur a loan of Rs. 10,000 was given by Government for the improvement and extension of the drainage system, but no work appears to have been done. In the Dacca Division a drainage scheme estimated to cost more than two lakhs was drawn up for the town of Nasirabad, and steps were taken or are contemplated towards preparing similar schemes in Muktagacha, Jamalpur, Kishoreganj and Tangail. No satisfactory progress has been made in the scheme for the improvement of the drainage of the Comilla Municipality, and the Magistrate has suggested the formation of a joint-committee of the Municipality and of the District Board for the execution of a scheme estimated to cost Rs. 50,000. The local authorities concerned should consider whether the provisions of the Sanitary Drainage Act cannot be applied to the case. The natural drains of the town of Chittagong, eleven miles in length, were cleared during the year for the first time by a special gang of Sonthal labourers. In Puri the Baradanda drainage scheme, for which a loan was obtained from Government, was completed during the year.

44. *Conservancy (including road watering) and latrines.*—There was an increase of expenditure on this item in all the Divisions* except Patna and Orissa. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 8,40,849 to Rs. 8,84,861, or by 5·2 per cent. In view of this fact it is clear that the following towns, none of which spend as much as 10 per cent., do not devote enough to this important purpose:—

	Rs.		Rs.
*Burdwan ...	3,716	Chittagong ...	1,209
Presidency ...	16,163	Bhagalpur ...	10,361
Rajshahi ...	4,046	Chota Nagpur ...	483
Dacca ...	10,004		

Chandrakona ...	9·7	Meherpur ...	8·3	Bazitpur ...	9·7
Khirpai ...	9·09	Chakdaha ...	8·9	Nalchiti ...	9·5
Jahanabad ...	8·62	Moheshpur ...	7·7	Patuakhali ...	6·8
Baruipur ...	4·2	Satkhira ...	3·5	Arrah ...	6·7
Jainagar ...	3·4	Debhatta ...	4·2	Lalganj ...	8·4
Baduria ...	7·1	Chanduria ...	·09	Sitamarhi ...	6·48
Taki ...	3·05	Sherpur (Mymensingh)	7·8		

In Midnapore the trenching ground was used after it had been exhausted, and new grounds approved by the Sanitary Commissioner are now being acquired. Serious complaints have been received of the neglect of conservancy in Ranaghat, where three outbreaks of cholera have been attributed to this cause. The Sanitary Commissioner has been instructed to make a searching inspection of the town, and after considering his report the Government will determine what action should be taken. Good work has been done by the Chairman of Cossipore-Chitpur; an insanitary tank has been filled up, and the condition of the trenching ground has been approved of by the Sanitary Commissioner. The Maniktala ground on the other hand is too small and has been badly managed. The contract system of conservancy in force in the South Suburban Municipality is reported to have failed; no supervision was exercised by the late body of Commissioners; the contract was not properly executed, and the contractor's bills were left unpaid. In South Barrackpore no arrangements have been made for disposing of night-soil, although

Part IX of the Act has long been in force in the most important wards. Throughout the Rajshahi Division conservancy shows a great improvement, and the Sanitary Commissioner's instructions for trenching night-soil are said to be generally carried out. In the Dacca Division great difficulty has been felt in finding land above flood level, and resort to the expensive process of raising will probably be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that in Patna City a large number of well-privies have been got rid of; but the difficulty of finding suitable trenching ground has not yet been solved. The question how to dispose of sewage and night-soil is one that requires the closest attention on the part of all municipalities. No branch of their duties has a more direct and immediate bearing upon the public health, and none requires more constant and watchful supervision. The trenching system offers a complete and satisfactory solution of the problem, and, if properly managed, may even become a source of profit by increasing the fertility of the soil trenched; but this depends on the minute observance of certain well-known rules, which have been drawn up by the Sanitary Commissioner for the guidance of local authorities, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Municipal Commissioners and inspecting officers will insist upon the conservancy staff doing their work properly.

45. *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—The total expenditure under this head rose from Rs. 2,82,189 in 1893-94 to Rs. 3,31,052 in 1894-95, the increase being contributed by all the Divisions, except Burdwan, Dacca, and Chota Nagpur, which show a falling off. The increase was most marked in the Chittagong Division. Excluding the sum of Rs. 30,711, which the Chittagong Municipality contributed towards the construction of a building for the general hospital on the Rangmehal Hill, there was an increase of Rs. 1,359, which was shared by all the municipalities in the Division, except Comilla. The towns noted in the margin show the most considerable fluctuations as compared with the expenditure of the previous year. New dispensaries were opened by the Municipalittes of Sonamukhi and Moheshpur, and the charitable dispensary founded at Ranaghat by Mr. James Monro, C.B., is reported to be extremely popular. In the seven municipalities named in the margin no expenditure was incurred on medical relief, while very trifling sums were expended at Kharar (Rs. 6), Bansbaria (Rs. 10), Goverdanga (Rs. 11), Nadia (Rs. 21), and Tikari (Rs. 3). With regard to Dainhat and Debhatta, the plea of shortness of funds may be urged, but this cannot be accepted in the case of the Jainagar Municipality. It is reported that the Bansbaria Municipality, instead of having a separate dispensary of their own, resolved to contribute to a charitable dispensary maintained by the Free Church Mission, and the Nalchiti Municipality decided to pay a private practitioner Rs. 5 per mensem for giving gratuitous relief at certain hours. The municipalities of Kalna, Kandi, Tangail, and Tikari are relieved of charges on this account owing to the existence of dispensaries maintained by private individuals.

	Increase. Rs.		Decrease. Rs.
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	720	Midnapore ...	912
Krishnagar ...	981	Uttarpara ...	2,359
Santipur ...	2,223	Nasirabad ...	2,170
Jangipur ...	702	Barisal ...	2,809
Jalpaiguri ...	568	Sasaram ...	1,222
Pabna ...	683		
Sirajganj ...	1,077		
Jamalpur ...	778		
English Bazar ...	1,436		

Kalna. Dainhat. Jainagar. Kandi. Debhatta. Tangail. Nalchiti.

46. A lady doctor was employed at the Burdwan dispensary, for which the District Board contributed Rs. 25 per mensem. The Commissioners of the Serampore Municipality continued their monthly contribution of Rs. 4 to a lady doctor and paid Rs. 24 to a lady student of the Campbell Medical School. The female ward of the Krishnaghar dispensary, for which Babu Nafar Chandra Pal Chowdhry subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,500, about two years ago, was in course of construction during the year. At Jessore a lady doctor was engaged for the newly-constructed female ward of the local dispensary. The lady doctor who was trained in the Campbell Medical School at the cost of the Rampur Boalia Municipality has been practising in that town. Rupees 236 were spent by the Darjeeling Municipality on the medical education of two hill girls at the Sealdah School. A Dufferin Zanana Hospital on the cottage system has been built at Dacca, and a lady doctor was engaged for the

institution and also for the supervision of the female ward attached to the Mitford Hospital through the liberality of Nawab Ahsanulla Khan Bahadur. At Patna a new building for the treatment of in-door and out-door female patients has nearly been completed at a cost of Rs. 64,000. It has been named "The Duchess of Teck Hospital." A zanana hospital was under construction at Monghyr, the whole cost of which is to be borne by Babu Kamaleshwari Prosad Sinha.

47. *Vaccination*.—The statement in Appendix H gives full statistics in regard to vaccination. Two hundred and five vaccinators, employed at a cost of Rs. 18,642, performed 105,022 operations, as against 90,502 performed in the previous year. Of these operations, 87·6 were returned as successful. Of the total municipal population, 3·2 per cent. received primary vaccination as against 3·05 of the previous year. This progress is satisfactory; but seeing that the average rate of births is estimated at more than 5 per cent. of the population, the percentage of primary operations cannot be deemed quite satisfactory until it reaches or closely approaches that standard. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to see that the average percentage for the Orissa and Rajshahi Divisions is 5·1 and 4·4 respectively, and that it exceeded 5 per cent. in the fourteen towns named in the margin. The provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act are in force in all municipalities. Prosecutions for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act are reported to have been undertaken in the four municipalities of Gaya, Tikari, Kendrapara, and Lohardaga.

Darjeeling ...	10·2	Daudnagar ...	5·6
Kurseong ...	29·2	Arrah ...	5·7
Madaripur ...	6·1	Bhabhua ...	7·6
Nalchiti ...	7·5	Monghyr ...	5·4
Jhalakati ...	6·6	Jamalpur ...	6·9
Pirojpur ...	5·5	Cuttack ...	9·2
Comilla ...	5·3	Ranchi ...	6·2

48. *Public Works*.—The total expenditure on account of public works rose from Rs. 5,47,823 in 1893-94 to Rs. 5,86,247. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

YEAR.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ...	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	5,47,823
1894-95 ...	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	5,86,247
Increase ...	1,246	14,518	20,646	2,014	38,424

In the town of Howrah the expenditure on roads fell from Rs. 41,730 to Rs. 28,203; in Midnapore an additional municipal building was constructed and a new road was opened in Suri. In the Presidency Division the expenditure on roads increased from Rs. 99,327 to Rs. 1,25,443, the increase being largest in Maniktala (Rs. 5,732), Khulna (Rs. 4,374), Baranagar (Rs. 3,843), and Cossipore-Chitpur (Rs. 3,343), and the Commissioner states that this branch of municipal work has been fairly looked after. In the Rajshahi Division a decline of over Rs. 2,000 is explained by the fact that the Municipalities of Rampur Boalia, Nator, Darjeeling, and Pabna had spent large sums on roads in 1893-94 and reduced their outlay during the past year. The expenditure on public works in the Patna Division rose from Rs. 1,06,431 to Rs. 1,27,986, of which Rs. 89,435 was spent on roads and Rs. 24,046 on buildings. The outlay on roads in Chapra fell off by Rs. 2,448, bills being left unpaid in consequence of the involved state of the municipal funds. In the Bhagalpur Division the expenditure on public works generally rose from Rs. 34,115 to Rs. 44,414, and on roads from Rs. 27,668 to Rs. 33,242. It was shared by Monghyr, Bhagalpur, English Bazar, Deoghur, and Sahibganj The expenditure on roads in the Orissa Division decreased from Rs. 14,839 to Rs. 11,763, all the Municipalities except Jajpur being affected.

49. *Public Instruction*.—The total expenditure on education as shown in paragraph 36 above was Rs. 1,36,524. This, however, includes charges met from

the fees paid by scholars, and the net cost to the municipal funds was Rs. 98,946 shown in Appendix I. Some discrepancy in the accounts has arisen from the usual cause, viz. that cheques issued at the end of March in one year and cashed on or after 1st April of the next are charged to the former year in one statement and to the latter year in another which is compiled on a different principle. The figures embodied in Appendix I, and those shown in Subsidiary Table IV appended to the General Report on Public Instruction, which are obtained from the same source, ought to agree, and repeated attempts have been made to bring about this end. There is, however, a difference of Rs. 3,003 between the total expenditure as shown in the two returns, which, although small, is distributed over all the heads of expenditure, except "High schools" and "Technical schools."

50. The total net expenditure on education, which amounted to Rs. 98,946 (Appendix I), shows an increase of Rs. 5,745 over that of the previous year. This increase, together with the savings effected in the grants to high and middle schools, was entirely devoted to the support of primary education; and the expenditure on that account rose from Rs. 48,379 in 1893-94 to Rs. 57,337, showing an increase of Rs. 8,958, or 18·5 per cent., on the previous year's expenditure. The Lieutenant-Governor cordially approves this substantial increase of expenditure, which was shared by all the Divisions, as will appear from the table below:—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in each Municipality at 10 annas per head.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION.		Variation between columns 2 and 4.	Increase of expenditure as compared with previous year (column 4 on column 3.)	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1893-94.	1894-95.			1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,015	8,940	9,171	−2,844	231	1·9	2·05
Presidency ...	14,084	10,313	14,128	+ 44	3,815	3·7	3·18
Rajshahi ...	3,610	3,627	4,143	+ 533	516	1·8	1·9
Dacca	6,752	2,354	4,864	—1,888	2,510	1·1	2·2
Chittagong ...	1,763	1,215	1,962	+ 199	747	2·1	3·04
Patna	18,776	12,416	12,656	−6,120	240	2·9	2·7
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	4,402	4,717	− 576	316	3·02	2·9
Orissa	3,098	3,225	3,694	+ 596	469	4·2	4·6
Chota Nagpur ...	2,174	1,887	2,002	− 172	115	3·0	3·5
Total ...	67,565	48,379	57,337	−10,228	8,958	2·3	2·6

The increase was highest in the Dacca Division, where the expenditure was more than doubled, and in the Presidency and Chittagong Divisions, where it rose by 37·0 and 61·4 per cent. respectively. As was stated in the last year's Resolution, it has been laid down as an approximate standard for the guidance of municipalities that provision should be made for the primary education of not less than half the male population of school-going age within municipal limits at the rate of 10 annas a head, which the returns show to be the average yearly net cost of the education of pupils of this class in Bengal; and the expenditure on this account was approximately fixed at 3 2 per cent. of the ordinary income of municipalities. The figures in column 2 of the foregoing table show the total approximate cost of working up to this standard in each division, and a comparison of these with the figures in column 4 shows that in four Divisions, viz., Presidency, Rajshahi, Chittagong, and Orissa, the actual expenditure exceeded the standard,

whilst in the rest it fell short of the requirements, the deficiency being most marked in Burdwan, Dacca and Patna.

51. *Loans.*—The table in the margin shows the new loans received during the year and the purposes for which these were obtained. The five lakhs shown against Howrah was the first instalment of its large loan of Rs. 15,00,000 for the construction of water-works. Besides those, the Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities received Rs. 1,60,000 and Rs. 15,000 as the second instalment of their loans for drainage works, respectively. The total loan liability of municipalities at the close of the year was Rs. 15,84,890.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan.	Purpose.
	Rs.	
Howrah ...	5,00,000	Water-supply.
	10,000	Improvement of Conservancy Department.
Dinajpur ...	10,000	Drainage works.
Jalpaiguri ...	18,000	Ditto.
Darjeeling ...	20,000	Improvement of water works.
	20,000	Improvement of market.
Kurseong ...	2,000	Water-supply.
Arrah	1,00,000	Water-works.
Total ...	6,80,000	

52. *Accounts, audit and embezzlements.*—Embezzlements of Municipal funds occurred in Burdwan, Tamluk, Hooghly-Chinsura, Howrah, South Suburbs, Maniktala, Maheshpur, Debhatta, Satkhira, Dacca, Noakhali, Patna, Bhagalpur, English Bazar (Malda) and Chatra. In Burdwan the confusion was so great that it was found necessary to appoint a special officer under section 82 of the amended Act to examine and report on the accounts of the Municipality. The sums embezzled in Patna amounted to Rs. 12,773, and it was clear that the frauds had been going on for a considerable time, and that the offenders believed themselves to be practically safe from detection. Registers were irregularly kept, and the instructions of the local Auditor were disregarded, with the result that heavy arrears accumulated and large remissions were granted on very inadequate evidence. In this and all similar cases the defalcations which took place were rendered possible by gross neglect of the account rules on the part of the Vice-Chairmen concerned. The amendment of these is now under consideration, and the opportunity will be taken to define the Vice-Chairman's duties more fully and precisely than is done in the present rules.

53. *Working of the Bengal Porters and Dandiwallas' Act, V of* 1883.—This Act is in force in the Darjeeling Municipality only. The Deputy Commissioner of the district reports as follows:—"The law is carefully observed, and an effort is made to supervise the work of dandiwallas and porters. A special officer is employed to look after and prosecute offenders, and complaints are not so frequent." The number of porters and dandiwallas registered was 1,203, against 980 in the previous year; the prosecutions under the Act numbered 45, and the fines amounted to Rs. 91-8 against Rs. 52-12 imposed in the previous year.

54. *Inspections.*—Much useful work was done during the year by the Commissioners of Divisions and District Officers in inspecting municipalities, and inspection reports on thirty-three municipalities were submitted to Government by Commissioners of Divisions. The smaller municipalities should be inspected and reported on by Subdivisional Officers. Special attention should be paid by all inspecting officers to the arrangements made for collecting municipal taxes, the system of granting remissions and the state of the accounts.

55. *General working of the Act during the year.*—Mr. Romesh Chunder Dutt, Officiating Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, left the following general remarks before his transfer from Burdwan:—

"Excepting Howrah, all the municipalities I have inspected have a non-official Chairman. I have found them, as well as the Municipal Commissioners, willing to devote their time and attention to the work they have undertaken, and accept and act on all reasonable suggestions that we make for improvements. Work is carried on tolerably well and with intelligence and care. It is necessary for us to indicate the way in which sanitary improvements can be effected, and to urge on such improvements being effected, so far as is possible within the resources of the municipalities. It is also necessary for us to carefully examine the municipal budgets, as there is a tendency to over-estimate income, and also to allow unduly frequent increments to municipal servants. In both these matters District Magistrates have generally done their duty by giving sympathetic advice and making practical suggestions. And with such help Local Self-Government within municipal areas has attained a fair measure of success."

56. Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, who subsequently held charge of the Division and submitted the report, writes :—

"In the above note of qualified approbation I am quite prepared to join. I find the Municipal Commissioners everywhere glad to receive suggestions and ready to accept criticism in a friendly spirit; but it is in execution that they usually fail. No schemes of government in Bengal work automatically, and it is absolutely essential that persons in authority should not only pass orders but see that they are carried out. Here and there one finds an active spirit among the officers or members of a Municipal Corporation, but as a rule they content themselves with passing orders and trusting that somehow or other they will be carried out. Thus, arrangements admirable on paper are found to be abominable in practice: taxes are not collected, roads are not repaired, and elaborate rules for conservancy and sanitation are grossly violated. Until it is universally understood that taxes are to be collected promptly and paid in punctually without fear or favour, and that a close supervision in all departments is just as essential to good government as wise advice and admirable systems, municipal administration will never reach the high standard which Government sets before it. On the other hand it is impossible to forget that the work done by Municipal Commissioners is gratuitous and that it is often discharged at considerable personal sacrifice. Of the value of their services I am deeply conscious as well as of the real interest which many Commissioners take in their duties; and in making the above remarks I desire to pose not as a hostile detractor magnifying failure, but as a friendly critic showing what still divides present achievements from complete success."

57. Mr. E V. Westmacott, Commissioner of the Presidency Division, writes :—

"In reviewing the municipal administration of another year, it must be considered what progress has been made, and whether such efficiency has been attained as would, to any extent, justify the relaxation of official control. I cannot say that I find indications of this at present. In the allotment of their funds, Municipal Commissioners are not sufficiently considerate of the welfare of the general body of the people, and look exclusively to the wants of a certain class. Of the people generally they are in no sense representative, and with them they have less sympathy than a European official would have. Municipal administration by the educated Babu class is in no sense Local Self-Government by the people, whose interests it is necessary to safeguard by external control. Very few Commissioners are sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the advantages of sanitation, and in some cases, they are actively opposed to it. While ready to spend public money on higher education for the benefit of children of their own class, they will not, without pressure, provide for primary education. It is necessary that a controlling authority should make sure that proper provision is made for conservancy, roads, drainage, water-supply, and primary education, and that any tendency to increase of establishments, providing employment or raising salaries for the Babu class, or to pay for the higher education of their children, is kept in check. In exercising a firm and just control over subordinates and making them do their work efficiently, I find an almost general failure and an inaptitude for command, which is quite distinct from the constitutional dislike to personal exertion which prevents effectual supervision of work out of doors. It extends also to work done in the office, and it is very rarely that the collection of rates and taxes is efficiently supervised as it might be even without going outside the office walls. Bills are left for indefinite periods in the hands of collecting officers, no one troubling themselves to find out whether amounts not paid in have been collected or not, and instead of regular periodical inquiry respecting uncollected amounts, balances are allowed to remain on the books for several years, when inquiry is useless. Enormous amounts are eventually written off as irrecoverable, much of which might have been found to have been realised by dishonest officers had inquiry been made in due time. Regular quarterly inquiry into balances would control the collecting staff as it certainly is not controlled at present, and for such inquiries Ward Committees ought to be utilised. I do not believe that all Municipal Commissioners are so apathetic or inefficient, that a good working Committee could not be established in every ward, and from what I have seen, I think the jealousy of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman is generally the real obstacle in the way of the existence of efficient Ward Committees. It is easier to awaken a man's interest in the affairs of his own immediate neighbourhood than in those of a large municipality generally, and if each Commissioner were allowed a share in the executive management of the affairs of his own ward, the general body of Commissioners would manage the affairs of the municipality much more efficiently and intelligently than they do at present. There are still Municipal Commissioners and even Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen who are absentees, and do not visit the municipality, except to attend at meetings, but I think that the number of such Commissioners is smaller than it used to be, and that in this respect there has been improvement. There is a general complaint of the difficulty of obtaining answers to letters addressed to a municipal office. This is, I think, generally due only to dilatory and unbusiness-like habits; but I have also found instances in which it is due to the jealousy of Municipal Commissioners, who insist on the absurd practice of sending round letters, however unimportant, to every individual Commissioner before answering them. The faults which I mention have been noticed before, and I mention them as no new discovery, but as considering to what extent they have been corrected during the year; and I

must say that I find little improvement. Upon considering the work of the year, I can only come to the conclusion that far from satisfactory as municipal administration has been, it would rapidly deteriorate and become less efficient if official control and supervision were removed. The visits of the Magistrate of the district and of the Commissioner of the Division are important and indispensible factors in keeping up the standard of municipal work; and the examination by the official auditor with the resulting orders of controlling officers is highly necessary to secure the proper keeping of accounts. In the few instances in which municipal administration is carried out in a business-like and intelligent manner, and where interference is not necessary, control may gradually become nominal, but generally I see no possibility at present of relaxing the supervision of the Magistrate and of the Commissioner of the Division."

58. Mr. P. Nolan, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, sums up the year's work with these remarks:—

"In my opinion the only serious objection to the development of municipal institutions is the great increase in taxation by which it has been accompanied. This is a good deal felt by the people, who formerly had to pay very little in this form. On the other hand, the advantages derived from the sanitary and other measures of improvement on which the money raised has been spent are undoubted, and the form of administration by Committees elected or nominated is popular."

59. Mr. Luttman-Johnson, Commissioner of the Dacca Division, says:—

"I have so often said that whatever may be the shortcomings of our Municipal Boards, they are better than nothing, that I hardly care to repeat the platitude. Some grievous shortcomings, some grievous instances of administrative inaptitude, of hopeless want of ordinary business capacity, have come to my notice. But this, I fear, is a national characteristic, which must be borne with and, as far as possible, corrected in municipal as in other affairs."

60. The following are the comments of Mr. W. B. Oldham, C.I.E., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division:—

"The Chittagong and Comilla Municipalities are doing good work. The Cox's Bazar Municipality is virtually managed by its Chairman, the Local Subdivisional Officer. The Brahmanbaria and Noakhali Municipalities do little more than enough to save themselves from being superseded by the authorities. There are absolutely no indications that the Cox's Bazar people would prefer a real municipal system to the nominal system which they have. Detached parts of the Brahmanbaria municipal area frequently pray for release from the Municipality. There are no signs of any wish by the people of Chandpur, or Hajiganj, or Feni, all rapidly rising centres of business and population, to have municipal government introduced, and those concerned prefer to provide privately or by subscription for their needs. The Chittagong Municipal Commissioners have shown a sense of their requirements by invariably electing a European as Chairman, and supporting him against opposition or complaints which would make an ordinary office untenable. Altogether it is not even certain if the present municipal system is in this Division preferred by the great majority of those concerned, or except by the English-speaking class, to the old *régime* under the Magistrates."

61. Mr. A. Forbes, C.S.I., Commissioner of Patna, concludes his report with the following remarks:—

"It must be admitted that the past year has in many respects been disappointing. In many Municipalities, such as Arrah, Gaya, Motihari, Bihar, Siwan, Madhubani, Rosera, Jagdispur, and elsewhere, the non-official Chairmen or Vice-Chairmen have performed their duties in a thoroughly satisfactory manner, and have, as a rule, been suported in carrying out any desirable reforms by the rest of the Municipal Commissioners (though not always, *e.g.*, Arrah). But in other places, notably Chapra, Darbhanga, and Patna, there has not only been much mismanagement, but also in the two first-named much deliberate obstructiveness to progress and reform, however obviously needed, when it was a question of increasing or revising taxation. I reproduce the following remarks from my General Administration Report:—'On the whole, however, I doubt very much whether, under the present system, we shall ever, in municipal matters, get beyond a certain limited point, and I am afraid that we have about reached it. Signs are not wanting of an unwillingness among municipal bodies to bestir themselves actively or to listen to advice, and I fear that the feeling is growing. If this goes on, it may be found in time that the legislation of the last 12 years has weakened the hands of Government to an extent inconsistent with the public interests'."

In paragraph 404 of his General Administration Report Mr. Forbes also wrote as follows:—

"The Municipal Commissioners have to make, or at least to supervise the making of, assessments and collections, and to carry out the whole of the executive work themselves. And in all these *active* duties, whether from *inertia*, dislike to increase taxation, an instinctive shrinking from responsibility, or want of proper appreciation of the rules of sanitation, or from all these failings combined, if left to themselves, they almost invariably fall short of the standard of excellence one would wish to see them attain. It is a regrettable fact, but no

less true, that in one municipality after another, any important reform, however patent its need, is, as a rule, only introduced in consequence of direct official pressure. And not only so, but the ordinary administration of each municipality, if not constantly looked into and brought into line by the officers of Government, is almost certain in a short time to fall into a state of *laisser-aller* and disorder."

62. Mr. Toynbee, the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"The number of Municipalities in the Division remained the same as it was last year, and little or no change occurred in their condition. The application of modern western ideas of sanitation to eastern towns is not only a difficult but a very costly operation. The municipal authorities cannot carry the people with them, not only because sanitary reform means extra taxation, but also because conservative as they are, they cannot divest themselves in a day of the habits of generations. In most of the municipalities in this Division the Municipal Commissioners are engaged in a constant struggle to make both ends meet, and to steer clear of any very unfavourable remarks by the Sanitary Commissioners or Local Auditor. Unless they are rich enough to afford a paid Secretary, the supervision of out-door work has practically to take care of itself. No funds are available unless a loan be obtained from Government for any new works or improvements, however necessary or advisable they may be. It is not, therefore, I think, to be wondered at that true Local Self-Government seldom stirs out of the meeting-rooms of the Municipal Commissioners. The municipal cart sticks in the mud, but as a rule no Municipal Commissioner puts his shoulder to the wheel."

63. Mr. W. H. Grimley, Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division, has recorded the following remarks:—

"The municipal bodies in the five districts of Chota Nagpur are not sufficiently advanced to be trusted to walk alone, and are therefore placed under the guidance of an official Chairman, who at head-quarters is the Deputy Commissioner of the district and in other places the Munsif, Magistrate, or Sub-Registrar; it consequently depends very much on the capacity of this officer whether any real progress is made in municipal administration. If he is active and efficient he can under the large powers conferred upon him by section 44 of the Act take ready action, and so prevent temporary encroachments on roads, obstructions to drainage, or other nuisances from becoming permanent and irremovable; while if on the contrary he is weak, wanting in self-reliance, or intractable, instead of making prompt endeavours to carry out improvements suggested, it may be, by the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioner of the Division, or by Government, he will take shelter behind the resolutions of the Municipal Board, which is proverbially slow to move in such matters. It is only by timely notice and by prompt prosecution of those who contravene the law that many municipal improvements become possible. Whenever the state of the roads is bad, the drainage obstructed, encroachments permitted, the collections unpunctual, it is a sure sign that the executive is not controlled with a firm hand, and a strong executive is the main essential in the municipalities of this Division, where the Commissioners, who are mostly pleaders, mukhtars, petty traders, and money-lenders, are busy men whose time is chiefly taken up with their own concerns. Their interest in municipal business is mostly confined to mere routine matters and to a more or less regular attendance at the meetings, and the tendency generally is towards a mild or slack administration, which may be said to be in harmony with the public feeling on the subject."

64. Looking back on the work done by the municipalities of the province during the last five years the Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in recognising not only that many permanent improvements have been made, but that on the whole the standard of administration has been raised and a more active interest has been created in the business that comes before the Commissioners. Meetings are held oftener and are better attended than was the case five years ago; the municipal income has risen from Rs. 28,24,204 to Rs. 40,45,345, and the incidence of taxation now stands at 13 annas and 7 pies per head against 11 annas and 11 pies at the beginning of the period. Under all the main heads which contribute to the health and comfort of the urban population a marked increase has taken place in the expenditure of municipal funds. The amount spent on conservancy has risen from Rs. 6,90,123 to Rs. 8,84,861; on lighting from Rs. 1,43,343 to Rs. 1,60,596; on public works from Rs. 4,73,551 to Rs. 5,86,247; on hospitals and dispensaries from Rs. 2,32,651 to Rs. 3,31,052; and on public instruction from Rs. 1,15,288 to Rs. 1,36,524. On water-supply the capital expenditure has increased from Rs. 1,10,284 to Rs. 7,36,231, and the charges for maintenance from Rs. 28,217 to Rs. 61,702; while drainage works show a rise in capital outlay from Rs. 25,860 to Rs. 2,02,413, and in maintenance charges from Rs. 62,185 to Rs. 71,328. Within these five years water-works supplying filtered water on a large scale have been opened in Arrah, Maniktala, and Cossipore-Chitpur by municipal enterprise, and in Nasirabad by the liberality of Raja Surjya Kanta Acharjia. A large

scheme has been started, after much discussion, in the town of Howrah, and is now approaching completion. In Dacca the original works have been extended so as to double the supply of water; the works at Burdwan have been enlarged; the Darjeeling Municipality have improved their system and introduced the Pasteur-Chamberland method of filtration; and within the last few days the Lieutenant-Governor has had the satisfaction of according sanction to an extension of the Bhagalpur water-works which will distribute pure water to the poorest and most unhealthy quarters of the town. Good progress has been made in the experiments undertaken in connexion with projected water-works in Gaya, and water-works are being designed for Midnapore; but the schemes for supplying water to the small municipalities on either bank of the Hooghly are still incomplete. Minor projects which aim merely at improving the existing water-supply, without resorting to filtration, have also been carried out in Kurseong, Khulna, Comilla, Nator, and Purulia, and schemes of the same character are under considertion in Pabna and Raniganj. Under the head of Drainage large schemes have been carried out in the towns of Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Jalpaiguri; the municipal drainage system has been remodelled in Darjeeling and Rampur Boalia and improved in Dacca, Puri, and Naihati, and drainage projects are under consideration in the numerous towns mentioned in paragraph 43 of this Resolution.

65. For results such as these, though doubtless to some extent due to initiative influence on the part of the officers of Government, the municipalities concerned may fairly claim a substantial measure of credit. In most cases the Municipal Commissioners have shown themselves amenable to the suggestions that have been made to them; but both Mr. Nolan and Mr. Forbes write warningly of the growing impatience of increased taxation, however good the object may be, and Mr. Westmacott and Mr. Forbes are seriously alarmed at the tendency to resist or to ignore the advice and corrections of District and Divisional Officers. It is of course out of the question that municipalities should be independent of official control, nor does the Lieutenant-Governor believe that such a claim would be put forward by those Commissioners who have the success of municipal administration really at heart. On the other hand it is not desirable to extend the sphere of official supervision, and the general tendency of the amended Municipal Act has been to increase the reasonable liberty of action enjoyed by the Commissioners in the management of local affairs, while it has strengthened the power of the State to intervene in the exceptional cases where that discretion is seriously abused and the abuse persisted in.

66. At the close of his term of office Sir Charles Elliott has much pleasure in recording that municipal administration in Bengal is on the whole creditably carried on, and that there is a tendency to improvement in the efficiency with which municipal funds are expended for the public good. The defects which exist are due mainly to the constitution of the Committees themselves. Few Municipal Commissioners have had any training in public business, and most of them are fully occupied with their own affairs. For deliberation and discussion they have considerable aptitude: their difficulties begin when decisions expressed in general terms have to be carried out in detail. Here they are at a great disadvantage as compared with the District Boards. Municipalities have to create their own executive and to acquire for themselves experience in the transaction of business, while District Boards have both of these essential requisites found for them in the person of the Chairman and his permanent staff. The executive work done by the former agency cannot, therefore, be judged by the same standard as is applied to the latter, but for all that municipalities fill a useful place in the system of administration and discharge a number of functions which could not conveniently be undertaken by Government officials.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FORM No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE CONSTITUTION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES IN BENGAL

DURING

1894-95.

FORM I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1894-95.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
					NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.											
					(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)				
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	*Ex-officio.*	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.	Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned for which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
Burdwan	1	Burdwan ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	34,177	1	6	15	22	2	20	2	20	27	...	61·3	
	2	Kalna ...		9,680	..	5	10	15	1	14	...	15	24	4	49·7	
	3	Katwa ...		6,680	..	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	27	3	50·0	
	4	Dainhat ...		5,144	1	4	8	13	1	12	...	13	13	...	57·3	
	5	Raniganj		13,772	...	5	8	13	1	12	3	10	22	2	32·0	
			Total ...	69,772	2	24	49	75	7	68	5	70	113	11	...	
Birbhum	6	Suri	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	7,481	...	5	11	16	3	13	1	15	17	...	51·4	
Bankura	7	Bankura ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	18,743	...	4	8	12	3	9	..	12	21	3	36·7	
	8	Vishnupur ...		18,190	..	4	8	12	2	10	..	12	16	3	43·7	
	9	Sonamukhi ..		13,162	..	9	.	9	2	7	.	9	15	1	52·6	
			Total ...	50,395	...	17	16	33	7	26		33	52	7	...	
Midnapore	10	Midnapore ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	32,264	..	6	12	18	4	14	3	15	23	...	62·8	
	11	Tamluk ...		6,612	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	30	1	59·1	
	12	Ghatal ...		13,942	...	5	10	15	2	13	1	14	12	...	42·7	
	13	Chandrakona ...		11,363	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	12	...	66·6	
	14	Ramjibanpur ...		9,977	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	10	..	72·2	
	15	Khirpai ...		5,768	...	6*	4	10*	1	9	..	10	17	...	63·0	* Including the appointment of the Subdivisional Officer of Ghatal as Chairman.
	16	Kharar ...		10,083	..	8	8	16	1	15	...	16	15	..	55·1	
			Total ...	89,595	...	36	56	92	13	79	4	88	119	1	...	
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	33,060	...	6	12	18	2	16	..	18	22	1	53·5	
	18	Serampore ...		35,952	...	6	12	18	2	16	1	11	14	1	55·1	
	19	Uttarpara ...		6,480	...	4	8	12	...	12	2	10	14	...	70·8	
	20	Baidyabati† ...		18,580	...	5	8	13	1	12	1	12	25	1	53·2	† The Chairman was appointed by Government under section 23 of the Municipal Act at the request of the Commissioners at a meeting.
	21	Bhadreswar ...		9,630	...	4	8	12	...	12	1	11	14	...	62·5	
	22	Kotrung ...		5,164	...	3	6	9	..	9	.	9	11	...	61·0	
	23	Bansberia ..		6,783	.	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	12	2	45·0	
	24	Jahanabad ...		8,326	...	11	...	11	2	9	..	11	12	1	50·0	
			Total ...	123,793	...	42	60	102	7	95	5	94	124	6	...	
Howrah	25	Howrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	116,606	...	10	20	30	9	21	9	21	29	...	59·3	
	26	Bally		16,700	...	6	12	18	...	18	...	18	20	1	60·0	
			Total ...	133,306	.	16	32	48	9	39	9	39	49	1	...	
			Divisional Total...	474,642	2	140	224	368	46	320	27	339	474	26	...	
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
24-Parganas ...	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	31,423	...	4	8	12	3	9	3	9	31	...	77·6	
	28	Maniktola ...		28,161	...	4	8	12	5	7	1	11	18	1	50·4	
	29	Barnagore ..		34,278	...	7	14	21	2	19	3	18	19	...	67·6	
	30	South Suburban		69,642	...	8	16	24	3	21		24	25	5	56·2	
	31	Rajpur ...		10,340	...	6	12	18	1	17*	.	18	20	..	80·	
	32	Baruipur ..		3,922	...	3	6	9		9	...	9	15	...	66·6	
	33	Jainagar ...		8,233	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	18	1	62·5	
	34	South Dum-Dum		11,037	...	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	12	...	53·3	
	35	North Dum-Dum		5,354	...	3	6	9	2	7	...	9	12	..	77·7	
	36	South Barrackpore.		25,711	...	6	12	18	3	15	3	15	23		59·1	
	37	North Barrackpore.		20,980	.	6	12	18	3	17	2	16	12	..	62·5	
	38	Barasat		9,774	...	8	13	21	5	16	...	21	12		51·9	
	39	Naihati		30,724	...	7	14	21	5	16	2	19	23	...	56·9	
	40	Goverdanga ..		6,704	..	3	6	9	...	9	...	9	12	3	49·1	
	41	Basirhat ..		15,109	..	6	9	15	1	14	.	15	27	2	51·6	
	42	Baduria ..		12,744	.	4	8	12	.	12	...	12	24	4	32·1	
	43	Taki .		4,936	...	3	6	9		9	..	9	15	..	56·0	
			Total ..	328,652	.	85	164	240	34	215	11	235	326	17	..	
Nadia	44	Krishnagar ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	25,500	..	7	14	21	2	19	1	20	19	1	55·5	
	45	Santipur ..		30,437	..	9	16	25	2	23	..	25	25	..	49·5	
	46	Ranaghat ...		8,506	..	6	12	18	2	16	..	18	3[illegible]	3	39·	
	47	Nadia ...		13,334	...	4	8	12	...	12	..	12	22	...	59·5	
	48	Kushtia ...		11,199	...	6	10	16	2	14	...	16	14	1	64·2	
	49	Kumarkhali .		6,165	..	5	10	15	...	15	...	15	28	3	49·2	
	50	Meherpur ...		5,820	...	3	6	9	3	6	...	9	14	...	68·8	
	51	Birnagar ...		3,421	...	5	8	13	1	13	...	13	16	1	56·7	
	52	Chakdaha ..		8,618	...	13	.	13	1	12	...	13	13	...	50·3	
			Total ...	113,000	...	58	84	142	13	129	1	141	182	11	...	
Murshidabad ...	53	Berhampore ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	23,207	...	8	17	25	5	20	1	24	20	1	70·7	
	54	Lalbagh ...		31,667	...	6	12	18	1	17	...	18	17	1	46·	
	55	Jangipur ...		9,863	..	8	16	24	1	23	1	23	24	2	41·1	
	56	Kandi ...		11,069	...	4	7	11	3	8	...	11	25	13	45·4	
			Total ...	75,886	...	26	52	78	10	68	2	76	86	17	...	
Jessore	57	Jessore ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	8,306	...	6	12	18	6	12	..	18	23	...	46·1	
	58	Kotechandpur...		9,502	...	3	6	9	.	9	1	8	21	5	66·6	
	59	Moheshpur ...		4,451	...	6	10	16	2	14	..	16	30	1	52·5	
			Total ...	22,259	..	15	28	43	8	35	1	42	74	6	..	
Khulna	60	Khulna ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	8,037	.	15	..	15	3	12	...	15	18	4	53·3	
	61	Satkhira ...		8,751	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	13	25	3	49·1	
	62	Debhatta ...		5,381	...	12	...	12	...	12	..	12	23	...	55·8	
	63	Chanduria ...		[illegible]	...	12	.	12	..	12		12	4	1	63·	
			Total ..	25,194	.	43	8	51	4	47	..	51	70	8	...	
			Divisional Total.	564,991	.	227	336	[illegible]	69	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	738	[illegible]	...	
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	21,497	..	7	14	21	10	11	3	18	19	1	50·9	
	65	Nator		9,185	..	6	12	18	2	16	..	18	22	2	53	
			Total ...	30,682	...	13	26	39	12	27	3	36	41	3	...	
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	12,294	...	5	10	15	6	9	2	13	19	8	41·05	
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri ...	Ditto ...	9,682	.	13	..	13	4	9	2	11	20	2	53·07	
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	Ditto ..	14,145	...	25	...	25	5	20	21	4	15	...	43·73	
	69	Kurseong ...		3,522	...	4	8	12	2	10	6	6	17	...	49·1	
			Total ...	17,667	...	29	8	37	7	30	27	10	32	...	46·58	

FORM I.—*Statement showing the constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95*—continued.

Name of District. (1)	Serial number of municipality. (2)	Name of municipality. (3)	Act under which constituted. (4)	Population within municipal limits. (5)	Number of Members of Committee. (a) Ex-officio. (6)	(b) Nominated. (7)	(c) Elected. (8)	(d) Total. (9)	(e) Officials. (10)	(f) Non-officials. (11)	(g) Europeans. (12)	(h) Natives. (13)	Number of meetings held. (14)	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained. (15)	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting. (16)	Remarks. (17)
RAJSHAHI DIVISION—*concluded*.																
Rangpur	70	Rangpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	14,216	...	6	12	18	1	17	1	17	13	4	40·1	
Bogra	71	Bogra	Ditto ...	6,605	...	5	10	15	3	12	2	13	15	...	53·3	
	72	Sherpur		3,965	...	4	8	12	...	12	...	12	16	...	56·8	
			Total ..	10,570	...	9	18	27	3	24	2	25	31	...	...	
Pabna...	73	Pabna	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	16,486	...	6	12	18	6	12	1	17	19	4	53·5	
	74	Sirajganj ...		23,188	...	6	12	18	2	16	3	15	17	...	61·6	
			Total ...	39,674	..	12	24	36	8	28	4	32	36	4	..	
			Divisional Total...	134,605	...	87	98	185	41	144	41	144	192	21	...	
DACCA DIVISION.																
Dacca	75	Dacca	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	82,321	...	7	14	21	3	18	1	20	28	1	50·8	
	76	Narainganj ...		17,715	...	4	8	12	2	10	3	9	19	5	52·1	
			Total ...	100,036	...	11	22	33	5	28	4	29	47	6	...	
Mymensingh ...	77	Nasirabad ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	11,555	...	6	12	18	5	13	2	16	25	2	56·4	
	78	Muktagacha ...		4,923	...	3	6	9	...	9	..	9	24	2	54·1	
	79	Jamalpur ...		15,388	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	21	5	39·0	
	80	Sherpur ...		10,744	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	42	8	41·6	
	81	Kishorganj ...		13,988	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	19	2	61·0	
	82	Bazitpur ...		9,309	..	3	6	9	1	8	..	9	23	1	63·2	
	83	Netrokona ...		9,821	...	16	...	16	3	13	...	16	17	1	48·7	
	84	Tangail ...		17,973	...	7	8	15	4	11	...	15	20	7	40·0	
			Total ...	93,791	...	40	60	100	18	91	2	107	191	28	...	
Faridpur ...	85	Faridpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	10,774	...	6	12	18	4	14	...	18	22	1	44·4	
	86	Madaripur ...		13,772	...	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	12	...	55·5	
			Total ...	24,546	...	10	20	30	5	25	...	30	34	1	...	
Backergunge ..	87	Barisal	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	15,482	...	5	10	15	1	14	2	13	23	3	70·0	
	88	Nalchiti ...		1,675	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	17	...	73·2	
	89	Jhalokati ...		2,365	...	9	...	9	1	8	...	9	22	...	50·5	
	90	Pirojpur ...		12,246	...	11	...	11	3	8	...	11	15	1	64·8	
	91	Patuakhali ...		4,885	...	10	...	10	2	8	..	10	12	...	59·2	
			Total ...	36,653	...	44	10	54	8	46	2	52	89	4	...	
			Divisional Total...	255,026	...	114	112	226	36	190	8	218	361	39	...	
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																
Tippera	92	Comilla ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	14,680	1	5	12	18	3	15	4	14	17	1	45·	
	93	Brahmanbaria...	Ditto ...	18,006	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	21	1	60·	
			Total .	32,686	1	9	20	30	5	25	4	26	38	2	...	
Noakhali	94	Noakhali ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	5,428	...	4	8	12	2	10	...	12	18	2	54·1	
Chittagong	95	Chittagong ..	Ditto ...	24,069		6	12	18	5	13	3	15	20	...	57·2	
	96	Cox's Bazar ..	Ditto ..	4,347	...	13	...	13	4	9	1	12	20	1	46·6	
			Total ..	28,416	...	19	12	31	9	22	4	27	40	1	...	
			Divisional Total...	66,530	1	32	40	73	16	57	8	65	96	5	...	
PATNA DIVISION.																
Patna	97	Patna . ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	167,520	...	11	20	31	6	25	5	26	16	...	13·6	
	98	Barh		12,363	...	3	6	9	.....	9		9	13	1	51·3	
	99	Bihar		47,723	..	4	8	12	1	11	...	12	21	...	68·9	
	100	Dinapore Nizamut.		28,646	...	6	12	18	3	15	2	16	28	2	60·1	
			Total .	256,311	...	24	46	70	10	60	7	63	78	3	...	
Gaya	101	Gaya	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	80,383	...	9	16	25	5	20	4	21	11	...	56·3	
	102	Tikari		11,532	...	12	...	12	1	11	...	12	28	1	42·5	
	103	Daudnagar ...		9,851	...	11	...	11	1	10	1	10	24	2	48·1	
			Total ...	101,766	...	32	16	48	7	41	5	43	63	3	...	
Shahabad	104	Arrah	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	46,905	...	6	12	18	3	15	3	15	25	3	40·0	
	105	Jagdispur .		12,475	...	3	6	9	.....	9	1	8	7	...	77·7	
	106	Buxar		15,506	...	4	9	13	3	10	2	11	14	2	57·6	
	107	Dumraon ...		18,384	..	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	16	5	58·3	
	108	Bhabua		5,962	..	3	6	9	1	8	...	9	25	7	40·	
	109	Sasaram ..		22,713	...	8	14	22	4	18	1	21	11	...	50·	
			Total .	1,21,945	...	27	53	80	12	68	7	73	98	17	...	
Saran	110	Chapra ..	Act IV (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	57,352	..	6	11	17	1	16	3	14	19	1	62·8	
	111	Revelganj .		13,473	.	4	8	12	3	9	2	10	15	3	77·0	
	112	Siwan		17,709	...	3	6	9	2	7	1	8	15	...	75·5	
			Total ...	88,534	...	13	25	38	6	32	6	32	49	4	..	
Champaran	113	Motihari ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	13,108		5	8	13	5	8	4	9	17	2	57·9	
	114	Bettiah		25,513	...	13	.	13	4	9	2	11	14	1	50·	
			Total ..	38,621	..	18	8	26	9	17	6	20	31	3	...	
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur ..	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	40,192	.	7	12	19	4	15	5	14	12	.	44·4	
	116	Hajipur ...		21,487	...	4	9	13	1	12	1	12	12	1	40·7	
	117	Lalganj		12,493	..	11	...	11	1	10	1	10	19	5	38·1	
	118	Sitamarhi ..		8,715	..	12	..	12	2	10	1	11	15	1	45·7	
			Total ...	91,887	..	34	21	55	8	47	8	47	58	7	...	
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	73,561		8	14	22	5	17	4	18	10	...	27·2	
	120	Madhubani ...		17,526	...	6	10	16	6	10	1	15	13	...	55·7	
	121	Rosera ...		10,885	...	14	...	14	1	13	1	13	20	3	50·1	
			Total ..	101,972	...	28	24	52	12	40	6	46	43	3	...	
			Divisional Total ...	801,036	...	176	193	369	64	305	45	324	420	40	...	

FORM No. I.—*Statement showing the Constitution of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year* 1894-95—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7	8	9	10
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Act under which constituted.	Population within municipal limits.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE.								Number of meetings held.	Number of meetings adjourned or at which no quorum was obtained.	Average percentage of attendance at each meeting.	REMARKS.
					a	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*	*h*				
					Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Natives.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																
Monghyr	122	Monghyr ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	57,077	...	6	12	18	1	17	4	14	27	4	58·6	
	123	Jamalpur ...		18,069	...	6	12	18	..	18	8	10	10	1	58·6	
	124	Jamui ...		9,319	...	12	.	12	3	9	...	12	9	2	77·8	
			Total ...	84,485	...	24	24	48	4	44	12	36	46	7	...	
Bhagalpur	125	Bhagalpur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	69,106	...	7	14	21	2	19	2	19	23	1	46·03	
	126	Colgong ...		5,145	...	12	...	12	2	10	..	12	11	...	66·14	
			Total	74,251	...	19	14	33	4	29	2	31	34	1	...	
Purnea	127	Purnea ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended	14,555	...	7	12	19	3	16	4	15	12	1	38·5	
	128	Kishanganj ...		8,466	...	5	8	13	2	11	...	13	19	3	39·7	
			Total	23,021		12	20	32	5	27	4	28	31	4	...	
Malda	129	English Bazar	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	13,818	.	6	12	18	5	13	1	17	16	4	53·4	
	130	Old Malda ...		4,178	...	4	8	12	5	7	...	12	12	2	45·1	
			Total ..	17,996	...	10	20	30	10	20	1	29	28	6	...	
Sonthal Parganas ...	131	Deoghur ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	6,163	.	6	10	16	2	14	1	15	19	...	65·1	
	132	Sahibganj ...		11,297	..	3	6	9	.	9	3	6	11	..	48·	
			Total	17,460		9	16	25	2	23	4	21	30	...	...	
			Divisional Total	217,213	...	74	94	168	25	143	23	145	169	18	...	
ORISSA DIVISION.																
Cuttack	133	Cuttack	Act, III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	42,033	...	6	12	18	8	10	2	16	21	...	50·3	
	134	Jajpur		11,992	.	12	...	12	2	10	...	12	18	2	56·6	
	135	Kendrapara ...		17,647	...	12	...	12	3	9	1	11	14	1	66·6	
			Total ...	71,672	...	30	12	42	13	29	3	39	53	3	...	
Balasore	136	Balasore... ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884 as amended.	20,775	...	6	12	18	5	13	1	17	19	3	42·38	
Puri	137	Puri	Ditto ...	28,794	...	5	10	15	5	10	1	14	15	1	58·3	
			Divisional Total...	121,241	...	41	34	75	23	52	5	70	87	7	...	
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.																
Hazaribagh	138	Hazaribagh ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	16,672	..	5	10	15	4	11	5	10	13	...	50·7	
	139	Chatra ...	Ditto ...	10,783	...	5	10	15	2	13	...	15	14	..	45·9	
			Total ...	27,455	...	10	20	30	6	24	5	25	27	...	...	
Lohardaga	140	Ranchi ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	20,306	...	5	8	13(*a*)	7	6	6	7	15	1	60	(*a*) Includes the Chairman.
	141	Lohardaga ...	Ditto ...	7,110	..	11	...	11	2	9	...	11	18	4	55·7	
			Total ...	27,416	...	16	8	24	9	15	6	18	33	5	...	
Palamau	142	Daltonganj ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	5,195	...	10	...	10(*a*)	3	7	1	9	25	3	56·1	
Manbhum	143	Purulia ...	Ditto ..	12,128	...	7	12	19(*a*)	4	15	4	15	14	1	49·2	
	144	Jhalda ...	Ditto ...	4,890	...	9	...	9	...	9	..	9	5	...	73·3	
	145	Raghunathpur...	Ditto ...	6,216	...	10	..	10	1	9	1	9	12	...	55·8	
			Total ...	23,234	...	26	12	38	5	33	5	33	31	1	...	
Singhbhum	146	Chaibassa ...	Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	[illegible]	...	13	...	13(*a*)	5	8	3	10	10	1	50·0	
			Divisional Total ...	90,150	...	75	40	115	28	87	20	95	126	10	...	
			Grand Total ...	2,725,434	3	966	1,171	2,140	348	1,792	195	1,945	2,653	225	.	
			Grand Total for 1893-94.	2,727,620	...	970	1,170	2,140	365	1,775	194	1,946	2,359	206	...	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the*

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Municipal Rates and Taxes: Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes: Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Other taxes: Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.													
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	3,023	38,269	4,045	1,204	4,675	17,908	...	17,675	...	288	84,064
	2	Kalna	2,761	...	2,377	16	...	...	...	641	5,216	97	8,347
	3	Katwa	1,561	...	210	37	...	...	...	1,163	3,375	57	4,842
	4	Dainhat	3,465	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,417	28	2,445
	5	Raniganj	665	9,985	1,176	408	...	...	...	2,163	...	6	13,738
		Total	12,075	48,254	7,808	1,665	4,675	17,908	...	21,642	11,008	476	1,13,436
Birbhum	6	Suri	2,241	...	614	28		...	..	2,091	4,198	17	6,948
Bankura	7	Bankura	1,536	...	400	34	...	...	..	1,686	6,198	125	8,533
	8	Vishnupur	916	...	511	..	...	...	...	..	4,026	7	4,544
	9	Sonamukhi	3,211	...	405	...	...	...		...	3,989	8	4,402
		Total	5,663	...	1,406	34	...		...	1,686	14,213	140	17,479
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	3,977	15,585	5,582	452	..	...	...	11,879	...	201	33,760
	11	Tamluk	567	...	271	...	95	...	...	...	3,216	20	3,605
	12	Ghatal	25	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	6,103	40	6,143
	13	Chandrakona	278	...	..	..	...		...	...	2,821	31	2,852
	14	Ramjibanpur	282	...	..	...	...		...	...	1,812	20	1,832
	15	Khirpai	342	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,665	40	1,705
	16	Kharar	1,179	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	2,431	49	2,480
		Total	6,650	15,585	5,856	452	95	..	...	11,879	18,048	491	52,406
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	1,896	20,934	4,887	567	2,646	...	...	9,201	...	...	38,225
	18	Serampore	4,977	23,168	1,030	743	3,975	..	.	13,931	..		42,847
	19	Uttarpara	1,350	6,478	1,348	395	700	.	..	2,481	..	..	11,402
	20	Baidyabati	382	.	4,666	1,340	360	.		3,633	6,650	...	16,649
	21	Bhadreswar	772	...	545	601	..	...	...	657	5,703	66	7,572
	22	Kotrung	243	...	98	294	...	...	...	...	3,205	22	3,619
	23	Bansbaria	784	...	480	470	...	...	...	...	2,469	...	3,419
	24	Jahanabad	914	...	166	...	...	...	..	...	2,451	12	2,629
		Total	11,318	50,580	13,220	4,400	7,681	...		29,903	20,478	100	1,26,362
Howrah	25	Howrah	408	1,20,702	11,823	2,444	...	...	34,998	82,034	...	104	2,53,065
	26	Bally	1,111	10,317	646	612	835	..	...	1,965	...	182	14,557
		Total	1,519	1,31,019	12,469	3,056	835	...	34,998	84,899	...	346	2,67,622
		Divisional Total	30,466	2,45,438	41,373	9,635	13,286	17,908	34,998	1,52,100	67,045	1,570	5,84,253
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.													
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur.	95,028	56,173	2,383	1,219	...	...	...	20,909	..	752	81,496
	28	Maniktolla	11,623	28,351	3,977	1,525	...	...	...	12,125	...	170	46,148
	29	Baranagar	6,113	..	4,437	379	1,035	...	...	11,669	20,597	[illegible]	38,210
	30	South Suburban	2,400	31,556	4,660	1,790	...	...	...	5,591	...	226	43,823
	31	Rajpur	31	...	1,194	98	...	...	...	...	4,747	116	6,155
	32	Baruipur	147	...	1,119	.	...	...	...	...	1,992	16	3,127
	33	Jainagar	1,765	...	580	42	...	...	...	...	3,897	8	4,527
	34	South Dum-Dum	5,382	...	883	267	...	...	...	1,516	4,417	13	7,096
	35	North ditto	1,820	...	1,999	...	...	...	..	..	1,641	3	3,643
	36	South Barrackpore.	1,088	...	1,136	260	...	...	...	...	11,012	32	13,840
	37	North Barrackpore.	251	...	611	612	360	...	...	2,392	7,973	21	11,969
	38	Barasat	1,041	...	3,083	...	...	...	...	...	3,648	62	6,798
	39	Naihati	41	...	1,364	1,331	1,764	...	...	3,557	10,892	107	19,015
	40	Goverdanga	490	..	322	32	...	...	...	...	2,601	4	2,959
	41	Basirhat	8	...	1,139	...	...	...	...	...	4,363	5	5,507
	42	Baduria	586	...	1,125	.	...	...	...	...	2,939	12	4,076
	43	Taki	23	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	2,226	...	2,245
		Total	1,27,837	1,16,080	30,031	7,555	3,159	...	...	57,819	83,845	1,640	3,00,129

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Realizations under Special Acts: From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in details in as many columns as may be necessary): Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation: Rents of lands, houses, serais, dák bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of land, and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
1	2	3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																
Burdwan	1	Burdwan	686	380	42	...	...	...	1,117	3,262	...	1,025	4,657	21	1,393	...
	2	Kalna	350	...	11	...	...	...	361	83	...	3	...	...	...	...
	3	Katwa	100	...	12	...	...	...	172	57	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	Dainhat	314	...	10	...	...	...	324	52	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5	Raniganj	454	80	5	...	...	...	539	106	...	22	...	...	40	...
		Total	1,904	469	80	..	...	...	2,513	3,560	...	1,050	4,657	21	1,433	...
Birbhum	6	Suri	422	178	...	...	...	...	600	284	...	258	...	...	231	...
Bankura	7	Bankura	144	...	15	...	...	...	159	10	...	...	...	...	624	...
	8	Vishnupur	118	...	...	...	...	...	118	1,173	...	19	...	...	...	...
	9	Sonamukhi	152	...	...	..	...	...	152	24	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	414	...	15	..	...	...	429	1,207	...	19	...	...	624	...
Midnapore	10	Midnapore	594	...	...	17	...	...	611	...	811	...	11,464	105	556	...
	11	Tamluk	98	...	...	15	...	...	113	59	106	...	...	20	1,493	...
	12	Ghatal	68	...	...	9	...	...	77	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
	13	Chandrakona	92	...	...	1	...	...	93	...	38	...	...	15	...	...
	14	Ramjibanpur	119	...	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Khirpai	60	...	...	4	...	...	64	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Kharar	87	...	...	2	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,118	...	...	48	...	...	1,166	115	970	...	11,464	140	2,049	...
Hooghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura.	371	376	...	159	...	...	906	184	...	90	...	...	124	...
	18	Serampore	563	302	...	34	...	...	959	642	...	...	...	1,576	1,880	...
	19	Uttarpara	62	271	...	9	...	...	342	44	...	...	...	25	46	...
	20	Baidyabati	307	5	...	20	...	...	332	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	Bhadreswar	143	45	...	13	...	...	201	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
	22	Kotrung	91	...	...	3	..	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Bansbaria	176	...	...	13	...	...	189	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Jahanabad	197	10	...	...	...	...	207	...	441	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	1,910	1,069	...	251	...	...	3,230	1,005	441	90	...	1,601	2,050	...
Howrah	25	Howrah	562	406	143	6,254	...	...	7,365	1,606	600	718	1,166	...	6,285	...
	26	Bally	103	15	15	...	...	...	133	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	665	421	158	6,254	...	...	7,498	1,856	600	718	1,166	...	6,285	...
		Divisional Total	6,493	2,137	253	6,553	...	..	15,436	8,027	2,011	2,135	17,287	1,762	12,062	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur.	508	1,101	83	21,810	...	...	23,502	118	...	1,657	...	...	...	...
	28	Maniktolla	432	194	22	1,286	...	...	1,934	99	8	1,469	...	...	...	...
	29	Baranagar	342	79	25	...	...	...	446	80	10	...	...	...	...	...
	30	South Suburban	479	399	63	...	...	...	941	...	...	2,941	...	...	...	..
	31	Rajpur	122	216	33	...	...	...	371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	32	Baruipur	367	104	7	...	...	...	478	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	33	Jainagar	281	...	27	...	...	...	308	98	26	...	...	...	...	...
	34	South Dum-Dum	217	82	...	...	...	...	299	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
	35	North ditto	274	52	6	...	...	...	332	...	...	...	...	...	75	...
	36	South Barrackpore.	847	195	...	...	...	...	1,042	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	37	North Barrackpore.	346	...	...	...	...	...	346	207	...	...	...	...	101	...
	38	Barasat	333	...	...	...	...	..	333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	39	Naihati	823	...	30	...	...	...	851	...	99	...	...	...	...	...
	40	Goverdanga	266	...	...	...	...	...	266	5	...	...	...	...	..	...
	41	Basirhat	343	...	15	...	...	...	358	34	...	...	...	...	..	...
	42	Baduria	124	...	14	...	...	...	148	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	43	Taki	33	...	3	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	6,147	2,422	328	23,096	...	...	31,993	717	147	6,068	...	...	176	...

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

7							8								
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Interest of investment.				From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	803	...	...	808	11,969	...	727	1,270	...	1,600	...	...	10	3,607
...	...	213	...	...	...	299	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
150	...	26	...	...	...	233	...	...	13	...	325	...	...	...	338
...	...	30	...	...	...	82	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	231	...	...	...	399	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	171	182
150	...	1,303	...	...	808	12,982	...	727	1,294	...	1,925	...	..	181	4,127
...	...	386	...	...	...	1,149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	254
...	...	71	...	...	..	705	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	900
...	...	39	...	...	...	1,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	26	...	.	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	136	...	.	...	1,686	...	...	...	...	900	...	..	...	900
...	...	302	...	2,202	1,204	16,641	...	2,739	...	...	300	...	513	815	4,367
...	...	81	...	..	...	1,759	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	234
...	...	63	...	..	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	48	...	...	...	101	...	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	180
...	...	133	67	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	96	126
...	...	24	...	...	...	39	...	...	...	...	225	...	...	...	225
...	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	689	67	2,202	1,204	18,900	...	2,739	..	...	735	...	513	1,145	5,132
...	...	496	...	...	...	894	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	272	...	...	...	4,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	102	...	...	66	212	...	...	...	...	1,650	...	...	323	1,973
...	...	440	...	...	...	575	...	...	...	...	...	105	...	...	105
...	...	119	...	...	...	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	...	..	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
709	...	16	...	...	...	725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	21	...	...	..	402	...	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	175
709	...	1,485	...	...	66	7,447	...	...	...	...	1,825	105	...	323	2,253
...	...	5,291	138	...	...	16,211	...	...	...	...	...	737	...	...	737
...	6	112	...	...	...	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
407	6	5,403	138	..	...	16,579	...	...	...	...	...	737	...	...	737
1,266	6	9,402	205	2,202	2,078	59,048	...	3,466	1,294	...	5,385	842	513	1,903	13,403
431	6,371	1,015	...	...	...	9,592	...	...	...	...	...	250	...	...	250
...	...	901	...	...	...	2,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	247	136	...	...	473	...	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	...	1,004
...	...	557	...	...	...	3,798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	171	...	...	...	171	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	...	60
...	...	117	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	92
95	...	111	...	...	...	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	182	...	...	...	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	96	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	145	...	...	...	220	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	18
41	216	240	...	...	...	814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	37	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	76	...	...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	450
..	...	37	...	...	...	71	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	...	17	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	14	...	...	..	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
567	6,593	4,257	136	...	37	18,606	...	...	...	18	180	1,704	...	92	1,094

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
				Loans.		Advances.								
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities, and withdrawal from Savings Banks.	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	1,301	1,301	..	...	...	200	5,647	1,356	7,263	1,00,261	1,12,884	2 7 0	3 2 8	
...	56	56	...	...	...	...	1,980	181	2,161	11,224	13,985	0 13 10	1 2 7	
...	77	77	...	...	...	50	200	261	511	6,173	7,734	0 11 6	0 14 9	
...	16	16	...	...	...	...	136	208	344	3,211	6,676	0 7 6	0 9 11	
2	123	125	...	...	..	...	1,103	94	1,197	16,180	16,845	0 15 11	1 2 9	
2	1,573	1,575	...	...	...	250	9,066	2,100	11,416	1,46,049	1,58,124	1 10 0	2 1 5	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	120	365	485	9,436	11,677	0 14 0	1 4 2	
...	241	241	...	...	...	...	52	493	545	11,083	12,619	0 7 3	0 9 5	
2	6	8	...	...	...	...	555	135	690	6,591	7,507	0 3 11	0 8 9	
...	72	72	...	...	...	...	..	72	72	4,748	7,039	0 5 2	0 5 7	
2	319	321	...	...	..	...	607	700	1,307	22,422	28,085	0 5 6	0 7 1	
...	307	307	...	...	...	...	2,302	1,250	3,552	59,271	62,248	1 0 9	1 13 4	
...	27	27	...	...	...	.	744	94	838	6,576	7,143	0 8 8	0 15 10	
...	241	241	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	6,578	6,603	0 7 0	0 7 6	
...	40	40	...	...	...	26	...	...	26	3,292	3,570	0 4 0	0 4 7	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	2,277	2,559	0 2 11	0 3 6	
...	23	23	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	2,074	2,416	0 4 9	0 5 9	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,609	3,788	0 3 8	0 3 10	
86	639	639	...	...	...	26	3,046	1,362	4,434	82,677	89,327	0 9 3	0 11 8	
...	447	447	24	...	...	...	2,799	921	3,744	44,216	46,112	1 2 6	1 5 4	
...	41	41	..	...	...	...	2,140	469	2,609	50,826	55,803	1 3 0	1 6 7	
2	398	400	...	...	...	15	400	14	429	14,758	16,108	1 12 2	2 4 4	
7	52	59	..	...	...	...	535	410	945	18,065	19,047	0 14 5	1 0 2	
...	131	131	...	...	...	...	100	55	155	8,249	9,021	0 12 6	0 13 8	
...	17	17	...	...	...	...	146	...	146	3,805	4,138	0 11 2	0 12 0	
...	128	128	...	...	...	...	47	77	124	4,585	5,369	0 8 0	0 10 10	
...	525	525	...	...	.	..	...	19	19	4,017	4,931	0 6 9	0 7 8	
9	1,739	1,748	24	...	...	15	6,167	1,965	8,171	1,49,211	1,60,529	1 0 3	1 3 3	
29	2,464	2,493	4,086	5,10,000	...	...	7,024	34,457	5,55,567	8,35,438	8,35,846	2 2 7	7 2 7	
189	...	189	..	...	...	...	777	49	826	16,073	17,184	0 13 11	0 15 4	
218	2,464	2,682	4,086	5,10,000	...	..	7,801	34,506	5,56,393	8,51,511	8,53,030	3 0 6	8 1 11	
231	6,734	6,965	4,110	5,10,000	..	291	26,807	40,998	5,82,206	12,61,306	13,00,772	1 3 8	2 10 6	
...	2,055	2,055	64	...	6,000	...	...	1,418	7,512	1,24,407	2,19,435	2 9 5	3 15 4	
2,626	4,727	7,353	...	...	...	150	...	848	998	58,909	70,532	1 10 2	2 1 5	
...	899	899	...	...	...	...	724	2,316	3,040	44,072	50,185	1 1 10	1 4 6	
...	144	144	216	...	...	...	1,274	...	1,490	50,196	52,596	0 10 0	0 11 6	
...	113	113	...	...	...	...	...	162	162	7,032	7,063	0 9 0	0 10 3	
...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,825	3,972	0 12 0	0 15 7	
481	11	492	...	...	...	...	...	275	275	5,932	7,697	0 8 9	0 11 6	
...	247	247	...	...	...	..	...	346	346	8,240	13,628	0 10 3	0 11 11	
...	170	170	...	...	...	25	...	152	177	4,418	6,238	0 10 10	0 13 2	
...	796	796	...	...	...	...	207	676	883	16,299	17,387	0 8 3	0 10 1	
...	1,104	1,104	...	...	...	...	...	301	301	14,534	14,785	0 9 1	0 11 3	
...	216	216	...	...	...	...	166	44	210	7,607	8,648	0 11 1	0 12 5	
...	140	140	...	...	..	...	267	319	586	20,774	20,815	0 10 2	0 11 2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	761	27	788	4,473	4,963	0 7 0	0 10 8	
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	86	86	6,142	6,150	0 5 9	0 6 5	
...	17	17	..	...	...	...	50	18	68	4,328	4,914	0 5 3	0 5 6	
75	29	104	...	...	...	..	573	...	573	2,972	2,995	0 7 3	0 9 7	
3,182	10,677	13,859	280	...	6,000	175	4,022	7,018	17,495	3,84,166	5,12,003	0 14 7	1 28	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.							Other taxes.		
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia	44	Krishnagar	275	14,489	2,556	438	...	...	...	8,744	...	68	26,295
	45	Santipur	951	12,828	1,740	298	...	...	...	...	..	74	14,988
	46	Ranaghat	1,016	4,092	288	184	...	...	...	...	...	10	5,174
	47	Nadia	474	...	104	2	...	...	...	...	3,711	56	3,873
	48	Kushtia	1,012	...	402	...	...	...	...	961	2,697	24	4,144
	49	Kumarkhali	688	..	157	...	...	...	...	617	2,615	22	3,411
	50	Meherpur	678	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	2,102	11	2,213
	51	Birnagar	2,588	...	204	...	...	...	...	...	2,358	16	2,578
	52	Chakdaha	832	...	696	...	...	...	...	...	2,605	3	3,304
		Total	8,512	32,009	6,307	920	...	...	...	10,322	16,088	284	65,980
Murshidabad	53	Berhampore	1,088	...	2,021	...	1,619	...	...	12,848	21,450	71	38,009
	54	Lalbagh	6,566	...	2,766	...	2,594	...	...	...	15,728	22	21,110
	55	Jangipur	1,858	...	196	...	3,325	...	...	..	3,248	5	6,774
	56	Kandi	813	..	175	...	..	...	...		4,770	1	4,946
		Total	10,325	...	5,158	...	7,538	..	...	12,848	45,196	99	70,839
Jessore	57	Jessore	220	9,374	1,246	78	...	...	...	3,871	...	17	14,586
	58	Kotechandpur	1,832	...	2,107	...	240	...	...	...	2,761	8	5,116
	59	Moheshpur	709	...	111	...	60	...	...	87	1,404	1	1,663
		Total	2,860	9374	3,464	78	300	...	..	3,958	4,165	26	21,365
Khulna	60	Khulna	23,709	...	74	97	...	...	...	3,516	6,241	58	9,986
	61	Satkhira	78	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	3,279	88	3,684
	62	Debhatta	40	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	1,739	14	1,766
	63	Chanduria	98	...	98	...	...	...	...	..	707	3	808
		Total	23,925	...	489	97	13	...	...	3,516	11,966	163	16,244
		Divisional Total	1,73,459	1,57,463	45,449	8,650	11,010	...	.	88,463	1,61,260	2,212	4,74,507
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.													
Rajshahi	64	Rampur Boalia	2,800	...	4,413	79	1,443	...	...	5,129	13,628	92	24,784
	65	Nator	1,402	...	2,164	...	...	...	...	2,349	5,621	13	10,147
		Total	4,202	..	6,577	79	1,443	...	...	7,478	19,249	105	34,931
Dinajpur	66	Dinajpur	2,819	...	2,802	..	2,533	...	...	7,490	11,457	478	24,760
Jalpaiguri	67	Jalpaiguri	9,050	...	574	1,020	...	...	...	6,683	5,926	14	14,217
Darjeeling	68	Darjeeling	15,894	32,599	1,224	642	...	13,165	...	14,782	...	52	62,464
	69	Kurseong	1,380	5,323	...	99	...	...	...	2,002	...	...	7,424
		Total	17,274	37,922	1,224	741	...	13,165	...	16,784	...	52	69,888
Rangpur	70	Rangpur	588	...	4,993	206	...	...	...	7,284	7,574	231	20,288
Bogra	71	Bogra	1,569	...	1,315	...	1,303	...	...	2,756	4,305	120	9,709
	72	Sherpur	1,106	...	680	..	...	...	...	2,125	3,085	7	5,897
		Total	2,675	...	1,995	...	1,303	...	...	4,881	7,390	127	15,606
Pabna	73	Pabna	123	...	1,025	121	1,735	...	...	5,021	9,313	7	17,222
	74	Sirajganj	2,408	...	1,173	...	477	...	...	5,583	8,576	2	15,811
		Total	2,531	...	2,198	121	2,212	...	...	10,604	17,889	9	33,033
		Divisional Total	39,139	37,922	20,363	2,167	7,491	13,165	...	61,204	69,485	1,016	2,12,813
DACCA DIVISION.													
Dacca	75	Dacca	1,661	59,863	5,683	3,106	11,364	...	...	32,676	...	223	1,12,915
	76	Narainganj	6,871	23,998	...	138	...	...	..	14,624	...	83	38,845
		Total	8,532	83,861	5,683	3,244	11,364	...	...	47,300	...	306	1,51,758

Name of Municipality.	6							7						
	REALIZATION UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.							REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
			From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
	From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenues from educational institutions.	Fees and revenues from medical institutions.	Fees and revenues from market and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenues from tramways.
3	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishnagar	1,040	402	9	...	...	...	1,451	1,554	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santipur	496	140	30	...	...	...	666	...	4	...	4,964	..	...	...
Ranaghat	300	18	7	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nadia	394	...	...	...	...	...	394	10	...	...	..	...	71	...
Kushtia	258	...	...	...	...	...	258	.	...	...	...	.	...	...
Kumarkhali	123	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	40	...	...	...	...	...
Meherpur	737	...	...	...	...	...	737	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birnagar	238	...	...	...	...	...	238	...	13	...	...	...	...	...
Chakdaha	300	..	...	...	...	..	300	11	...	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3,886	560	46	...	...	...	4,492	1,575	57		4,964	...	71	...
Berhampore	399	433	...	...	...	...	832	1,331	118	784	...	...	...	...
Lalbagh	1,598	...	29	...	...	...	1,627	208	46	...	...	...	561	...
Jangipur	272	...	2	...	...	..	274	48		...	...	31	...	...
Kandi	330	...	1	...	..	.	331		18	...	143	..	...	...
Total	2,599	433	32	...	...	...	3,064	1,577	182	784	143	31	561	..
Jessore	653	...	12	...	...	.	665	..	106	...	...	557	...	...
Kotechandpur	335	24	13	...	...	...	372	...		..	...	...	...	...
Moheshpur	273	...	...	..	...	.	273	..	92	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,261	24	25	...	.	...	1,310	.	198	..	...	557		...
Khulna	394	...	17	...	..	..	411	366	5	...	4	...	...	...
Satkhira	226	...	19	...	..	...	245	161	2	...	...	...	...	...
Debhatta	104	...	4	...	...	..	108	...	2	...	..	..	...	...
Chanduria	89	..	..	.	..	..	89	..		.	...	..	...	...
Total	813	...	40	.	..		853	527	9		4	...	...	...
Divisional Total	14,708	3,439	471	23,096	...	...	41,712	4,396	594	6,860	5,111	588	868	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.														
Rampur Boalia	932	688	36	...	...	...	1,656	48	273	...	..	.	...	..
Nator	428	...	8	.	...	.	436	...	2	...	1,561	..	...	...
Total	1,360	688	44	...	...	..	2,092	48	275	...	1,561	..	...	..
Dinajpur	1,286	...	...	...	..	...	1,286		20	...	1,308	457	107	...
Jalpaiguri	600	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	...	...	15	...
Darjeeling	112	...	109	...	...	..	221	39,280	5,959	135	...	1,262	6,842	...
Kurseong	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	...		147	...	602	...	.
Total	162	...	109	...	...	...	271	39,280	5,959	282	...	1,864	6,842	...
Rangpur	583	193	...	...	...	.	776	1,161	...	...	..	.	...	...
Bogra	305	...	7	...	..	...	312	..	...	...	1,405	630	...	...
Sherpur	742	...	...	...	...	...	742	...	...	...		...	...	...
Total	1,047	...	7	...	...		1,054	...	...	...	1,405	630	...	...
Pabna	205	...	11	...	...	...	216	...	...	...	...	275	...	...
Sirajganj	345	...	11	...	...	...	356	..	...	.	...	..	...	...
Total	550	...	22	...	...	...	572	...	...	...	..	275	...	...
Divisional Total	5,588	881	182	...	...	...	6,651	40,479	6,254	282	4,304	3,226	6,964	...
DACCA DIVISION.														
Dacca	1,528	...	30	...	...	...	1,562	3,539	20	10,747	31	786	...	...
Narainganj	512	...	...	...	...	...	512	306	30	...	...	...	...	...
Total	2,035	...	39	...	...	...	2,074	3,845	50	10,747	31	786	...	...

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—continued.

7							8								
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—concld.							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			
Burning ghat and burial ground fees.	Others.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	618	...	..	...	2,372	...	...	..	...	600	..	...	900	1,500
...	...	100	...	...	..	5,158	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	67	...	...	...	67	500	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	500
...	28	68	...	..	...	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	93	...	.	..	93	..	..	...	...	110	...	...	145	255
..	.	77	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	7	7
...	...	119	...	..	..	119	...	...	...	...	120	...	...	...	120
...	...	2	...	..	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
.	...	30	...	.	.	41	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...
..	28	1,404	..	..	.	8,150	500	...	..	...	830	...	...	1,052	2,382
..	...	329	...	..	1,683	4,235	...	.	.	...	584	...	..	782	1,366
...	...	356	...		...	1,171	..	..	...	..	...	3,600	...	570	4,170
...	...	26	...	.	66	171	.	...	.	...	554	...	...	...	554
.	...	94	..		...	255	..			.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	805	...		1,749	5,832	..	...	..	..	1,138	3,600	...	1,352	6,090
...	...	284	67	..	81	1,105	...	..	...	...	900	...	...	70	970
...	110	74	...		...	164	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	..	20	...	.	...	112	...	...	..	...		..	...	...	...
...	110	368	67	.	81	1,381	.	...	..	.	900	..	...	70	970
...	...	169	...	.	..	514	11,000	...	..	...	180	...	...	470	11,650
...	...	8	...		36	207	.		.	...	...	...	...	10	10
...	...	..	...	...		2	..	..	...		...	...	...	...	...
.	...	66	.	...	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
.	...	243		.	36	819	11,000	...	..	...	180	...	...	480	11,660
567	6,731	7,137	203	..	1,903	34,887	11,500	...	.	18	3,228	5,301	...	3,046	28,096
75	...	296	...		...	692	90	..	..	...	1,290	...	.	...	1,380
..	...	53	...		..	1,616		..	...	...	1,290	..	481	60	1,831
75	...	349	...	...	...	2,308	90		...	...	2,580	...	481	60	3,211
..	...	139	...	...	...	2,031	...	.	.	...	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	1,127	...	..	...	1,142	...	...	19	...	97	...	...	896	1,012
...	...	947	...	.	...	54,425	6,484	...	..	1,200	...	...	...	...	7,684
...	...	195	..	.	...	944		.	..	200	200	...	..	...	400
...	...	1,142	...	...	.	55,369	6,484	...	.	1,400	200	...	...	...	8,084
...	...	49	...	.	628	1,828	..	.	103	...	...	1,095	...	101	2,260
...	...	24	...	.	90	2,239	..	...	...	...	430	...	..	...	430
...	..	8	..	.	..	8	...	...	..	.	...	...		...	...
	...	32	...	...	90	2,247	...	...	...	..	430	...	...	...	430
...	...	92	...	...	...	367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	245	.	...		245	...	...	...	...	200	125	...	1,005	1,330
...	...	337	...	..	..	612	...	...	...		200	125	...	1,005	1,330
75	...	3,175	...	...	718	65,537	6,574	...	122	1,400	3,507	2,121	481	2,128	16,327
...	...	932	...	..	7,041	23,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	240
...	...	474	...	...	...	810	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	1,406	...	...	7,041	24,806	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	240	240

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
				Loans.		Advances.								
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	823	827	1,650	33,268	33,541	1 0 5	1 4 10	
...	347	347	...	...	...	...	1,432	282	1,714	22,823	23,704	0 7 8	0 11 11	
...	473	473	...	...	...	.	...	142	142	6,681	7,607	0 9 8	0 12 6	
...	22	22	...	...	.	...	85	809	894	5,360	5,834	0 4 4	0 6 5	
...	79	79	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	4,809	5,881	0 5 11	0 6 11	
...	609	609	..	...	...	40	357	38	435	4,702	5,390	0 8 10	0 12 2	
...	40	40	...	...	...	20	959	253	1,232	4,401	5,139	0 6 1	0 12 3	
...	63	63		...	...	50	999	98	1,147	4,041	6,029	0 12 0	1 2 10	
...	157	157	...	...	...	...	...	168	168	3,970	4,802	0 6 1	0 7 4	
...	1,790	1,790	..	..		150	4,655	2,617	7,422	99,175	98,687	0 9 4	0 12 9	
...	...	...	40	...	...	...	1,500	2,194	3,734	48,176	49,264	1 10 1	2 1 1	
26	...	26	47	...	...	...	60	2,454	2,561	30,665	37,231	0 10 7	0 15 6	
...	...	...	36	...	..	50	50	1,336	1,472	9,245	11,103	0 10 11	0 15 6	
83	131	214	..	...	...	50	...	121	171	5,917	6,730	0 7 1	0 8 6	
109	131	240	123	...	...	100	1,610	6,105	7,938	94,003	1,04,328	0 15 0	1 4 0	
214	434	648	...	...	...	...	1,370	283	1,653	19,627	19,856	1 12 0	2 3 10	
...	103	103	.	...	...	...	...	229	229	5,984	7,816	0 9 0	0 10 0	
...	26	26	...	...		...	1,368	67	1,435	3,509	4,308	0 6 0	0 12 7	
214	563	777	...	...	...	...	2,738	579	3,317	29,120	31,980	0 15 4	1 4 11	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,066	128	5,194	27,785	51,494	1 2 5	3 3 8	
...	4	4	...	...	..	..	51	...	51	4,201	4,379	0 6 10	0 7 11	
8	10	27	...	...	...	...	...	38	38	1,941	1,981	0 5 3	0 5 9	
...	7	7	.	...	...	..	..	...	...	970	1,008	0 5 0	0 5 11	
8	30	38	..	...	..		5,117	166	5,283	34,897	58,822	0 10 3	1 6 1	
3,513	13,191	16,704	403	...	6,000	425	18,142	16,485	41,155	6,32,361	8,05,820	0 13 5	1 1 10	
212	353	565	...	...	...	20	1,668	204	1,892	30,060	33,769	1 2 6	1 7 1	
...	215	215	...	...	..	..	160	387	547	14,792	16,194	1 1 8	1 12 2	
212	568	780	..	...	...	20	1,828	591	2,439	45,761	49,963	1 2 3	1 10 1	
604	343	947	...	10,000	..	.	2,659	822	13,481	42,505	45,324	2 0 5	3 7 8	
...	172	172	...	18,000	..	...	422	418	18,840	35,083	45,033	1 7 5	3 11 5	
2,140	1,861	4,001	...	40,000	..	...	7,919	1,936	49,855	1,78,650	1,94,541	4 6 7	12 10 0	
198	24	222	...	2,000	..	...	...	190	2,190	11,230	12,610	2 1 3	3 3 0	
2,338	1,885	4,223	...	42,000	...	...	7,919	2,126	52,045	1,89,880	2,07,151	3 15 2	10 11 11	
...	153	153	...	...	...	...	4,720	458	5,178	30,483	31,071	1 6 10	2 2 3	
22	213	235	...	...	...	60	603	156	819	18,884	15,403	1 7 8	2 1 8	
...	187	187	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	6,834	7,910	1 7 9	1 11 6	
22	400	422	...	..	..	60	603	156	819	20,668	23,313	1 7 9	1 15 3	
...	128	128	...	...	...	..	1,063	731	1,794	19,727	19,850	1 0 8	1 3 5	
...	268	268	...	...	...	100	2,418	354	2,872	20,882	23,290	0 10 10	0 14 4	
...	396	396	...	...	...	100	3,481	1,085	4,666	40,609	43,140	0 13 3	1 3 3	
3,176	3,017	7,003	...	70,000	...	180	21,632	5,656	97,468	4,05,889	4,45,028	1 9 3	3 0 3	
598	...	598	4,143	...	...	280	10,294	5,347	20,064	1,50,375	1,61,036	1 5 6	1 14 11	
131	1,042	1,173	...	...	..	...	1,227	391	1,618	42,950	49,827	2 3 1	6 9 2	
729	1,042	1,771	4,143	...	...	280	11,521	5,738	21,682	2,03,331	2,10,863	1 7 11	2 0 4	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the*

1	2	3	4	5									
				MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES.									
											Other taxes.		
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*													
Mymensingh	77	Nasirabad	6,603	...	1,157	249	...	5,421	...	8,065	11,625	202	20,72
	78	Muktagacha	466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,844	14	4,85
	79	Jamalpur	1,252	...	245	...	...	...	...	2,057	4,083	107	7,38
	80	Sherpur	(a)122	...	669	...	...	...	...	...	4,050	49	4,7
	81	Kishoreganj	(a)515	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	3,830	20	3,7
	82	Bazitpur	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,345	4	2,3
	83	Netrokona	2,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,[illegible]94	51	3,3
	84	Tangail	1,029	...	92	31	700	...	...	898	3,695	84	5,5
		Total	12,964	...	2,201	280	700	5,424	...	11,020	38,668	530	58,8
Faridpur	85	Faridpur	1,771	...	88	96	105	...	...	3,521	5,952	88	9,8
	86	Madaripur	252	...	...	380	992	...	...	1,740	4,442	28	7,5
		Total	2,023	...	88	476	1,097		...	5,261	10,394	116	17,4
Backergunge	87	Barisal	306	...	364	55	1,407	...	...	9,456	10,392	225	21,
	88	Nalchiti	589	...	...	24	105	...	...	...	1,781	...	1,
	89	Jhalokati	815	...	...	...	214	...	...	1,563	3,016	3	3,
	90	Pirojpur	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,460	244	5,
	91	Patuakhali	662	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	2,178	54	2,
		Total	2,447	...	364	79	1,831		...	11,019	20,833	526	34,
		Divisional Total	25,916	83,861	8,836	4,159	14,992	5,424	...	74,608	69,893	1,478	2,02,
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.													
Tippera	92	Comilla	1,503	...	1,283	38	2,328	...	...	4,795	9,872	37	18
	93	Brahmanbaria	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,742	...	4
		Total	1,577	...	1,283	38	2,328	...		4,795	14,614	37	22
Noakhali	94	Noakhali	508	...	452	159	..	...	...	...	8,025	1	
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	45,022	14,480	2,962	419	6,861	...	...	...	...	266	
	96	Cox's Bazar	3,[illegible]04		...	..	1,806	..	...	...	1,989	3	
		Total	48,726	14,480	2,962	419	8,667	..	...	...	1,989	269	
		Divisional Total	50,806	14,480	4,697	616	10,995	...	...	4,795	20,528	307	
PATNA DIVISION.													
Patna	97	Patna	25,833	79,817	8,100	5,033	24,434	...	...	25,044	...	1,085	1,4
	98	Barh	666	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,818	58	
	99	Bihar	2,943	...	1,837	...	...	...	...	...	11,477	372	
	100	Dinapore Nizamat.	4,171	8,030		...	...	...	...	...	...	107	
		Total	33,612	87,847	9,937	5,033	24,434	...	...	25,044	16,295	1,622	1,
Gaya	101	Gaya	15,113	37,746	10,178	1,182	...	...	...	...	...	449	
	102	Tikari	2,586	5,245	900	143	...	...	...	...	...	57	
	103	Daudnagar	3	...	235	12	812	...	...	...	2,546	34	
		Total	17,702	42,991	11,313	1,337	812	...	...		2,546	540	
Shahabad	104	Arrah	614	...	2,852	60	...	71	...	...	17,940	99	
	105	Jagdispur	1,319	...	35[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	2,824	64	
	106	Buxar	3	...	383	...	...	...		...	7,823	...	
	107	Dumraon	964	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	4,733	...	
	108	Bhabhua	12	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	2,016	23	
	109	Sasaram	938	...	279	..	...	...	...	...	6,862	122	
		Total	3,850	...	4,330	60	...	71	...	...	41,468	308	

1	2	3	6						7						
			REALIZATIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.						REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION.						
				From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).											
NAME OF DISTRICT.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows, &c.	Sale proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
1	2	3	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*															
Mymensingh	77	Nasirabad	343	32	...	...	...	1,658	48	4,633	252	...	...	...	...
	78	Muktagacha	...	8	...	...	...	491	...	...	...	..	..	...	...
	79	Jamalpur	...	5	...	...	...	938	...	25	31	...	...	...	...
	80	Sherpur	...	8	...	...	...	802	...	...	...	27	...	...	...
	81	Kishoreganj	...	57	...	...	...	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	82	Bazitpur	...	33	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	83	Netrokona	...	7	...	...	...	432	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	84	Tangail	...	5	...	...	..	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	343	155	...	...	...	5,222	48	4,658	283	27	..	...	...
Faridpur	85	Faridpur	...	6	...	...	...	356	...	99	...	...	...	25	...
	86	Madaripur	...	...	.	...	..	284	...	...	...	...	...	578	...
		Total	...	6	...	...	...	620		99	...	...	...	603	...
Backergunge	87	Barisal	...	28	...	...	...	307	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
	88	Nalchiti	...	...	...	..	..	16	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	89	Jhalokati	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	90	Pirojpur	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	91	Patuakhali	...	...	...	...	...	66	..	...	...	...	.	...	...
		Total	...	28	...	...	..	501	161	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Divisional Total	343	228	...	...	...	8,417	4,054	4,807	11,030	58	786	603	...
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.															
Tippera	92	Comilla	...	34	...	...	...	576	14	...	...	...	...	48	...
	93	Brahmanbaria	...	15	...		...	379	190	..	...	...	...	...	.
		Total	...	49		.	.	955	204	...	...	...	...	48	...
Noakhali	94	Noakhali	...	1	.	.	...	117	28	...	...	...	..	53	...
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	322	...	...	...	...	1,371	1,634	...	...	4,851	535	2,550	...
	96	Cox's Bazar	..	...	...	...	..	202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	322	...	...	...	..	1,573	1,634	..	...	4,851	535	2,550	...
		Divisional Total	322	50	...	..	.	2,645	1,866	...	...	4,851	535	2,651	..
PATNA DIVISION.															
Patna	97	Patna	626	62	...	...	1,589	2,743	900	985	...	...	77	1,054	3,224
	98	Barh	...	7	...	...	...	257	144	...	...	...	48	...	...
	99	Bihar	...	33	...	..	..	545	278	83	3	...	427	290	...
	100	Dinapore Nizamat.	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
		Total	626	104	...	...	1,589	3,547	1,322	1,068	3	...	552	1,344	3,224
Gaya	101	Gaya	548	56	...	...	..	1,617	...	...	49	...	211	4,182	...
	102	Tikari	...	10	...	...	...	319	...	45	4	...	.	59	..
	103	Daudnagar	...	5	...	...		488	...	40	...	22	5	...	..
		Total	548	71	...	...	...	2,424	...	85	53	22	216	4,241	...
Shahabad	104	Arrah	468	45	...	...	...	1,070	108	...	606	...	...	2,523	...
	105	Jagdispur	..	14	...	...	...	204	..	...	..	...	...	...	...
	106	Buxar	16	7	...	...	...	273	64	...	83	..	...	3	...
	107	Dumraon	...	5	...	...	...	279	.	410	7	...	...	..	...
	108	Bhabhua	...	6	...	...	...	377	88	17	...	...	...	16	...
	109	Sasaram	...	1	...		...	746	290	...	45	...	...	4,412	...
		Total	484	78	...	..	..	2,949	550	427	741	...	...	6,953	...

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—continued.

7							8								
Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation—*concld.*							Grants and Contributions (for General and Special purposes).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).			Interest of investments.				From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			
Burning ghat and burial ground.	Others.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	364	...	...	674	5,971	...	...	1,000	...	775	...	...	910	2,685
...	...	93	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	143	...	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	554	679
...	...	78	...	...	...	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	93
...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	125	...	...	300	425
...	...	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	92	...	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
...	...	65	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	882	...	...	674	6,572	...	...	1,000	...	1,025	...	...	1,857	5,382
...	...	80	...	...	...	204	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	187	547
...	...	399	...	...	...	977	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	164	164
...	...	479	...	...	...	1,181	...	...	...	...	360	...	...	351	711
...	...	150	...	...	116	427	...	...	738	...	300	...	...	1,435	2,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	89	...	...	...	89	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	80
...	...	51	...	...	...	51	...	...	...	...	387	...	...	98	485
...	...	210	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	500	...	...	116	777	...	...	738	...	727	...	...	1,573	3,038
...	...	3,267	...	...	8,731	33,336	...	...	1,738	...	2,112	...	1,500	4,021	9,371
...	...	59	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	...	600
...	...	20	...	...	...	210	...	...	...	...	325	...	...	...	325
...	...	70	...	...	...	331	...	...	...	...	925	...	...	...	925
...	...	38	...	...	...	119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	465	...	...	...	10,035	...	589	...	...	...	421	...	...	1,010
...	...	36	...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	501	...	...	...	10,071	...	589	...	...	...	421	...	...	1,010
...	...	618	...	...	...	10,521	...	589	...	...	925	421	...	...	1,935
...	...	2,513	...	...	1,010	9,763	400	...	...	...	900	2,911	...	60	4,271
...	...	74	...	...	...	266	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	207	...	...	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	316	...	...	...	316	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	76	1,926
...	...	3,110	...	...	1,010	11,633	2,250	...	...	...	900	2,911	...	136	6,197
...	...	2,512	...	...	269	7,223	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,752	...	4,000	8,252
...	...	49	...	...	...	157	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	...	...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,569	...	...	269	7,455	...	...	...	...	1,500	2,752	...	4,000	8,252
...	...	654	...	...	335	4,226	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	2,161	4,661
...	...	73	...	...	...	73	...	...	...	...	690	...	...	...	690
...	82	73	...	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	375	...	...	...	375
...	...	3	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300
...	...	58	...	...	...	173	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	85	...	...	...	4,832	...	...	...	...	641	...	...	1,200	841
...	82	946	...	...	335	10,034	...	...	...	2,500	2,006	...	...	3,361	7,867

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
Miscellaneous.			Extraordinary and Debt.											
				Loans.		Advances.								
Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, &c.	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
901	431	1,332	...	...	...	20	739	576	1,335	89,703	46,306	2 5 0	3 6 9	
...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,494	5,960	0 15 9	1 1 10	
...	86	86	...	...	...	...	3,040	206	3,246	12,540	13,792	0 7 8	0 13 0	
...	14	14	...	...	...	...	1,160	546	1,606	7,478	7,600	0 7 1	0 11 1	
...	33	33	...	...	...	...	...	75	75	4,850	5,371	0 4 5	0 5 6	
...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,538	2,026	0 4 0	0 4 3	
...	52	52	...	...	...	100	200	137	437	5,858	8,747	0 5 5	0 9 6	
...	61	61	...	...	...	20	216	318	554	6,510	7,539	0 4 11	0 5 9	
901	736	1,637	...	...	...	140	5,355	1,858	7,343	84,977	97,941	0 10 4	1 0 0	
78	55	133	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	11,183	12,954	0 14 5	1 0 7	
...	63	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,030	9,282	0 8 4	0 10 5	
78	118	196	...	...	...	...	...	90	90	20,213	22,236	0 11 1	0 13 2	
54	742	796	...	...	...	...	464	60	524	26,426	26,732	1 6 7	1 11 3	
...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,906	2,447	1 2 0	1 2 2	
...	32	32	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3,520	4,335	1 6 0	1 7 9	
...	194	194	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	6,258	6,333	0 6 10	0 8 2	
...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,619	3,281	0 7 7	0 8 6	
54	980	1,034	...	...	...	...	664	65	729	40,731	43,128	0 15 1	1 1 9	
1,762	2,876	4,638	4,143	..	...	420	17,530	7,751	29,844	3,48,252	3,74,168	1 0 5	1 5 10	
79	725	804	...	...	...	...	315	747	1,062	21,516	23,019	1 4 0	1 7 5	
...	41	41	...	...	...	40	441	167	648	6,345	6,419	0 4 2	0 5 7	
79	766	845	...	...	...	40	756	914	1,710	27,861	29,438	0 11 4	0 13 8	
...	42	42	...	...	...	50	50	123	223	5,088	5,541	0 13 3	0 14 10	
1,419	511	1,930	...	...	2,310	...	1,822	2,062	6,194	45,528	90,550	1 0 7	1 14 3	
...	27	27	...	...	...	...	9	501	510	4,573	8,277	0 13 11	1 0 11	
1,419	538	1,957	...	...	2,310	...	1,831	2,563	6,704	50,101	98,827	1 0 2	1 12 3	
1,498	1,346	2,844	...	...	2,310	90	2,637	3,600	8,637	83,000	1,33,806	0 13 7	1 3 11	
132	3,898	4,030	...	1,60,000	...	410	19,906	13,882	1,94,198	3,58,518	3,84,350	0 13 6	2 2 2	
...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	5,444	6,110	0 6 4	0 7 1	
...	3	3	...	...	...	...	600	200	800	14,485	17,448	0 3 11	0 4 10	
...	123	123	...	...	...	...	3,500	575	4,075	16,416	20,587	0 5 6	0 9 2	
132	4,069	4,201	...	1,60,000	...	410	24,006	14,657	1,99,073	3,94,863	4,28,475	0 10 7	1 5 7	
1,008	1,220	2,228	...	...	...	...	2,891	1,948	4,839	73,714	88,827	0 9 10	0 14 8	
33	84	117	12	...	...	...	3,187	78	3,277	10,215	12,801	0 8 9	0 14 2	
7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,215	4,218	0 5 11	0 6 10	
1,048	1,310	2,358	12	...	...	...	6,078	2,026	8,116	88,144	1,05,846	0 9 4	0 13 10	
...	342	242	...	1,00,000	...	...	1,323	...	1,01,323	1,32,644	1,33,258	0 7 2	2 13 2	
...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,263	5,582	0 4 1	0 5 5	
...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	9,167	9,170	0 7 11	0 9 5	
...	52	52	...	...	...	25	920	...	945	6,828	7,792	0 4 5	0 5 11	
...	377	377	...	...	...	...	390	241	631	3,973	3,985	0 8 8	0 10 7	
...	327	327	...	...	...	...	292	1,215	1,507	16,286	17,224	0 4 11	0 11 6	
...	1,651	1,651	...	1,00,000	...	25	2,925	1,464	1,04,414	1,73,161	1,77,011	0 6 0	1 6 8	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the*

1	2	3	4	5									14
				Municipal Rates and Taxes.							Other taxes.		
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades, including fees under section 261 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Tax on persons according to their circumstances.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna Division—concluded.													
Saran	110	Chapra	38	19,718	2,726	308	3,037	...	...	...	...	317	26,161
	111	Revelganj	1,217	3,519	523	10	3,825	...	...	...	...	28	7,990
	112	Siwan	3,151	536	715	212	...	...	...	...	5,130	49	6,642
		Total	4,400	23,768	3,964	530	6,862	...	...	...	5,130	389	40,643
Champaran	113	Motihari	827	...	571	59	...	...	...	...	5,927	15	6,872
	114	Bettiah	884	...	1,502	45	...	...	...	...	9,304	26	10,577
		Total	1,711	...	2,073	104	...	...	...	...	15,231	41	17,449
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	42,614	25,064	3,098	309	15,000	...	...	...	...	308	43,777
	116	Hajipur	2,798	6,517	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	156	6,983
	117	Lalganj	1,430	2,744	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	3,201
	118	Sitamarhi	3,109	...	304	...	...	...	...	...	5,201	29	5,534
		Total	49,951	34,325	4,045	309	15,000	...	...	...	5,201	585	59,465
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	60	...	3,389	25	...	...	...	...	20,758	159	24,331
	120	Madhubani	4,010	...	1,202	62	...	...	...	...	5,041	4	6,360
	121	Rosera	537	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,373	45	3,418
		Total	4,607	...	4,651	87	...	...	...	...	29,172	208	34,118
		Divisional Total	1,15,833	1,88,931	40,822	7,460	47,108	71	...	25,844	1,15,043	3,093	4,27,872
Bhagalpur Division.													
Monghyr	122	Monghyr	2,561	17,079	3,186	551	14,000	...	...	6,002	...	69	40,887
	123	Jamalpur	4,810	11,802	525	133	...	...	...	3,847	...	29	16,336
	124	Jamui	319	204	203	...	...	...	...	...	1,968	5	2,380
		Total	7,690	29,085	3,914	684	14,000	...	...	9,849	1,968	103	59,603
Bhagalpur	125	Bhagalpur	20,906	28,900	7,866	747	10,615	8,352	...	7,262	...	60	63,802
	126	Colgong	1,862	13	1,439	154	...	...	...	...	2,415	43	4,064
		Total	22,768	28,913	9,305	901	10,615	8,352	...	7,262	2,415	103	67,866
Purnea	127	Purnea	836	10,418	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	12,980
	128	Kishanganj	1,596	263	351	...	...	...	...	...	2,955	107	8,676
		Total	2,432	10,681	2,851	...	...	...	...	...	2,955	169	16,656
Malda	129	English Bazar	48	592	400	...	625	...	...	4,406	4,223	231	10,567
	130	Old Malda	2,092	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,417	6	2,463
		Total	2,140	622	400	...	625	...	...	4,406	6,640	237	13,020
Sonthal Parganas	131	Deoghur	4,485	52	273	...	...	...	...	1,897	3,275	83	5,580
	132	Sahibganj	493	5,654	768	916	...	...	...	1,781	...	28	9,147
		Total	4,978	5,706	1,041	916	...	...		3,678	3,275	111	14,727
		Divisional Total	40,008	75,007	17,601	2,501	25,240	8,352	...	25,195	17,253	723	1,71,872
Orissa Division.													
Cuttack	133	Cuttack	363	2,047	3,280	519	8,605	...	...	7,591	14,838	48	36,928
	134	Jajpur	682	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	3,738	16	3,861
	135	Kendrapara	342	...	398	68	160	...	...	...	6,030	183	6,839
		Total	1,387	2,047	3,785	587	8,765	...	...	7,591	24,606	247	47,628
Balasore	136	Balasore	337	...	1,820	56	...	...	...	...	9,571	557	12,004
Puri	137	Puri	5,432	11,763	1,172	3	...	...	...	8,841	...	1,068	28,847
		Divisional Total	7,156	13,810	6,777	646	8,765	...	...	16,432	34,177	1,872	82,479

1	3	15	6						7							
			Realizations under Special Acts.						Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation.							
				From other sources.												
Name of District.	Name of Municipality.		From hackney carriages.	Vaccination fees (Act V of 1880).	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Music fees.	Total.	Rents of lands, houses, serais, dâk bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
			16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Patna Division—concluded.															
Saran	Chapra	31	...	24	...	...	...	155	6	...	43	62	833	779	...
	Revelganj	95	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Siwan	22	...	3	...	...	...	125	112	...	29	...	...	...	...
	Total	48	...	27	...	...	...	375	118	...	72	62	833	779	...
Champaran	Motihari	06	...	10	...	...	...	416	...	...	...	...	...	2,791	...
	Bettiah	07	...	3	...	...	...	610	...	...	...	...	...	239	...
	Total	13	...	13	...	...	...	1,026	...	...	...	...	...	2,830	...
Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	42	207	67	...	...	...	616	407	396	...	...	108	660	...
	Hajipur	79	...	26	...	...	...	105	135	1	...	...	258	...	...
	Lalganj	78	...	16	...	...	...	94	...	4	2	...	...	81	...
	Sitamarhi	87	...	38	...	...	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	130	...
	Total	736	207	147	...	...	...	1,090	632	401	2	...	366	871	...
Darbhanga	Darbhanga	619	...	43	...	...	...	602	21	...	5	...	...	1,269	...
	Madhubani	201	...	16	...	...	...	217	194	...	19	...	...	2,837	...
	Rosera	122	...	27	...	...	...	149	...	...	...	...	...	167	...
	Total	942	...	86	...	...	...	1,028	215	...	24	...	...	4,273	...
	Divisional Total	459	1,863	526	...	...	1,589	12,439	2,837	1,981	895	84	1,967	21,291	3,224
Bhagalpur Division.															
Monghyr	Monghyr	868	293	...	...	...	...	1,161	...	...	415	...	102	696	...
	Jamalpur	362	...	18	...	...	...	380	...	27	...	60	...	57	...
	Jamui	244	...	...	...	...	...	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	,474	293	18	...	...	...	1,785	...	27	415	60	102	753	...
Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	698	...	11	...	...	...	610	...	58	21	...	2,471	184	...
	Colgong	350	...	3	...	...	...	353	11	7	3	...	...	...	...
	Total	958	...	14	...	...	...	972	11	65	24	...	2,471	184	...
Purnea	Purnea	,216	...	13	...	...	...	1,229	...	...	...	...	507	571	...
	Kishanganj	,277	...	...	...	...	...	1,277	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	,493	...	13	...	...	...	2,506	...	...	...	...	507	571	...
Malda	English Bazar	800	...	...	...	...	...	800	109	24	...	...	...	1,800	...
	Old Malda	633	...	...	...	...	...	633	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,433	...	...	...	...	...	1,433	109	24	...	...	...	1,800	...
Sonthal Parganas	Deoghur	252	...	7	...	...	...	259	68	...	...	...	1,400	...	...
	Sahibganj	510	...	6	...	...	...	516	80	...	...	...	...	1,764	...
	Total	762	...	13	...	...	...	775	148	...	...	...	1,400	1,764	...
	Divisional Total	7,120	293	58	...	...	...	7,471	268	116	489	60	4,480	5,072	...
Orissa Division.															
Cuttack	Cuttack	1,315	...	21	...	...	...	1,336	...	2,413	...	55	...	745	...
	Jajpur	301	...	...	...	...	...	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kendrapara	247	...	22	...	...	...	269	59	21	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	1,863	...	43	...	...	...	1,906	59	2,434	...	55	...	745	...
Balasore	Balasore	855	...	...	...	...	...	855	...	208	...	...	...	233	...
Puri	Puri	799	...	...	...	...	...	799	4,545	40	216	...	516	366	...
	Divisional Total	3,517	...	43	...	...	...	3,560	4,604	2,682	216	55	516	1,344	...

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—continued.

7. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation—concld.: Other fees: From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other fees: Other.	Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investment: For general purposes.	Interest of investment: For educational purposes.	Interest of investment: For medical purposes.	Total.	8. Grants and contributions (for general and special purposes): From Government: For general purposes.	From Government: For educational purposes.	From Government: For medical purposes.	From local funds: For general purposes.	From local funds: For medical purposes.	From other sources: For general purposes.	From other sources: For educational purposes.	From other sources: For medical purposes.	Total.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	5,206	112	597	7,638	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	156	...	...	...	156	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	192	24
...	...	114	...	...	...	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	270	5,206	112	597	8,049	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	192	24
...	...	109	...	...	45	2,745	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	1,733	3,03
...	...	164	...	...	...	403	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	1,766	2,36
...	...	273	...	...	45	3,148	...	...	...	...	1,900	...	...	3,499	5,39
...	474	509	...	...	1,418	4,062	...	...	...	...	2,000	5,275	...	...	7,27
...	...	308	...	...	...	702	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	222	52
...	...	77	...	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	299	...	...	...	429	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	2,310	2,61
...	474	1,198	...	...	1,418	5,357	...	...	...	...	2,600	5,275	...	2,532	10,40
...	...	556	...	...	...	1,851	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	98	...	...	90	3,238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,001	1,001
...	...	29	...	...	...	196	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	650	92
...	...	683	...	...	90	5,285	...	...	...	...	275	...	...	1,651	1,92
...	556	9,044	5,206	112	3,764	50,961	2,250	50	...	2,500	9,181	10,938	...	15,371	40,290
...	...	2,173	...	...	3,474	6,870	300	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	594	2,454
...	...	137	...	...	...	281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2,350	...	...	3,474	7,181	300	...	...	...	1,560	...	...	594	2,454
...	...	454	...	...	45	3,233	...	...	32	...	600	300	...	490	1,422
...	...	86	...	...	...	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	321	321
...	...	540	...	...	45	3,340	...	...	32	...	600	300	...	811	1,743
...	...	105	...	...	...	1,183	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,780	2,280
...	...	28	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779	779
...	...	133	...	...	...	1,211	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	2,559	3,059
...	...	59	...	...	...	1,992	...	...	45	...	600	...	...	303	948
...	...	42	...	...	22	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	94
...	...	101	...	...	22	2,056	...	...	45	...	600	...	...	397	1,042
...	...	782	...	...	135	2,385	...	...	...	1,460	...	240	...	...	1,700
...	...	391	...	...	...	2,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	474	474
...	...	1,173	...	...	135	4,620	...	...	...	1,460	...	240	...	474	2,174
...	...	4,297	...	...	3,676	18,408	300	...	77	1,460	3,260	540	...	4,835	10,472
...	...	321	...	...	...	3,534	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	194	...	...	...	194	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	139
...	...	42	...	...	...	122	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	272	332
...	...	557	...	...	...	3,850	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	411	471
...	...	268	...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...	...	653	...	...	653
...	...	344	...	...	...	6,027	...	...	...	4,000	...	480	...	...	4,480
...	...	1,169	...	...	...	10,586	...	...	60	4,000	...	1,133	...	411	5,604

9. Miscellaneous: Recoveries on account of services rendered to private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	10. Extraordinary and Debt: Loans: Sale-proceeds of Government securities and withdrawals from Savings Bank.	Loans: From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Advances: Permanent.	Advances: Other.	Deposits.	Total.	11. Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	12. Total income of year, including opening balance.	13. Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	14. Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	15. Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	1,258	1,258	...	...	...	20	100	1,055	1,175	36,327	36,359	0 7 3	0 10 1	
...	55	55	...	...	...	...	140	1	141	8,589	9,806	0 9 4	0 10 2	
...	824	824	...	...	...	...	336	74	410	8,256	11,407	0 6 0	0 7 6	
...	2,137	2,137	...	...	...	20	576	1,130	1,726	53,172	57,572	0 7 4	0 9 7	
...	251	251	...	...	...	20	1,068	768	1,856	14,873	15,700	0 8 0	1 2 1	
...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,272	15,156	0 6 9	0 8 11	
...	267	267	...	...	...	20	1,068	768	1,856	29,145	30,856	0 7 2	0 12 1	
...	1,465	1,465	1	15,000	...	...	3,351	1,437	19,789	76,984	1,19,598	0 14 2	1 0 0	
8	679	687	...	...	...	...	1,332	89	1,421	10,390	13,188	0 5 2	0 7 8	
...	15	15	...	...	...	...	795	67	862	4,336	5,766	0 4 1	0 5 6	
...	1,196	1,196	...	...	...	...	1,418	203	1,621	11,665	14,774	0 10 1	1 5 4	
8	3,335	3,363	1	15,000	...	...	6,896	1,796	23,693	1,03,375	1,53,326	0 10 4	1 2 0	
...	265	265	...	...	...	...	2,155	12,511	14,666	41,775	41,835	0 5 8	0 9 1	
...	113	113	...	...	...	...	4,715	168	4,883	15,821	19,831	0 5 9	0 14 5	
...	17	17	...	...	...	...	250	35	285	4,990	5,527	0 5 0	0 7 4	
...	395	395	...	...	...	...	7,120	13,714	19,834	62,586	67,193	0 5 4	0 9 9	
1,188	13,184	14,372	13	2,75,000	...	475	48,669	34,555	3,58,712	9,04,446	10,20,279	0 8 6	1 2 0	
680	584	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	466	406	53,092	55,653	0 15 5	0 14 10	
...	700	700	...	...	...	...	1,701	385	2,086	19,783	24,593	0 14 5	1 1 5	
...	24	24	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	2,696	3,015	0 4 1	0 4 7	
680	1,308	1,988	...	...	...	...	1,701	859	2,560	75,571	83,261	0 11 3	0 14 3	
944	3,742	4,686	189	...	...	200	5,743	902	7,034	80,796	1,01,702	0 14 9	1 2 8	
...	80	80	...	...	...	50	...	...	50	4,975	6,837	0 12 7	0 15 5	
944	3,822	4,766	189	...	...	250	5,743	902	7,084	85,771	1,08,539	0 14 7	1 2 5	
...	192	192	...	...	...	...	1,806	448	2,254	20,118	20,954	0 14 3	1 6 1	
...	162	162	...	...	...	...	40	405	445	6,367	7,963	0 6 11	0 12 0	
...	354	354	...	...	...	...	1,846	853	2,699	26,485	28,917	0 11 6	1 2 4	
...	271	271	...	...	...	7	...	55	62	14,640	14,688	0 12 2	1 0 11	
...	2	2	...	...	...	...	10	99	109	3,355	5,447	0 9 4	0 12 10	
...	273	273	...	...	...	7	10	154	171	17,995	20,135	0 11 7	1 0 0	
...	60	60	...	...	...	20	1,310	64	1,394	11,378	15,863	0 14 5	1 13 6	
...	175	175	1	...	...	50	1,674	901	2,626	15,173	15,666	0 12 11	1 5 6	
...	235	235	1	...	...	70	2,984	965	4,020	26,551	31,529	0 13 5	1 8 3	
1,624	5,992	7,616	190	...	...	327	12,284	3,733	16,534	2,83,373	2,72,381	0 12 7	1 1 1	
...	7	7	...	...	...	...	3,236	2,446	5,682	47,487	47,850	0 14 0	1 2 0	
...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	92	92	4,603	5,285	0 5 1	0 4 1	
...	22	22	...	...	...	40	...	203	243	7,827	8,169	0 6 2	0 7 1	
...	45	45	...	...	...	40	3,236	2,741	6,017	59,917	61,304	0 10 6	0 13 3	
10	132	142	...	...	...	...	1,270	161	1,431	15,794	16,131	0 9 5	0 12 1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	870	313	1,233	38,336	40,818	0 12 8	1 3 7	
10	177	187	...	...	...	90	5,376	3,215	8,681	1,11,097	1,16,253	0 10 9	7 14 7	

FORM No. II.—*Statement showing the Income of the Municipalit*

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	By balance in hand at the close of last year.	Municipal Rates and Taxes: Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions or trades.	Tolls (on roads and ferries).	Water-rate.	Lighting-rate.	Conservancy (including scavenging and latrine rates).	Other taxes: Tax on persons according to circumstances and property.	Miscellaneous receipts, penalties.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hazaribagh ...	138	Hazaribagh ...	380	...	556	409	...	...	...	...	4,360	16	[illegible]
	139	Chatra ...	560	...	692	...	...	...	...	...	3,506	26	[illegible]
		Total ...	940	...	1,248	409	...	...	...	...	7,866	42	[illegible]
Lohardaga ...	140	Ranchi ...	117	...	564	37	...	...	...	2,011	7,370	51	[illegible]
	141	Lohardaga ...	14	...	802	...	...	...	...	...	1,719	36	[illegible]
		Total ...	131	...	1,366	37	...	...	...	2,911	9,089	87	[illegible]
Palamau ...	142	Daltonganj ...	(a)1,767	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,959	25	[illegible]
Manbhum ...	143	Purulia ...	10,728	...	503	137	...	...	...	...	8,674	4	[illegible]
	144	Jhalda ...	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,924	12	[illegible]
	145	Raghunathpur ...	(b)607	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,885	6	[illegible]
		Total ...	13,144	...	503	137	...	...	...	...	12,483	22	[illegible]
Singhbhum ...	146	Chaibassa ...	1,261	...	230	...	...	...	...	......	2,398	18	[illegible]
		Divisional Total ...	17,252	...	3,347	583	...	...	...	2,911	33,796	189	[illegible]
		Grand Total ...	5,00,085	8,16,912	1,88,265	36,317	1,38,887	44,920	34,998	4,50,747	5,69,379	13,060	[illegible]
		Grand Total for 1893-94.	4,16,919	7,86,763	1,85,910	29,063	1,21,347	35,060	35,770	4,18,021	5,38,223	13,644	[illegible]

Name of Municipality.	Realizations under Special Acts: From pounds.	From hackney carriages.	From other sources (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary): Vaccination fees.	Jute warehouse fees.	Petroleum fees.	Fees on musical processions.	Total.	Revenue derived from Municipal Property and Powers apart from Taxation: Rents of lands, houses, serais, dak bungalows, &c.	Sale-proceeds of lands and produce of lands, &c.	Conservancy receipts (other than taxes and rates).	Fees and revenue from educational institutions.	Fees and revenue from medical institutions.	Fees and revenue from markets and slaughter-houses.	Fees and revenue from tramways.
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	421	...	1	...	...	...	472	1,016	51	17	..	...	1,005	...
Chatra	361	..	..	...	...	..	361	...	34	7	...	20	323	...
Total	782	...	1	...	...	.	783	1,016	85	24	..	20	1,328	...
Ranchi	468	...	...	...	...	..	468	475	...	28	...	...	3,816	...
Lohardaga	120	...	33	...	...	...	153	397	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	588	...	33	...	...	...	621	872	...	28	...	.	3,816	...
Daltonganj	636	...	10	...	...	..	646	...	...	...	...	...	626	...
Purulia	437	...	12	...	...	...	449	1,451	7	..	...	170	3,490	...
Jhalda	160	...	...	...	...	...	160	360	..	...	...	...	...	...
Raghunathpur	265	..	...	...		...	265	176	...	...	...	..	247	...
Total	862	...	12	...	...	.	874	1,987	7	...	...	170	3,737	...
Chaibassa	215	...	...	...	...	...	215	..	127	...	...	...	...	...
Divisional Total	3,083	...	56	.	...	...	3,139	3,875	219	52	...	190	9,507	...
Grand Total	59,966	9,289	1,867	20,649	...	1,589	1,01,470	70,406	18,663	21,899	31,870	14,050	60,902	3,224
Grand Total for 1893-94	31,391	8,434	1,728	35,365	167	1,437	1,08,415	69,539	11,156	23,141	36,788	13,791	53,555	25,000

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—concluded.

7							8								
REVENUE DERIVED FROM MUNICIPAL PROPERTY AND POWERS APART FROM TAXATION—*concld.*							GRANTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS (FOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL PURPOSES).								
Other fees (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).		Fines under Municipal and other Acts.	Interest of investments.			Total.	From Government.			From local funds.		From other sources.			Total.
From burning ghats and burial grounds.	Other.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.		For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For medical purposes.	For general purposes.	For educational purposes.	For medical purposes.	
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
... ...	... ...	47 85	... ...	... ...	... ...	2,136 469	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	547 196	[illegible] [illegible]
...	...	132	...	...	...	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743	[illegible]
... ...	... ...	283 210	... ...	... ...	... ...	4,001 607	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	511 ...	... ...	330 82	[illegible]
...	...	493	...	...	...	5,208	...	...	...	...	...	511	...	412	[illegible]
...	...	19	...	...	...	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
... ...	... ...	131 55 27	... ...	... ...	... ...	5,249 415 450	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	139	 ... ...
...	...	213	...	...	...	6,114	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	
...	...	127	...	...	40	294	...	...	200	...	...	...	...	425	
...	...	963	...	...	40	14,866	...	...	200	...	...	511	...	1,719	[illegible]
1,938	7,298	39,092	5,614	2,314	20,910	2,98,146	20,624	4,105	3,491	9,378	27,598	31,810	2,494	38,488	[illegible]
1,229	3,235	33,428	5,168	2,120	17,929	3,78,858	38,759	5,890	2,423	32,329	27,727	46,352	550	26,743	[illegible]

28685

9			10							11	12	13	14	15
MISCELLANEOUS.			EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
				Loans.		Advances.								
[illegible] private individuals.	Other items.	Total.	Sale-proceeds of Government securities, &c.	From Government.	Realizations of sinking fund for repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Total income of year, excluding opening balance.	Total income of year, including opening balance.	Incidence of taxation (total of group 5) per head of population.	Incidence of income (column 11) per head of population.	REMARKS.
[illegible]	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
[illegible]	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
	19 5	19 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	425 608	465 381	890 1,049	9,355 6,304	9,744 6,864	0 5 1 0 6 3	0 8 11 0 9 4	
	24	24	...	...	...	...	1,033	846	1,939	15,659	16,608	0 5 6	0 9 1	
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 189	278 10	308 199	17,151 3,598	17,268 3,612	0 8 7 0 5 9	0 13 6 0 8 1	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	288	507	20,749	20,880	0 7 10	0 12 1	
	12	12	...	...	...	...	130	397	527	3,614	5,581	0 6 1	0 11 9	
	313 59 20	313 59 20	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	750	319 96 55	1,069 96 55	16,537 2,666 2,681	27,265 4,475 3,288	0 12 3 0 6 4 0 4 10	1 5 9 0 8 9 0 6 10	
	392	392	...	...	...	...	750	470	1,220	21,884	35,028	0 6 9	0 15 0	
	700	700	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	4,515	5,776	0 6 2	0 10 4	
	1,128	1,128	...	...	...	...	2,192	2,041	4,233	66,621	83,873	0 7 2	0 11 9	
[illegible]	48,545	61,547	8,859	8,55,000	8,310	3,298	1,55,209	1,18,034	11,47,770	40,45,345	46,54,380	0 13 7	1 7 8	
[illegible]	40,795	56,785	1,069	2,98,000	7,124	3,392	1,14,376	90,362	5,14,323	33,15,155	37,32,074	0 12 9	1 3 5	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure*

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	4. General Administration and Collection of Charges: General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishments, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.)	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	5. Public Safety: Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts.)	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply: Capital outlay.	Water-supply: Establishment, repairs, &c.	Drainage: Capital outlay.	Drainage: Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.																		
wan	1	Burdwan	4,957	2,548	...	...	...	..	7,505	352	2,600	...	14	2,966	6,459	9,961	314	[illegible]
	2	Kalna	357	647	...	...	...	...	1,004	...	525	...	11	536	...	...	689	[illegible]
	3	Katwa	189	457	...	...	...	...	646	...	183	...	...	183	...	...	...	[illegible]
	4	Dainhat	362	237	...	...	...	...	599	...	...	...	...	...	459	...	...	...
	5	Raniganj	709	608	...	...	...	...	1,317	...	1,375	...	14	1,389	469	...	1,392	...
		Total	6,574	4,497	...	...	...	..	11,071	352	4,683	...	39	5,074	7,387	9,961	2,395	[illegible]
bhum	6	Suri	555	471	...	...	...	.	1,026	16	562	...	..	578	...	250	...	[illegible]
kura	7	Bankura	1,196	312	...	...	...	.	1,508	..	414	4	2	420	...	...	192	[illegible]
	8	Vishnupur	458	360	...	...	...	...	818	1	14	...	...	15	...	...	483	...
	9	Sonamukhi	527	423	...	...	...	...	950	10	.	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
		Total	2,181	1,095	...	...	...	..	3,276	11	428	4	2	445	...	...	675	[illegible]
dnapore	10	Midnapore	1,899	2,867	...	...	28	...	4,794	32	1,319	...	47	1,398	37	177	...	[illegible]
	11	Tamluk	465	320	2	...	...	...	787	96	266	...	8	370	...	95	...	...
	12	Ghatal	531	327	...	...	...	...	858	...	107	...	5	112	...	...	...	...
	13	Chandrakona	339	336	...	...	...	.	675	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
	14	Ramjibanpur	202	309	...	...	...	..	511	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	15	Khirpai	170	251	...	...	...	..	421	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	16	Kharar	151	297	...	...	...	...	448	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	3,757	4,707	2	...	28	.	8,494	128	1,692	...	62	1,882	37	272	...	[illegible]
oghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura	3,238	1,930	...	97	13	...	5,278	...	4,597	...	38	4,635	272	...	633	[illegible]
	18	Serampore	2,917	2,354	...	...	...	.	5,271	49	2,874	...	18	2,941	...	...	...	...
	19	Uttarpara	988	916	300	...	...	.	2,204	...	1,012	...	...	1,012	...	...	...	...
	20	Baidyabati	1,564	1,630	...	...	...	...	3,194	2	636	...	...	638	...	...	...	...
	21	Bhadreswar	908	753	...	...	...	...	1,661	...	165	...	...	165	...	...	...	...
	22	Kotrang	466	328	...	...	...	...	794	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
	23	Bansbaria	591	385	...	...	...	...	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	24	Jahanabad	311	227	...	...	...	...	538	...	225	...	...	225	...	...	...	...
		Total	10,983	8,523	300	97	13	.	19,916	51	10,621	...	56	10,728	272	...	633	[illegible]
Howrah	25	Howrah	17,204	10,800	...	...	703	...	28,707	4,180	39,065	12,065	272	55,584	5,13,432	3,361	...	[illegible]
	26	Bally	1,256	1,032	...	...	...	...	2,288	...	525	...	12	537	...	...	228	...
		Total	18,460	11,832	...	...	703	...	30,995	4,180	39,590	12,065	285	56,120	5,13,433	3,361	228	[illegible]
		Divisional Total	42,510	31,125	302	97	744	..	74,778	4,738	57,576	12,069	444	74,827	5,21,129	13,844	3,931	[illegible]
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																		
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	5,227	4,002	...	...	105	...	9,384	24,103	10,103	...	11	34,217	46,156	...	616	[illegible]
	28	Maniktola	2,857	3,596	...	...	...	...	6,453	218	2,646	...	...	2,864	8,330	2,924	4,040	[illegible]
	29	Baranagar	1,486	2,552	...	...	...	...	4,038	...	3,804	...	11	3,815	...	...	...	[illegible]
	30	South Suburban	3,034	3,410	...	...	...	...	6,414	...	5,540	...	...	5,540	25	...	536	[illegible]
	31	Rajpur	505	382	...	...	...	...	887	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	[illegible]
	32	Baruipur	502	305	...	...	3	...	810	...	...	...	4	4	250	...	...	[illegible]
	33	Jainagar	497	204	...	8	25	...	734	...	195	...	14	209	...	...	...	[illegible]
	34	South Dum-Dum	770	538	...	...	...	..	1,308	..	285	...	3	288	...	...	...	[illegible]
	35	North Dum-Dum	518	428	...	...	...	...	946	...	...	...	...	...	...	375	...	[illegible]
	36	South Barrackpore	964	1,206	...	...	...	...	2,170	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	[illegible]
	37	North Barrackpore	1,829	930	...	...	167	...	2,926	...	...	...	1	1	...	350	...	[illegible]
	38	Barasat	581	981	...	...	...	...	1,562	...	111	...	...	111	51	...	47	[illegible]
	39	Naihati	1,232	1,332	32	...	...	...	2,596	11	832	...	43	886	...	375	...	[illegible]
	40	Goverdanga	598	306	...	47	...	...	751	...	49	...	9	58	...	...	...	[illegible]
	41	Basirhat	418	579	...	...	...	...	997	...	1	...	7	8	...	...	...	[illegible]
	42	Baduria	435	481	...	...	...	...	916	...	8	...	5	13	...	...	...	[illegible]
	43	Taki	278	166	...	...	...	.	414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
		Total	21,58[illegible]	21,398	32	55	300	..	43,366	24,332	23,574	...	116	48,022	54,812	4,024	5,239	[illegible]

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	6. Public Health and Convenience: Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dâk bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works (a): Establishment (b).	Public works (a): Buildings (c).	Public works (a): Roads.	Public works (a): Stores (c).	Total.
1	2	3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
BURDWAN DIVISION.														
wan	1	Burdwan	36,508	7,950	184	47	53	...	...	1,562	1,624	13,917	...	70,037
	2	Kalna	2,316	...	58	...	...	...	...	360	44	2,470	27	6,303
	3	Katwa	2,110	1,017	60	...	...	...	...	...	150	1,918	...	5,255
	4	Dainhat	469	..	60	...	9	...	...	168	86	818	...	2,205
	5	Raniganj	4,840	1,629	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,499	...	11,921
		Total	46,243	10,596	454	47	62	...	...	2,090	1,904	22,622	27	95,721
bhum	6	Suri	3,720	1,406	62	...	...	...	87	...	309	802	...	7,479
kura	7	Bankura	2,709	1,795	104	6	3	...	...	300	590	1,227	...	7,240
	8	Vishnupur	1,956	982	65	...	13	...	...	132	26	900	...	4,557
	9	Sonamukhi	1,335	38	69	...	...	...	118	168	93	983	...	2,804
		Total	6,000	2,815	238	6	16	...	118	600	709	3,110	...	14,601
dnapore	10	Midnapore	15,493	6,288	222	69	131	...	73	657	1,608	4,704	...	31,043
	11	Tamluk	826	1,109	50	299	9	...	60	...	311	419	...	3,485
	12	Ghatal	928	959	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,053	...	4,011
	13	Chandrakona	328	879	114	...	...	...	19	...	22	396	...	1,853
	14	Ramjibanpur	260	687	50	...	...	...	...	...	50	299	...	1,441
	15	Khirpai	192	725	26	...	...	...	7	...	20	342	...	1,337
	16	Kharar	590	6	26	...	...	...	...	...	223	1,089	...	1,963
		Total	18,617	10,653	550	368	140	...	159	657	2,234	9,302	...	45,132
oghly	17	Hooghly and Chinsura	11,756	531	267	...	56	...	...	902	1,205	6,317	...	33,162
	18	Serampore	14,204	4,659	252	...	213	...	...	...	428	4,746	...	35,359
	19	Uttarpara	4,525	1,867	32	...	9	...	...	...	...	1,637	...	8,070
	20	Baidyabati	6,056	795	60	...	84	...	...	...	16	3,345	240	10,608
	21	Bhadreswar	2,740	679	62	...	1	...	...	204	651	964	15	5,816
	22	Kotrang	1,048	110	31	...	...	...	...	...	225	556	113	2,089
	23	Bansbaria	672	10	87	373	...	...	...	273	...	1,231	...	3,038
	24	Jahanabad	360	906	40	...	...	...	...	143	...	1,093	...	2,638
		Total	41,361	9,563	831	373	363	...	...	1,522	2,525	19,889	377	99,297
Howrah	25	Howrah	57,158	3,684	875	4,125	42	...	250	6,114	...	28,203	...	6,93,556
	26	Bally	4,268	903	120	...	6	...	...	...	...	3,302	...	9,044
		Total	61,426	4,587	995	4,125	48	...	250	6,114	...	31,505	...	7,02,600
		Divisional Total	1,77,367	39,620	3,130	4,919	629	...	614	10,988	7,681	87,230	404	9,64,830
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.														
24-Parganas	27	Cossipore-Chitpur	4,166	3,133	732	534	121	...	...	4,677	90	17,140	...	1,98,038
	28	Maniktola	3,774	409	475	...	27	...	...	775	...	13,766	...	46,652
	29	Baranagar	8,290	350	297	...	343	...	...	269	...	12,081	...	31,808
	30	South Suburban	5,437	1,955	664	...	...	...	...	3,552	...	13,837	...	36,306
	31	Rajpur	1,342	1,048	71	...	6	...	...	...	100	2,395	...	5,218
	32	Baruipur	166	696	40	...	...	...	...	...	148	704	...	2,175
	33	Jainagar	231	...	49	...	...	...	53	130	247	4,219	...	5,002
	34	South Dum-Dum	2,482	691	52	...	34	...	...	303	...	1,302	...	5,900
	35	North Dum-Dum	646	654	41	...	2	...	...	287	100	2,076	6	3,850
	36	South Barrackpore	2,903	646	125	...	128	...	...	...	1,805	5,895	9	12,862
	37	North Barrackpore	5,563	1,080	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,564	...	9,277
	38	Barasat	1,485	1,066	72	...	10	...	...	110	...	1,672	...	4,513
	39	Naihati	7,920	2,041	229	...	15	...	...	140	...	2,917	...	14,304
	40	Goverdanga	404	11	30	...	...	...	319	...	...	1,550	...	2,761
	41	Basirhat	615	754	60	...	...	...	154	...	40	716	...	3,061
	42	Baduria	327	800	48	15	...	...	12	...	249	1,308	...	2,976
	43	Taki	72	180	36	...	3	...	...	...	388	639	...	1,474
		Total	[illegible]5,774	15,384	3,096	549	689	...	538	10,483	3,167	83,761	15	2,96,306

...of the Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95.

7. Public Instruction. Schools and colleges.	Public Instruction. Contributions.	Public Instruction. Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Public Instruction. Total.	8. Contributions (d). For general purposes.	9. Miscellaneous. Interest on loans. Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest on loans. Interest on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary). Printing charges, &c.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
33	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,651	...	...	6,651	...	1,311	4,357	...	1,390	...	382	1,070	[illegible]
...	270	...	270	...	...	...	...	148	12	22	282	[illegible]
...	500	...	500	...	...	...	...	79	...	17	104	[illegible]
...	516	...	516	...	...	...	...	50	...	6	43	[illegible]
...	639	...	639	...	...	...	...	76	64	...	74	[illegible]
6,651	1,925	...	8,576	...	1,311	4,357	...	1,743	76	427	1,573	[illegible]
...	504	...	504	...	...	...	...	99	...	25	437	[illegible]
...	596	...	596	...	...	...	...	70	7	47	163	[illegible]
...	684	...	684	...	...	...	...	150	30	15	134	[illegible]
...	943	...	943	...	...	...	...	137	...	11	139	[illegible]
...	2,223	...	2,223	...	...	...	...	357	37	73	436	[illegible]
17,077	663	...	17,740	...	...	...	...	486	...	97	1,100	[illegible]
...	471	...	471	...	...	...	...	98	12	12	155	[illegible]
720	330	...	1,050	...	...	...	...	150	...	...	836	[illegible]
...	679	...	679	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	64	[illegible]
...	437	...	437	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	27	[illegible]
...	252	12	264	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	40	[illegible]
...	240	...	240	...	...	...	...	134	...	...	5	[illegible]
17,797	3,072	12	20,881	...	...	...	...	1,068	12	109	1,727	[illegible]
...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	543	194	125	815	[illegible]
2,776	...	...	2,776	43	1,281	...	...	627	392	...	...	[illegible]
390	60	...	450	510	...	...	...	...	...	...	952	[illegible]
...	701	...	701	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	377	[illegible]
...	745	...	745	...	...	...	...	119	192	40	...	[illegible]
...	145	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	114	[illegible]
...	466	...	466	...	...	...	...	107	...	...	198	[illegible]
...	552	...	552	...	...	...	...	80	...	121	19	[illegible]
3,166	3,669	...	6,835	553	1,281	...	...	1,476	828	286	2,475	[illegible]
2,062	2,057	...	4,119	...	...	3,811	383	...	933	938	7,996	[illegible]
...	2,212	...	2,212	...	...	239	...	300	525	...	...	[illegible]
2,062	4,269	...	6,331	...	...	4,050	383	300	1,458	938	7,996	[illegible]
29,676	15,662	12	45,350	553	2,492	8,407	383	5,043	2,411	1,856	14,644	[illegible]
...	602	...	602	...	...	...	...	970	150	177	1,287	[illegible]
...	900	...	900	...	...	...	1,933	750	...	39	632	[illegible]
...	1,356	...	1,356	...	...	...	...	278	292	87	876	[illegible]
...	1,173	...	1,173	1,000	...	...	...	759	396	72	72	[illegible]
...	384	...	384	...	...	...	...	91	218	14	19	[illegible]
...	336	...	336	250	...	...	...	47	...	...	268	[illegible]
...	369	...	369	200	...	...	...	59	30	9	...	[illegible]
...	360	...	360	...	...	...	...	102	17	18	...	[illegible]
...	127	...	127	500	...	...	...	88	5	14	10	[illegible]
...	636	...	636	...	...	...	...	290	41	31	167	[illegible]
...	797	...	797	800	...	...	...	234	202	26	106	[illegible]
...	412	...	412	500	...	...	...	97	38	...	106	[illegible]
...	209	...	209	1,000	...	...	...	201	84	28	31	[illegible]
...	198	...	198	...	...	...	...	85	...	9	1	[illegible]
...	785	...	785	...	...	...	...	107	16	4	194	[illegible]
...	404	...	404	...	...	...	...	84	31	...	145	[illegible]
...	174	...	174	...	...	...	210	29	...	...	52	[illegible]
...	9,222	...	9,222	4,250	...	...	2,143	4,280	1,520	628	3,816	[illegible]

9a. Total Expenditure.	10. Extraordinary and Debt. Investments. In securities other than for sinking fund.	Investments. In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Advances. Permanent.	Advances. Other.	Deposits.	Total.	11. Closing balance.	12. Grand total.	13. Remarks.
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
95,569	...	...	...	...	...	280	5,638	1,471	7,304	10,011	1,12,884	
8,577	...	66	...	...	...	...	2,363	108	2,537	2,571	13,085	
6,754	...	...	...	...	...	50	200	196	446	504	7,734	
3,419	...	...	...	...	...	...	96	208	304	2,953	6,676	
15,480	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,050	108	1,158	207	16,845	
1,29,829	...	66	...	...	...	250	9,342	2,091	11,719	16,546	1,58,124	
10,148	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	256	426	1,103	11,677	
10,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	434	486	2,082	12,619	
6,403	...	...	...	...	...	...	555	145	700	404	7,507	
4,994	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	123	2,842	7,959	
21,448	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	702	1,309	5,328	28,085	
56,657	...	724	...	...	...	...	1,368	654	2,746	3,845	63,248	
5,390	...	...	...	...	...	...	744	94	838	915	7,143	
6,517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	6,603	
3,373	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	172	3,570	
2,466	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	2,559	
2,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	304	2,416	
2,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908	3,788	
79,305	...	724	...	...	...	25	2,112	748	3,609	6,418	89,327	
44,772	...	...	24	...	...	...	540	929	1,493	−153	46,112	
48,690	...	...	...	...	1,025	...	2,140	691	3,865	3,248	55,803	
13,198	...	...	...	...	...	25	110	82	217	2,693	16,108	
16,039	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,255	197	2,452	556	19,047	
8,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	55	155	155	9,021	
3,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	...	130	701	4,138	
4,785	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	494	5,369	
4,173	...	...	...	...	...	...	727	...	727	31	4,931	
1,43,675	...	...	24	...	1,025	25	6,101	1,954	9,129	7,725	1,60,529	
7,96,096	...	4,086	2,500	...	3,700	...	1,414	20,670	32,370	7,450	8,35,840	
15,145	...	...	...	...	500	...	777	40	1,326	713	17,184	
8,11,171	...	4,086	2,500	...	4,200	...	2,191	20,719	33,696	8,163	8,53,030	
11,95,576	...	4,876	2,524	...	5,225	300	20,523	26,470	59,018	45,278	13,00,772	
1,54,684	...	605	...	...	6,000	...	...	1,819	8,424	56,327	2,19,435	
60,223	...	197	...	...	3,137	...	225	291	3,760	6,549	70,532	
49,550	...	412	...	...	...	...	3,128	1,374	4,914	2,721	50,185	
51,769	...	216	...	...	...	...	355	...	571	263	52,596	
6,864	...	120	...	...	...	...	...	41	161	38	7,063	
3,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	3,972	
6,612	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	64	90	995	7,697	
8,009	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	661	661	4,965	13,628	
5,540	...	41	...	...	...	25	...	162	228	470	6,238	
16,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	330	775	1,105	80	17,387	
14,369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	14,785	
7,339	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	44	218	1,091	8,648	
19,420	...	85	...	...	...	...	318	168	571	815	20,815	
3,805	...	...	...	...	...	25	761	87	873	285	4,963	
5,229	...	7	...	...	...	30	...	45	[illegible]	846	6,150	
4,564	...	...	...	...	...	60	125	...	175	175	4,914	
2,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	573	...	573	26	2,995	
4,13,455	...	1,709	...	...	9,137	150	5,989	5,441	22,406	70,144	5,12,003	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of* [illegible]

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) office establishment, inspections, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Water-supply. Capital outlay.	Water-supply. Establishment, repairs, &c.	Drainage. Capital outlay.	Drainage. Establishment, repairs, &c.
			General Administration and Collection Charges.							Public Safety.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PRESIDENCY DIVISION—*concluded.*																		
...dia	44	Krishnagar ...	1,651	1,431	...	...	...	...	3,082	...	1,005	...	1	1,006	...	...	353	[illegible]
	45	Santipur ...	1,557	1,360	...	...	...	...	2,917	...	991	...	4	995	663	...	358	[illegible]
	46	Ranaghat ...	618	338	...	277	...	...	1,228	...	202	...	2	204	280	...	175	[illegible]
	47	Nadia ...	605	493	...	376	...	...	1,474	...	42	...	3	45	...	...	97	[illegible]
	48	Kushtia ...	424	301	...	...	...	...	725	...	409	...	10	419	19	...	225	[illegible]
	49	Kumarkhali ...	407	414	...	...	...	...	821	...	179	...	...	179	...	250	...	[illegible]
	50	Meherpur ...	365	248	...	...	...	...	613	...	38	...	2	40	485	...	251	[illegible]
	51	Birnagar ...	378	299	...	...	...	...	667	...	...	...	...	...	674	...	11	[illegible]
	52	Chakdaha ...	403	300	...	...	...	...	763	...	...	...	1	1	725	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	6,403	5,234	...	653	...	...	12,290	...	2,866	...	23	2,889	2,846	250	1,476	[illegible]
...rshidabad	53	Berhampore ...	2,570	1,607	...	...	...	...	4,177	140	2,280	...	14	2,434	...	...	...	[illegible]
	54	Lalbagh ...	1,430	1,532	115	...	...	...	3,077	148	1,347	...	6	1,501	...	...	...	[illegible]
	55	Jangipur ...	545	327	...	...	...	...	872	12	368	...	10	390	...	...	92	[illegible]
	56	Kandi ...	504	364	...	...	...	...	868	14	703	...	4	721	...	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	5,049	3,830	115	...	...	...	8,994	314	4,698	...	34	5,046	...	...	92	[illegible]
...ssore	57	Jessore ...	1,067	784	...	...	...	...	1,851	...	697	...	20	717	2,961	60	1,332	[illegible]
	58	Kotechandpur ...	507	328	...	16	...	...	911	...	601	55	11	667	...	46	624	[illegible]
	59	Moheshpur ...	336	207	...	...	...	...	543	...	298	...	5	303	268	...	397	[illegible]
		Total ...	1,070	1,319	...	16	...	...	3,305	...	1,596	55	36	1,687	3,229	115	2,353	[illegible]
...ulna	60	Khulna ...	835	469	...	...	...	...	1,304	...	464	...	5	469	...	395	1,100	[illegible]
	61	Satkhira ...	355	310	...	...	...	...	665	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	[illegible]
	62	Debhatta ...	261	136	1	...	...	...	398	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	[illegible]
	63	Chanduria ...	303	139	...	...	...	...	442	...	15	...	3	18	...	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	1,754	1,054	1	...	...	...	2,809	...	479	...	9	488	...	395	1,100	[illegible]
		Divisional Total	36,757	32,835	148	724	300	...	70,764	24,640	33,213	55	218	58,132	60,887	4,784	10,262	[illegible]
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.																		
...jshahi	64	Rampur Boalia ...	1,888	1,838	...	...	94	...	3,820	44	990	...	23	1,057	1,305	...	1,449	[illegible]
	65	Nator ...	765	670	...	...	...	...	1,435	...	559	...	9	568	...	32	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	2,653	2,508	...	...	94	...	5,255	44	1,549	...	32	1,625	1,305	32	1,449	[illegible]
...najpur ...	66	Dinajpur ...	1,862	1,409	...	...	...	...	3,271	...	1,666	...	22	1,688	207	...	75	[illegible]
...lpaiguri ...	67	Jalpaiguri ...	1,063	543	...	...	...	...	1,606	...	473	...	12	485	6	...	...	[illegible]
...rjeeling	68	Darjeeling ...	14,240	4,703	...	12	351	...	19,306	...	4,558	...	30	4,588	13,432	2,728	1,763	[illegible]
	69	Kurseong ...	973	364	...	...	...	...	1,337	...	390	...	...	390	2,022	318	326	[illegible]
		Total ...	15,213	5,067	...	12	351	...	20,643	...	4,948	...	30	4,978	15,454	3,046	2,089	[illegible]
...ngpur ...	70	Rangpur ...	1,509	823	...	...	...	...	2,332	1	1,728	...	...	1,729	476	150	47	[illegible]
...gra	71	Bogra ...	999	723	...	9	...	138	1,869	...	717	...	10	727	84	...	...	[illegible]
	72	Sherpur ...	564	418	...	...	...	...	982	...	458	...	4	462	...	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ..	1,563	1,141	...	9	...	138	2,851	...	1,175	...	14	1,189	84	...	...	[illegible]
...bna	73	Pabna ...	544	1,480	...	...	...	...	2,024	3	661	...	40	704	1,870	352	56	[illegible]
	74	Sirajganj ...	634	1,164	...	...	...	582	2,380	...	659	...	26	685	2,244	...	973	[illegible]
		Total ...	1,178	2,644	...	...	...	582	4,404	3	1,320	...	66	1,389	4,114	352	1,029	[illegible]
		Divisional Total	25,041	14,135	...	21	445	720	40,302	48	12,809	...	176	13,098	21,596	3,580	4,689	[illegible]
DACCA DIVISION.																		
...cca	75	Dacca ...	7,649	4,850	20	360	...	...	12,879	...	6,227	...	143	6,370	...	14,769*	633	[illegible]
	76	Narayanganj ...	950	1,176	...	...	...	...	2,126	...	2,142	...	5	2,147	...	...	...	[illegible]
		Total ...	8,599	6,026	20	360	...	...	15,005	...	8,369	...	148	8,517	...	14,769*	633	[illegible]

Name of Municipality.	Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets, slaughter-houses and ferries.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Public works. (a) Establishment. (b)	Public works. (a) Buildings. (c)	Public works. (a) Roads.	Public works. (a) Stores. (c)	Total.
	Public Health and Convenience.											
3	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Krishnagar	10,336	4,849	72	...	...	...	1,465	551	567	8,085	...	26,312
Santipur	2,900	3,222	101	4	14	...	106	399	...	2,732	...	10,589
Ranaghat	1,814	779	61	...	...	...	80	357	600	1,105	...	4,757
Nadia	910	21	51	...	...	...	...	162	1	1,175	...	2,463
Kushtia	1,314	1,310	54	...	...	...	7	198	...	956	...	4,115
Kumarkhali	1,204	530	26	...	...	...	19	118	...	1,437	...	3,655
Meherpur	284	682	13	...	43	...	...	...	57	694	...	2,509
Birnagar	368	617	16	...	...	...	...	...	600	288	...	2,474
Chakdaha	391	510	31	...	...	...	20	...	32	1,560	...	3,269
Total	19,141	12,420	425	4	57	...	1,602	1,785	1,863	18,031	...	60,143
Berhampore	16,187	4,571	178	45	19	...	307	600	1,196	6,046	...	32,764
Lalbagh	9,683	4,[illegible]30	309	255	74	...	...	770	463	4,882	...	21,157
Jangipur	1,233	2,423	120	12	7	...	119	240	...	2,053	...	7,519
Kandi	1,059	...	56	...	...	...	...	382	150	1,377	...	3,210
Total	28,164	11,524	663	312	100	...	426	1,992	1,809	15,258	...	64,650
Jessore	3,943	3,223	53	...	230	...	94	818	...	959	...	14,697
Kotechandpur	1,344	914	57	...	...	...	...	121	...	525	...	3,694
Moheshpur	198	173	30	...	...	...	...	...	25	186	...	1,324
Total	5,485	4,310	140	...	230	...	94	939	25	1,670	...	19,715
Khulna	3,251	1,655	45	...	299	...	508	296	1,200	4,089	...	13,898
Satkhira	132	1,514	19	...	49	...	...	...	94	728	...	2,680
Debhatta	82	...	18	...	8	...	...	...	39	907	...	1,214
Chanduria	1	269	...	...	7	...	...	...	10	79	...	372
Total	3,466	3,438	82	...	363	...	508	296	1,343	6,703	...	18,104
Divisional Total	1,62,030	47,076	4,406	865	1,439	...	3,858	16,445	8,207	1,25,443	15	4,58,918
Rampur Boalia	6,127	3,705	167	168	236	...	235	953	315	4,292	...	20,738
Nator	2,648	1,962	71	...	...	...	...	307	...	1,555	...	6,734
Total	8,775	5,667	238	168	236	...	235	1,260	315	5,847	...	27,472
Dinajpur	8,212	4,810	78	21	...	...	74	504	30	4,955	...	19,393
Jalpaiguri	5,940	2,887	49	...	...	...	3	180	...	2,180	...	19,313
Darjeeling	37,283	3,895	395	7,268	...	...	823	7,942	3,588	17,041	...	97,712
Kurseong	3,322	1,446	42	...	258	...	...	...	324	43	...	8,101
Total	40,605	5,341	437	7,268	258	...	823	7,942	3,912	17,084	...	1,05,813
Rangpur	7,346	4,195	183	283	...	...	6	270	3,356	5,780	100	24,178
Bogra	4,548	2,514	64	...	28	...	...	438	44	626	...	8,494
Sherpur	2,326	756	66	...	...	...	113	156	93	670	...	4,434
Total	6,874	3,270	130		28	...	113	594	137	1,296	...	12,928
Pabna	5,065	2,651	124	72	118	...	12	476	606	1,575	...	14,104
Sirajganj	5,649	4,131	77	5	...	...	295	216	...	2,349	...	15,939
Total	11,614	6,782	201	77	118	...	307	692	606	3,924	...	30,043
Divisional Total	59,366	32,972	1,316	7,817	640	...	1,561	11,442	8,395	41,075	100	2,30,140
Dacca	50,617	19,371	773	2,660	35	...	260	5,207	...	12,796	...	1,10,314
Narayanganj	19,174	2,648	128	...	84	...	...	936	2,248	8,233	...	34,618
Total	69,791	22,019	901	2,660	119	...	260	6,143	2,248	21,029	...	1,44,632

...nicipalities in Bengal during the year ending 1894-95—continued.

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS. (d)	MISCELLANEOUS.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	832	...	832	...	...	...	...	207	351	110	47	83
4,755	1,257	169	6,181	...	...	...	...	654	373	...	1	1,02
...	337	...	337	...	...	...	...	81	27	...	188	29
...	384	...	384	.	..	...	...	50	19	10	8	67
...	211	...	211	...	...	...	...	144	17	10	3	202
...	193	.	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	83	9
...	169	...	169	...	...	...	...	70	...	11	9	9
...	192	...	192	...	...	...	...	57	5	15	...	77
...	246	...	246	...	...	...	...	52	14	15	20	161
4,755	3,821	169	8,745	...	...	...	...	1,388	806	213	387	2,704
...	1,537	...	1,537	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	712	712
...	1,493	.	1,493	...	...	...	...	456	161	80	113	810
...	631	...	631	...	...	...	.	..	...	...	174	174
...	750	...	750	..	...	...	...	.	..	13	...	12
...	4,411	...	4,411	...		.	...	456	161	93	909	1,709
...	242	...	242	...	..	...	..	164	..	28	17	206
...	256	73	329		...	..	32	74	208	...	6	326
222	...	...	222	.	...	.	...	42	...	..	12	16
222	498	73	793	...	...	...	32	280	208	28	146	694
...	410	...	410	...	...	...	...	121	...	..	12,19	12,316
...	189	..	189	..	..	...	...	91	..	...	5	14
..	150	...	150		...	.	1	60	106	..	2	106
75	...	...	75	..		...	..	50	50	...	.	18
75	749	..	824	...	...	.	1	322	156	...	12,269	12,748
5,052	18,701	242	23,995	4,250	...	...	2,176	6,726	2,851	862	17,617	30,232
	784	60	844	..	255	239	20	268	...	68	1,251	2,10
3,311	299	...	3,640	.	...		..	125	..	121	1 6	44
3,341	1,083	60	4,484	..	255	239	20	393	.	189	1,447	2,54
3,186	55	...	3,241		..	64	439	162	..	52	1,318	2,03
...	573	..	573		...	...	..	145	..	62	498	70
..	1,561	...	1,561	...	..	2,882	1,629	...	..	1,302	2,760	8,57
...	268	...	268	.	..	..	274	114	..	...	244	63
.	1,829	...	1,829	.	..	2,882	1,903	114	...	1,302	3,004	9,20
..	514	...	514		..	..	...	131	...	...	454	58
1,843	164	501	2,508	...	...		34	163	...	...	554	75
...	761	...	761	.	.	.	...	...	..	103	333	43
1,843	925	501	3,269	.	.	...	34	163	...	103	887	1,18
..	478	..	478		...	...	...	..	...	50	354	40
...	1,089	...	1,089	1,410	...	..	...	129	...	50	200	37
...	1,567	...	1,567	1,410	..	..	...	129	...	100	554	78
8,370	6,546	561	15,477	1,410	255	3,185	2,396	1,237	...	1,808	8,102	17,04
...	3,722	...	3,722	300	...	5,370	456	574	1,664	43	247	8,75
...	803	...	803	...	...	..	...	169	139	66	187	56
...	4,525	.	4,525	300	..	5,370	456	743	1,803	505	434	9,31

10									11	12	13
EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											
Investments.					Advances.						
In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand total.	REMARKS.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	...	50	634	525	1,209	205	33,541	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,129	409	1,128	436	23,774	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	70	802	7,607	
...	31	...	...	...	...	94	700	825	570	5,834	
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	40	169	5,881	
...	37	...	...	...	40	357	...	434	13	5,390	
...	34	...	...	...	20	895	219	1,168	550	5,139	
...	41	...	...	...	50	909	55	1,145	2,074	6,629	
...	47	...	...	...	20	...	123	190	232	4,80	
...	190	...	..	..	220	4,108	2,191	6,709	5,117	98,687	
...	223	...	40	...	...	1,500	2,076	3,839	3,801	40,264	
...	211	..	47	...	...	60	1,532	1,880	7,313	37,231	
...	150	...	36	...	50	59	...	266	1,251	11,103	
...	...	...	39	...	50	82	..	171	997	6,7	
...	594	..	162	...	100	1,692	3,608	6,156	13,3 2	1,04,3 8	
...	85	...	...	...	...	1,235	...	1,320	820	19,856	
...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	143	1,752	7,816	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,300	66	1,366	385	4,308	
...	85	...	...	..	...	2,678	66	2,829	2,957	31,980	
...	21	...	...	7	...	1,452	114	1,694	21,563	51,494	
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	54	74	527	4,279	
...	...	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	30	1,981	
...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	56	1,068	
..	21	...	...	7	45	1,452	168	1,693	22,156	58,822	
..	2,599	...	162	9,144	495	15,919	11,474	39,793	1,19,726	8,05,826	
...	...	...	...	1,384	...	862	204	2,450	2,759	33,769	
..	...	..	..	.	50	260	477	787	2,588	16,194	
...	..	...	..	1,384	50	1,122	681	3,237	5,347	49,963	
...	156	..	...	777	...	1,876	864	3,673	12,023	45,324	
...	181	...	..	..	...	448	225	849	21,502	45,033	
...	...	...	...	6,309	...	10,431	583	17,323	45,481	1,94,544	
...	190	..	...	...	...	...	...	190	1,692	12,610	
...	190	...	...	6,309		10,431	583	17,513	47,173	2,07,1	
...	204	...	...	.	...	1,187	300	1,691	32	31,071	
...	...	...	...	...	...	347	76	423	631	15,403	
...	..	.	...	...	...	...	146	146	719	7,940	
..		...	...	...	...	347	222	569	1,350	23,343	
...	150	...	...	...	...	1,015	654	1,819	317	19,850	
.	149	...	...	...	...	175	193	617	791	23,290	
...	299	.	...	.	100	1,190	847	2,436	1,108	43,14	
...	1,030	.	...	8,470	150	16,596	3,722	29,968	88,535	4,45,028	
...	...	...	...	2,024	280	10,506	5,199	18,009	692	1,61,0 6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,227	307	1,534	8,038	49,827	
...	...	...	...	2,024	280	11,733	5,506	19,543	8,730	2,10,86	

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FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the*

Name of District. (1)	Serial number of Municipality. (2)	Name of Municipality. (3)	General administration and collection charges: General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c. (4)	General administration and collection charges: Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.). (5)	General administration and collection charges: Collection of tolls on roads and ferries. (6)	General administration and collection charges: Survey of land. (7)	General administration and collection charges: Refunds. (8)	General administration and collection charges: Pensions and gratuities. (9)	General administration and collection charges: Total. (10)	Public safety: Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.). (11)	Public safety: Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.). (12)	Public safety: Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts). (13)	Public safety: Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes. (14)	Public safety: Total. (15)	Water-supply: Capital outlay. (16)	Water-supply: Establishment, repairs, &c. (17)	Drainage: Capital outlay. (18)	Drainage: Establishment, repairs, &c. (19)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*																		
Mymensingh	77	Nasirabad	1,212	1,112	...	...	...	..	2,324	...	803	82	7	892	5,282	5,580	...	1,42
	78	Muktagacha	560	402	...	29	23	...	1,014	...	648	...	1	649	336	...	...	...
	79	Jamalpur	404	615	...	58	...	..	1,167	...	239	73	1	313	...	74	20	9
	80	Sherpur	427	298	...	...	...	...	725	...	304	...	...	304	563	...	...	30
	81	Kishoreganj	466	266	...	...	...	...	732	...	241	...	...	241	162	...	2	...
	82	Bazitpur	284	183	...	...	...	...	467	...	...	...	...	...	186	...	49	...
	83	Netrokona	484	307	...	96	66	...	953	...	62	...	...	62	203	...	...	5
	84	Tangail	387	378	201	...	...	..	966	...	259	...	...	259	...	23	206	...
		Total	4,314	3,561	201	183	89	..	8,348	...	2,736	155	9	2,900	6,732	5,677	279	1,90
Faridpur	85	Faridpur	718	699	4	37	...	...	1,458	6	774	...	18	798	2,092	...	47	3
	86	Madaripur	493	435	..	..	...	...	928	...	700	..	1	701	9	...	36	...
		Total	1,211	1,134	4	37	...	.	2,386	6	1,474	...	19	1,499	2,101	...	83	3
Backergunge	87	Barisal	1,377	1,770	36	...	...	...	3,183	...	933	...	8	941	...	84	629	61
	88	Nalchiti	141	366	...	...	...	..	507	...	186	...	1	187	...	...	...	17
	89	Jhalokati	402	336	...	..	...	..	738	...	300	...	20	320	...	...	...	2
	90	Pirojpur	456	342	...	10	...	...	808	...	707	...	9	716	...	34	...	
	91	Patuakhali	426	...	...	...	...	...	426	...	350	...	...	350	...	...	...	8
		Total	2,802	2,814	36	10	...	..	5,662	...	2,476	...	38	2,514	...	118	629	1,4
		Divisional Total	16,920	13,535	261	590	89	..	31,401	6	15,055	155	214	15,480	8,833	20,564	1,624	7,7
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																		
Tippera	92	Comilla	742	642	...	...	290	...	1,674	22	947	...	34	1,003	...	...	495	7
	93	Brahmanbaria	574	373	...	...	2	...	949	5	175	...	5	185	...	208	...	
		Total	1,316	1,015	...	...	292	...	2,623	27	1,122	...	39	1,188	...	208	495	8
Noakhali	94	Noakhali	428	413	...	...	...	.	841	...	407	...	20	436	225	215	743	1
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	2,005	1,954	932	...	69	...	4,960	6	1,562	...	4	1,572	470	...	1,412	...
	96	Cox's Bazar	322	353	...	...	...	...	675	...	...	...	53	53	35	...	...	2,4
		Total	2,327	2,307	932	...	69	...	5,635	6	1,562	...	57	1,625	505	...	1,412	2,4
		Divisional Total	4,071	3,735	932	...	361	...	9,099	33	3,091	...	125	3,249	730	423	2,650	3,4
PATNA DIVISION.																		
Patna	97	Patna	10,439	8,328	...	...	...	...	18,767	12	7,429	...	274	7,715	...	...	1,08,768	3,
	98	Barh	598	354	...	...	...	..	952	...	..	72	4	76	...	...	...	..
	99	Bihar	916	1,212	...	...	...	...	2,128	..	638	...	25	663	...	...	...	1
	100	Dinapore	1,111	874	...	...	25	...	2,010	...	1,696	...	46	1,742	...	...	...	..
		Total	13,064	10,768	..	...	25	...	23,857	12	9,763	72	349	10,196	...	...	1,08,768	3,
Gaya	101	Gaya	6,034	2,505	...	...	5	...	8,544	...	4,543	...	15	4,558	2,611	...	940	1,
	102	Tikari	763	557	...	...	5	...	1,325	...	376	...	8	384	399	...	...	..
	103	Daudnagar	455	269	.	...	...	...	724	...	3	...	7	10	6	...	...	..
		Total	7,252	3,331	..	...	10	...	10,593	...	4,922	..	30	4,952	3,016	...	940	1,
Shahabad	104	Arrah	1,571	1,624	...	...	...	...	3,195	...	970	...	22	992	1,00,000	...	...	.
	105	Jagdispur	391	320	...	...	...	...	711	...	...	...	21	21	185	...	1,365	.
	106	Buxar	302	575	...	..	...	...	877	...	367	...	10	377	150	...	887	.
	107	Dumraon	330	545	...	..	2	..	877	...	459	...	...	459	...	...	679	.
	108	Bhabhua	313	300	...	...	...	...	613	...	4	...	21	25	...	...	...	
	109	Sasaram	715	745	...	...	...	...	1,460	...	1,100	...	45	1,145	...	...	...	1,
		Total	3,622	4,109	...	...	2	...	7,733	...	2,900	...	119	3,019	1,00,335	...	2,931	2

Name of District. (1)	Serial number of Municipality. (2)	Name of Municipality. (3)	Public Health and Convenience: …and watering) and latrines.	Public Health and Convenience: Hospitals and dispensaries. (21)	Public Health and Convenience: Vaccination. (22)	Public Health and Convenience: Markets, slaughter-houses and ferries. (23)	Public Health and Convenience: Pounds. (24)	Public Health and Convenience: Dak bungalows and serais. (25)	Public Health and Convenience: Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation. (26)	Public works: Establishment. (27)	Public works: Buildings. (28)	Public works: Roads. (29)	Public works: Stores. (30)	Total. (31)
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DACCA DIVISION—*concluded.*														
Mymensingh	77	Nasirabad	,889	5,721	96	...	244	...	...	999	...	5,574	...	32,828
	78	Muktagacha	,647	477	27	...	...	...	...	581	...	1,196	246	8,610
	79	Jamalpur	,907	2,079	56	...	...	...	95	365	...	2,800	...	7,589
	80	Sherpur	805	1,150	60	...	...	...	...	144	...	2,080	...	4,898
	81	Kishoreganj	923	1,114	72	.	...	...	...	...	50	829	...	3,152
	82	Bazitpur	210	445	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	524	...	1,458
	83	Netrokona	894	120	60	7	...	...	..	...	45	1,909	...	3,296
	84	Tangail	951	...	40	...	...	..	..	120	...	3,307	...	4,658
		Total	,986	11,106	454	7	244	.	95	2,209	95	18,225	246	61,265
Faridpur	85	Faridpur	,662	1,274	56	...	6	...	..	299	...	1,072	...	8,543
	86	Madaripur	,251	1,012	52	570	..	...	.	...	346	2,793	...	6,069
		Total	,013	2,286	108	570	6	...	..	299	346	3,865	...	14,612
Backergunge	87	Barisal	,358	4,781	132	...	116	...	...	586	...	2,882	30	18,214
	88	Nalchiti	216	...	30	...	36	..	..	...	-	800	...	1,251
	89	Jhalokati	424	731	35	...	19	...	...	..	...	598	...	2,007
	90	Pirojpur	,739	1,029	62	...	...	...	...	...	340	1,071	...	3,958
	91	Patuakhali	192	125	30	..	...	..	...	..	...	800	...	1,995
		Total	,920	6,666	289	...	171	...	...	586	340	6,151	30	27,328
		Divisional Total	,619	42,077	1,762	3,237	540	...	375	9,237	3,038	49,270	276	2,49,137
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.														
Tippera	92	Comilla	,563	2,718	120	59	11	...	...	1,189	702	2,403	...	15,122
	93	Brahmanbaria	,022	851	68	.	.	...	8	419	425	759	...	3,837
		Total	,585	3,569	188	59	11	...	8	1,608	1,127	3,252	...	18,959
Noakhali	94	Noakhali	,035	454	40	...	..	..	...	300	77	380	8	3,642
Chittagong	95	Chittagong	,434	36,619	268	131	16	...	161	872	259	4,514	308	54,404
	96	Cox's Bazar	879	658	60	192	...	...	38	..	15	684	...	4,984
		Total	,313	37,277	328	323	16	...	199	872	274	5,198	309	59,448
		Divisional Total	,933	41,300	556	382	27	...	207	2,780	1,478	8,830	316	82,049
PATNA DIVISION.														
Patna	97	Patna	,428	17,047	795	107	19	...	690	2,283	7,362	26,901	6,475	2,16,987
	98	Barh	916	2,082	57	...	...	...	...	...	..	989	...	4,044
	99	Bihar	,442	2,833	119	12	...	...	...	426	357	3,633	...	11,114
	100	Dinapore	,805	1,846	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,330	...	11,028
		Total	,591	24,708	1,018	119	19		690	2,709	7,719	35,913	6,475	2,43,173
Gaya	101	Gaya	305	10,647	396	...	95	...	55	748	1,481	11,899	..	50,438
	102	Tikari	192	3	40	...	...	...	...	123	3,137	594	...	6,488
	103	Daudnagar	830	955	48	...	...	..	...	107	...	727	...	2,673
		Total	227	11,605	484	...	95	...	55	978	4,618	13,220	.	59,599
Shahabad	104	Arrah	,676	4,676	263	39	117	...	52	517	477	2,398	...	1,17,700
	105	Jagdispur	558	920	120	...	69	..	...	...	...	363	...	3,583
	106	Buxar	,798	1,238	96	...	...	...	...	224	718	2,126	...	7,237
	107	Dumraon	,341	385	135	...	...	...	...	253	26	1,235	...	4,054
	108	Bhabhua	423	780	38	...	...	...	...	...	613	315	...	2,290
	109	Sasaram	,093	2,290	96	..	...	...	...	156	1,547	2,862	...	11,764
		Total	,789	10,289	748	39	186	...	52	1,150	3,381	9,332	...	1,40,628

...cipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95.—continued.

7				8	9							a)	10									11	12	13
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.								EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											REMARKS.
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in as many columns as may be necessary).					Investments.					Advances.						
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.		In securities other than for sinking funds.	In Savings Banks.	Payment to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawn.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43		46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	r.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	240	...	246	...	...	...	...	209	...	115	868	,565	...	...	...	...	...	50	800	830	1,686	7,055	46,306	
...	67	...	67	...	...	...	...	90	...	...	1	,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	529	5,960	
...	399	...	399	...	...	...	...	199	...	15	540	,193	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,850	303	2,153	1,446	13,794	
...	268	...	268	...	...	35	...	62	169	...	10	,471	...	...	...	...	500	...	457	140	1,103	26	7,600	
...	410	...	410	...	...	...	...	76	...	12	97	,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	225	88	313	338	5,371	
...	70	...	70	...	...	...	...	58	...	...	103	,156	...	...	...	...	...	...	310	...	310	100	2,626	
...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	110	...	14	...	,735	...	...	...	...	...	50	231	250	531	3,481	8,747	
...	235	...	235	...	...	...	...	171	...	...	25	,314	...	...	...	...	...	20	516	488	974	251	7,539	
...	1,995	...	1,995	...	...	35	...	975	169	156	1,642	,485	...	...	...	...	500	120	4,489	2,061	7,170	13,286	97,941	
...	228	...	228	...	...	180	72	241	...	30	103	,653	...	90	...	...	451	...	36	71	648	633	12,954	
...	457	...	457	...	...	...	...	101	...	18	75	,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	933	9,282	
...	685	...	685	...	...	180	72	342	...	48	178	,002	...	90	...	...	451	...	36	71	648	1,586	22,236	
...	284	...	284	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	797	,487	...	...	...	...	...	...	728	655	1,383	1,862	20,733	
...	230	...	230	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	50	,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	2,447	
...	250	...	250	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	98	,443	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	887	4,335	
...	124	...	124	...	...	...	...	119	...	...	29	,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	200	379	6,333	
...	134	...	134	...	...	...	...	108	...	...	50	,023		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	258	3,281	
...	1,022	...	1,022	...	...	...	68	345	...	...	1,024	,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	928	660	1,588	3,577	43,128	
...	8,227	...	8,227	300	...	5,585	596	2,405	1,972	709	3,278	040	...	90	...	...	2,975	400	17,186	8,298	28,949	27,179	3,74,168	
...	450	...	450	...	19	18	...	131	...	41	427	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	290	644	1,466	2,668	23,019	
...	450	...	450	...	...	...	...	202	...	21	1	45	...	...	...	...	532	40	460	99	599	175	6,419	
...	900	...	900	...	19	18	...	333	...	62	428	30	...	...	...	...	532	40	750	743	2,065	2,843	29,438	
...	148	...	148	...	...	...	...	125	...	16	67	75	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	79	179	87	5,541	
5,319	856	...	6,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	235	764	70	...	...	...	...	4,158	...	1,676	1,975	7,809	14,571	90,550	
...	420	...	420	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	49	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	502	511	1,520	8,277	
5,319	1,276	...	6,595	...	...	...	...	65	...	235	813	16	...	...	...	...	4,158	...	1,685	2,477	8,320	16,091	98,827	
5,319	2,324	...	7,643	...	19	18	...	523	...	313	1,308	91	...	...	...	...	4,690	90	2,485	3,299	10,564	19,021	1,23,806	
...	3,640	360	4,000	...	4,782	7,155	97	1,195	1,713	...	2,097	108	...	...	...	...	2,555	...	21,429	15,298	39,282	80,560	3,84,350	
175	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	1	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	702	6,110	
...	1,254	...	1,254	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	91	970	...	...	...	...	...	...	630	184	814	1,344	17,488	
...	300	...	300	...	...	...	...	229	...	...	25	534	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500	100	3,600	1,653	20,587	
175	5,194	360	5,729	...	4,782	7,155	97	1,584	1,733	...	2,214	920	...	...	...	...	2,555	...	25,559	15,582	43,606	84,259	4,28,475	
...	1,610	...	1,610	...	...	...	...	1,036	...	...	1,461	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,150	814	3,964	16,296	88,827	
...	180	...	180	...	...	...	...	305	427	42	...	51	...	51	...	...	...	...	3,205	78	3,334	318	12,801	
...	375	...	375	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	...	390	1	4,218	
...	2,165	...	2,165	...	...	...	...	2,286	427	42	1,461	45	...	51	...	...	...	...	6,745	892	7,688	16,613	1,05,846	
...	545	...	545	...	...	2,250	...	916	49	...	2,042	189	...	...	...	...	1,568	...	2,630	...	4,198	1,371	1,33,258	
...	188	...	188	...	...	...	...	89	...	15	45	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	5,552	
...	460	...	460	...	...	...	...	87	...	8	20	066	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	9,170	
...	475	...	475	...	...	...	...	81	...	21	...	067	...	...	...	...	25	920	...	...	945	880	7,792	
...	215	...	215	...	...	...	...	53	...	13	85	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	2	658	33	3,985	
789	...	...	789	...	...	...	...	134	...	26	287	05	...	...	...	...	...	...	292	1,215	1,507	112	17,224	
789	1,883	...	2,672	...	...	2,250	...	1,360	49	83	2,479	73	...	...	...	...	1,593	920	3,312	1,483	7,308	3,130	1,77,011	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of th*

Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General Administration and Collection Charge.						Public Safety.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
			General administration—(a) office establishment, inspection, Honorary Magistrates' establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses (establishment, purchase of account books and paper, money-boxes, repairs to outposts, &c.).	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, purchase of fire-engines, buckets, repairs, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.).	Police (establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals and snakes.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
PATNA DISTRICT—*concluded.*																		
Saran	110	Chapra	2,121	1,337	...	...	116	...	3,574	15	1,677	...	63	1,755	...	86	...	...
	111	Revelganj	774	742	...	...	...		1,516	...	385	75		460	...	...	...	241
	112	Siwan	344	573	...	...	...	250	1,167	...	580	...	15	595	147	...	494	...
		Total	3,239	2,652	...	.	116	250	6,257	15	2,642	75	78	2,810	147	86	494	24
Champaran	113	Motihari	557	628	...	38	...	...	1,223	...	621	...	28	649	...	...	...	7
	114	Bettiah	463	1,047	...	.	...	...	1,510		729	32	...	761	138	...	...	87
		Total	1,020	1,675	...	38	...		2,733	...	1,350	32	28	1,410	138	...	...	95
Muzaffarpur	115	Muzaffarpur	2,891	2,250	.	...	...	.	5,141	...	2,018	...	...	2,018	...		53,925	57
	116	Hajipur	663	911	...	500	2		2,076	...	573	...	...	573	...	...	...	...
	117	Lalganj	504	498	...	...	...	...	1,002	...	247	50	15	312	762	...	75	...
	118	Sitamarhi	451	352	...	...	...		863	...	228	.	...	228	...	...	...	10
		Total	4,509	4,011		500	2		9,022	.	3,060	50	15	3,131	762	...	54,000	68
Darbhanga	119	Darbhanga	1,912	1,900	53	...	...		3,865	...	1,542	...	81	1,623	...	360	...	16
	120	Madhubani	696	442	...	...	...	...	1,138	...	12	...	5	17	...	34	2,601	.
	121	Rosera	465	240	...	...	...	...	705	5	13	...	18	36	.	10	...	...
		Total	3,073	2,582	53	...	...	...	5,708	5	1,567	...	104	1,676	...	404	2,601	17
		Divisional Total	35,773	29,128	53	538	155	250	65,983	32	26,210	229	723	27,[illegible]94	1,04,398	490	1,60,734	9,21
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																		
Monghyr	122	Monghyr	3,114	2,132	.	...	.	.	5,246	...	1,336	...	474	1,810	...	...	...	1,24
	123	Jamalpur	1,451	1,292	...	...	...	...	2,743	...	61	...	223	284	...	317	...	30
	124	Jamui	204	157	.	...	.	.	661	...	119	...	8	127	...	83	...	...
		Total	4,769	3,881		...	...	...	8,650	...	1,516	...	705	2,221	...	400	...	1,55
Bhagalpur	125	Bhagalpur	2,838	2,943	...	...	...	...	5,781	...	840	...	15	855	10,901	15,037	1,169	1,87
	126	Colgong	646	353	...		...	...	999	...	198	...	5	203	...	...	450	...
		Total	3,484	3,296	...	...	...		6,780	.	1,038	...	20	1,058	10,901	15,037	1,619	1,87
Purnea	127	Purnea	1,359	1,030	...	...	...	.	2,389	...	644	...	9	653	...	682	354	44
	128	Kishanganj	545	477	...	...	...	...	1,022	...	468	...	7	475	288	...	231	...
		Total	1,904	1,507	...	...	...	.	3,411		1,112	.	16	1,128	288	682	585	44
Malda	129	English Bazar	851	469	...	...	8	...	1,328	...	460	...	28	488	...	...	...	3
	130	Old Malda	364	215		...	...		579	...	199	...	6	205	...	...	...	2
		Total	1,215	684	...	...	8		1,907	...	659	...	34	693	...	...	...	
Sonthal Parganas	131	Deoghur	558	496	...	...	...	.	1,054	...	649	...	7	656	...	...	1,100	69
	132	Sahebganj	1,243	654	...	...	.	...	1,897	...	599	...	20	619	540	...	202	3
		Total	1,801	1,150	...	...	...	...	2,951	...	1,248	...	27	1,275	540	...	1,302	72
		Divisional Total	13,173	10,518	...	...	8	.	23,699		5,573	.	802	6,375	11,738	16,119	3,506	4,6
ORISSA DIVISION.																		
Cuttack	133	Cuttack	2,376	1,959	91	...	38	...	4,464	45	2,465	...	44	2,554	...	770	...	1,79
	134	Jajpur	401	555	...	...	...	...	956	...	21	...	14	35	...	26	...	6
	135	Kendrapara	468	892	...	—	...	...	1,360	1	...	22	8	31	150	40	...	10
		Total	3,245	3,406	91	...	38	.	6,780	46	2,486	22	66	2,620	150	845	...	2,05
Balasore	136	Balasore	476	1,186	...	1,408	2	144	3,216	...	1,125	...	10	1,135	447	...	...	2
Puri	137	Puri	2,360	2,051	...	...	...	...	4,411	...	1,562	...	62	1,624	22	...	4,369	3
		Divisional Total	6,081	6,643	91	1,408	40	144	14,407	46	5,173	22	138	5,379	619	845	4,369	2,70

Name of Municipality.	Public Health and Convenience.							Public works (a).				
	watering and latrines).	Hospital and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses.	Pounds.	Dâk bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens, and experimental cultivation.	Establishment (b).	Buildings (c).	Roads (d).	Stores (e).	Total.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chapra	,077	6,120	420	985	...	...	...	...	...	1,461	...	18,049
Revelganj	,900	1,614	188	...	14	...	28	42	16	925	...	5,968
Siwan	,692	1,658	115	...	...	60	...	160	835	1,363	...	6,524
Total	,569	9,392	723	985	14	60	28	202	851	3,749	...	30,541
Motihari	,380	3,201	76	98	73	...	195	...	3,491	1,192	...	10,784
Bettiah	,927	3,903	91	105	195	...	198	240	...	1,073	...	10,742
Total	6,307	7,104	167	203	268	...	393	240	3,491	2,265	...	21,526
Muzaffarpur	,847	5,676	192	264	118	...	406	232	2,552	10,578	...	87,366
Hajipur	,540	1,183	61	48	...	...	...	281	755	2,314	...	6,183
Lalganj	401	110	66	7	...	...	...	150	118	1,213	...	2,902
Sitamarhi	628	3,880	81	...	...	...	...	37	270	2,872	...	7,872
Total	,416	10,849	400	319	118	...	406	700	3,695	16,977	...	1,04,322
Darbhanga	,495	2,457	301	72	179	...	...	1,636	...	3,940	...	19,615
Madhubani	,649	2,124	103	365	...	...	...	65	191	3,581	...	10,717
Rosera	773	1,402	60	68	8	...	...	300	100	419	...	3,140
Total	,917	5,983	464	505	187	...	...	2,001	291	7,940	...	33,472
Divisional Total	,816	70,930	4,004	2,170	887	60	1,624	7,980	24,046	89,435	6,475	6,39,261
Monghyr	,982	9,233	568	352	...	...	810	1,240	284	6,647	...	38,363
Jamalpur	,085	402	404	...	48	...	...	758	434	2,783	...	14,538
Jamui	338	400	120	...	60	...	...	...	...	631	...	1,632
Total	,405	10,035	1,092	352	108	...	810	1,998	718	10,061	...	54,533
Bhagalpur	,605	5,404	311	463	80	...	494	1,674	167	15,343	143	72,666
Colgong	631	1,326	19	...	30	29	1	200	...	426	...	3,112
Total	,236	6,730	330	463	110	29	495	1,874	167	15,769	143	75,778
Purnea	,889	3,271	176	1	...	...	...	1,008	25	3,922	...	11,777
Kishanganj	998	1,607	144	...	...	...	...	252	249	993	...	4,702
Total	,887	4,878	320	1	...	...	...	1,260	274	4,915	...	16,479
English Bazar	,390	3,466	165	...	...	77	...	349	2,028	...	...	11,508
Old Malda	549	711	24	...	...	...	...	40	2	234	27	1,612
Total	,939	4,177	189	...	...	77	...	389	2,030	234	27	13,120
Deoghur	,281	1,946	38	...	...	...	...	...	625	1,572	...	10,261
Sahebganj	,366	1,617	95	...	1	...	...	...	1,667	691	...	10,218
Total	,647	3,563	133	...	1	...	...	...	2,292	2,263	...	20,479
Divisional Total	,054	29,383	2,064	816	219	106	1,805	5,521	5,481	33,242	170	1,80,389
Cuttack	,232	1,663	405	491	587	...	169	998	...	5,627	...	26,734
Jajpur	943	1,058	...	...	...	...	59	...	...	1,320	...	3,503
Kendrapara	824	870	41	...	9	...	86	60	...	2,752	...	5,040
Total	,999	3,591	446	401	596	...	344	1,058	...	9,699	...	35,277
Balasore	,821	1,056	40	834	376	...	204	483	...	1,309	180	8,564
Puri	,730	4,807	153	293	278	...	92	267	332	695	...	25,932
Divisional Total	,550	8,954	639	1,118	1,250	...	640	1,808	332	11,763	180	69,773

cipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—continued.

7				8	9						
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.						
					Interest on loans.			Other items.			
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, menageries, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing charges.	Law charges.	Provident fund.	Miscellaneous.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	1,648	...	1,648	...	...	172	...	...	...	...	6,662
364	264	...	628	...	...	...	...	153	...	...	235
385	140	...	525	20	...	...	...	195	...	...	267
749	2,052	...	2,801	20	...	172	...	348	...	...	7,164
480	...	...	480	300	...	...	...	222	...	22	89
567	...	...	567	...	...	...	...	196	9	...	...
1,047	...	...	1,047	300	...	...	..	418	9	22	89
1,460	...	...	1,460	90	...	1,862	...	591	...	119	274
...	452	...	452	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	160
...	321	...	321	...	...	...	...	136	...	...	57
60	144	...	204	...	...	...	...	75	...	17	427
1,520	917	...	2,437	90	...	1,862	...	902	...	136	918
...	764	...	764	...	...	...	...	768	448	117	108
...	259	...	259	...	...	...	...	186	...	12	80
...	335	...	335	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	40
...	1,358	...	1,358	...	...	...	...	1,065	448	129	226
4,280	13,569	360	18,209	410	4,762	11,439	97	7,863	2,066	412	14,571
2,731	...	...	2,731	...	...	...	...	1,457	...	...	1,780
...	612	...	612	...	...	...	...	240	...	...	1,514
331	..	...	331	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
3,062	612	...	3,674	...	...	...	..	1,747	...	...	3,294
1,444	196	...	1,640	267	...	2,700	87	623	113	141	523
378	..	...	378	...	...	...	...	66	31	...	29
1,822	196	...	2,018	267	..	2,700	87	689	144	141	552
...	318	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	13
...	527	...	527	...	...	...	...	105	...	45	33
...	845	...	845	...	...	...	...	105	...	88	46
...	740	...	740	...	...	...	...	187	...	...	266
...	303	11	314	...	...	...	...	46	1	19	97
...	1,043	11	1,054	...	...	...	...	233	1	19	363
...	578	...	578	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	331
...	320	...	320	...	...	...	...	82	...	55	49
...	898	...	898	..	...	...	...	82	...	76	380
4,884	3,594	11	8,489	267	...	2,700	87	2,856	145	324	4,635
...	2,026	...	2,026	...	...	...	...	704	...	...	2,208
...	525	...	525	...	...	...	...	61	...	...	15
...	819	...	819	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	50
.	3,370	...	3,370	...	...	...	...	785	...	...	2,273
...	993	...	993	...	...	...	266	309	...	...	53
.	1,010	...	1,010	...	..	880	...	1,109	.	...	...
..	5,363	...	5,363	...	...	880	266	2,203	...	...	2,326

Puri ... 13 ... Divisional

10									11	12	13
INVESTMENT.		EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.									
					Advances.						
In securities other than for Sinking Funds.	In Savings Bank.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident fund withdrawn.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	REMARKS.
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	3,126	20	1,272	...	4,418	81	36,359	
...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140	706	9,806	
...	...	...	...	...	...	300	42	342	1,772	11,407	
...	..	...	...	3,126	20	1,712	42	4,900	2,559	57,572	
...	...	...	...	...	20	1,058	722	1,800	131	15,700	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1,371	15,156	
...	...	...	...	...	20	1,058	722	1,800	1,502	30,856	
...	365	...	...	...	...	4,047	3,174	7,586	13,091	1,19,598	
...	...	...	...	...	..	1,305	222	1,527	2,118	13,188	
...	...	...	...	...	...	815	42	857	179	5,706	
...	50	...	..	...	...	1,438	75	1,563	3,585	11,774	
...	415	...	...	...	...	7,605	3,513	11,533	18,973	1,53,326	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,151	343	2,494	12,035	41,835	
...	...	...	...	..	...	3,942	...	3,942	3,480	19,831	
...	...	...	...	...	...	250	42	292	868	5,527	
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,343	385	6,728	16,383	67,193	
...	466	...	...	7,274	960	52,334	22,619	88,653	1,43,719	10,20,279	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,206	55,653	
...	...	...	...	...	...	539	180	719	3,943	24,593	
...	...	...	...	...	...	90	...	90	124	3,015	
...	...	..	...	.	...	629	180	809	8,333	83,261	
...	423	2,000	189	...	...	4,863	1,331	6,806	7,500	1,01,702	
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	2	102	1,917	6,837	
...	423	2,000	189	...	100	4,863	1,333	8,908	9,417	1,08,539	
...	139	...	...	...	...	2,010	452	2,601	3,160	20,954	
...	96	...	...	...	...	40	309	445	609	7,963	
...	235	...	...	...	...	2,050	761	3,046	3,769	28,917	
...	...	...	...	...	...	100	66	166	5	14,088	
...	58	...	...	...	...	...	114	172	2,402	5,447	
...	58	...	...	...	...	100	180	338	2,407	20,135	
...	64	...	...	...	20	1,310	...	1,394	1,568	15,863	
...	168	...	...	...	50	690	674	1,582	844	15,666	
...	232	...	...	...	70	2,000	674	2,976	2,412	31,529	
...	948	2,000	189	...	170	9,642	3,128	16,077	26,338	2,74,381	
...	60	...	12	...	...	5,036	2,572	7,680	480	47,850	
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	93	93	97	5,285	
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	161	201	648	8,169	
..	60	.	12	...	40	5,036	2,826	7,974	1,225	61,304	
...	...	..	...	...	...	1,270	161	1,431	84	16,131	
...	313	...	1 5	1,626	50	904	100	3,098	2,734	40,818	
...	873	...	117	1,626	90	7,210	3,087	12,503	4,063	1,18,253	

FORM No. III.—*Statement showing the Expenditure of the*

1	2	3	4							5								
			General Administration and Collection Charges.							Public Safety.					Water-supply.		Drainage.	
Name of District.	Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	General administration—(a) Office establishment, &c.	Collection of taxes, including bonded warehouses, &c.	Collection of tolls on roads and ferries.	Survey of land.	Refunds.	Pensions and gratuities.	Total.	Fire (establishment, &c.).	Lighting (establishment, &c.).	Police (establishment, &c.).	Rewards for destruction of wild animals.	Total.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.	Capital outlay.	Establishment, repairs, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Chota Nagpur Division.																		
zaribagh	138	Hazaribagh	491	890	...	...	...	...	1,381	...	44	...	37	81	700	89	...	349
	139	Chatra	576	485	...	...	...	...	1,061	...	...	...	16	16	...	308	132	...
		Total ...	1,067	1,375	...	...	...	...	2,442	...	44	...	53	97	700	397	132	349
hardaga	140	Ranchi	1,277	903	...	...	...	...	2,180	...	503	...	8	511	1,114	26	...	441
	141	Lohardaga ...	648	448	...	...	...	...	1,096	...	54	...	...	54	...	...	...	46
		Total ...	1,925	1,351	...	...	...	...	3,276	...	557	...	8	565	1,114	26	...	487
lamau ...	142	Daltonganj ...	590	182	...	...	...	.	772	...	52	...	14	66	151	...	73	75
anbhum ...	143	Purulia	1,228	674	...		3	...	1,905	...	818	...	44	862	4,337	...	1,443	130
	144	Jhalda	356	209	...	...	...	. .	625	...	27	...	...	27	...	...	...	97
	145	Raghunathpur ...	217	253	...	...	...	.	470	3	30	...	8	41	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	1,801	1,196	...	...	3	.	3,000	3	875	...	52	930	4,337	...	1,443	227
nghbhum ...	146	Chaibassa ...	544	384	...	...	...	...	928	...	308	...	34	342	...	...	...	82
		Divisional Total	5,927	4,488	...	...	3	...	10,418	3	1,836	...	161	2,000	6,302	423	1,648	1,070
		Grand Total ...	1,86,265	1,46,142	1,787	3,378	2,145	1,114	2,40,831	29,552	1,60,596	12,530	3,001	2,05,679	7,86,231	61,072	2,02,418	71,328
		Grand Total for 1893-94	1,85,423	1,42,535	2,297	2,540	3,493	1,044	3,37,331	27,406	1,06,167	11,914	3,490	2,08,977	94,082	61,652	2,21,021	65,663

	6										
	Public Health and Convenience.						Public works.				
watering) and latrines.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Vaccination.	Markets and slaughter-houses and burning ghat.	Pounds.	Dák bungalows and serais.	Arboriculture, public gardens and experimental cultivation.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
390	1,499	104	146	...	...	16	...	95	723	...	6,311
394	1,086	96	30	...	...	88	120	53	728	8	4,043
84	2,585	200	176	...	...	104	120	148	1,451	8	10,354
385	2,232	120	...	236	139	59	58	99	1,075	12	12,096
572	349	65	12	...	...	...	100	...	548	...	1,692
367	2,581	185	12	236	139	59	158	99	1,623	12	14,688
909	120	95	...	6	...	...	76	516	516	...	2,567
739	1,922	120	1,363	162	3	...	...	807	1,339	...	14,655
480	404	10	...	...	111	...	...	...	121	...	1,223
361	656	10	33	...	...	...	...	...	700	...	1,760
370	2,982	140	1,396	162	114	...	...	807	2,100	...	17,638
306	1,472	138	...	112	...	...	186	...	59	...	3,305
126	9,740	758	1,584	516	253	163	540	1,600	5,809	20	48,552
361	3,31,052	18,644	22,908	6,147	419	9,727	65,736	60,458	4,52,097	7,956	29,31,049
149	2,62,180	18,828	20,981	8,094	354	11,106	64,490	45,940	4,31,451	5,942	21,72,592

Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95—concluded.

7				8	9							
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.				CONTRIBUTIONS.	MISCELLANEOUS.							
					Interest on loans.			Other items (to be specified in detail in as many columns as may be necessary).				
Schools and colleges.	Contributions.	Libraries, museums, &c.	Total.	For general purposes.	Interest due on account of previous years.	Interest due on account of current year.	Actual cost of works done for private individuals.	Printing.	Law charges.	Provident Fund.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	630	...	636	...	...	...	...	188	...	16	...	[illegible]
...	475	...	475	..	...	...	...	115	...	25	16	[illegible]
...	1,111	...	1,111	...	...	...	...	303	...	41	16	[illegible]
...	580	...	589	...	...	...	...	...	8	75	66	[illegible]
110	200	...	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	
110	880	...	999	..	...	...	...	...	8	75	139	[illegible]
...	146	...	146	...	...	...	...	48	...	16	96	
...	609	...	609	...	...	...	...	205	...	167	416	
...	330	...	330	...	...	...	...	30	...	6	50	
...	336	...	336	...	...	...	...	35	20	...	3	
...	1,275	...	1,275	...	...	...	...	270	20	173	460	
...	240	...	240	.	...	...	...	...	...	13	60	
110	3,661	...	3,771	...	...	...	...	621	28	318	780	1,[illegible]
57,691	77,047	1,180	1,36,524	7,190	7,548	32,214	6,001	29,667	10,073	6,604	68,321	1,60,[illegible]
71,195	64,540	1,132	1,86,367	6,595	538	23,306	10,255	26,557	12,813	6,176	60,507	1,89,[illegible]

9(a)	10									11	12	13
	EXTRAORDINARY AND DEBT.											REMARKS.
	Investments.					Advances.						
Total expenditure.	In securities other than for sinking fund.	In Savings Banks.	Payments to sinking funds.	Provident Fund withdrawals.	Repayment of loans.	Permanent.	Other.	Deposits.	Total.	Closing balance.	Grand Total.	
45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	
8,613	...	...	...	...	...	..	[illegible]	458	884	247	9,744	
5,751	...	74	...	...	...	...	440	279	793	320	6,864	
14,364	...	74	...	...	...	...	806	737	1,677	567	16,608	
16,425	...	225	...	...	...	50	...	550	825	18	17,268	
3,325	...	...	...	..	..	...	250	10	260	27	3,612	
19,750	...	225	...	...	.	50	250	560	1,085	45	20,880	
3,711	...	53	...	..	...	...	130	263	445	1,425	5,581	
18,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	288	1,168	7,278	27,265	
2,291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,184	4,475	
2,665	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	170	453	3,288	
23,775	...	...	...	...	...	...	880	459	1,338	9,015	35,028	
4,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	40	40	848	5,776	
66,488	...	352	...	...	...	50	2,126	2,057	4,585	13,800	83,873	
37,81,701	...	10,734	4,524	468	39,404	2,705	1,44,021	84,154	2,80,010	4,86,669	45,54,380	
50,01,014	3,309	2,708	10,500	...	14,859	4,189	1,34,537	49,158	2,10,350	5,11,710	57,32,074	

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF THE FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR THE YEAR 1894-95.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 5278.

READ—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1894-95.

Read again—

The Progress Report of the Forest Administration in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1893-94, and the Government Resolution thereon.

The Report is submitted by Mr. A. E. Wild, who held the post of Conservator of Forests in the province throughout the year. It was received on 7th November, some weeks after the due date (1st October); it is explained that the delay was owing to the fact that the time between the receipt of divisional reports by the Conservator and the date fixed for the submission of his report to Government is insufficient. The Conservator proposes to alter these arrangements to ensure the punctuality of his report in future.

The report is not altogether satisfactory. Mr. Wild, endeavouring no doubt to confine his remarks within the limit prescribed by the Forest Code, has reduced the printed matters by six pages, as compared with the report of 1893-94 But the decrease is hardly earned at the expense of clearness, with the result that it is impossible to learn, without reference to the statistical tables, many facts which should have been shown in the body of the report.

2. The remarks made by this Government and the Government of India in reviewing the report and the tables compiled for illustrating the statistics, should be noticed by the Conservator, and similar remarks and tables should be embodied in the next report. There was only a small increase of 40 square miles in the area of the various classes of forests, so far as they have been ascertained. The limitation, however, is important, for the areas of the forests in the Sonthal Parganas and in Chota Nagpur (except Hazaribagh) are still unknown and have not been shown in the statement. The revenue settlement operations now in progress in Palamau and Singhbhum will fix definitely the forest areas in the resettled portions of those districts, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the officer now posted to the Sonthal Parganas will ascertain approximately the area of his charge during the current year. The following table shows the areas under management:—

FOREST.	At commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At close of the year.	PERCENTAGE— Of total forest area.	Of the area of the provinces.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved ...	5,831	8	...	5,839	45	3·7
Protected ...	3,059	32	...	3,091	24	2·0
Unclassed ...	4,034	...	..	4,034	31	2·6
Total	12,924	40	...	12,964	100	8·3

3. *Protected Forests.*—An important addition was made during the year to the protected forests by Government Notification, No. 4844, dated the 2nd November 1894, which extended the protection of the Act to the forests of the Sonthal Parganas. In May 1895 the Forest Division of the Sonthal Parganas was constituted, and an officer of the department placed in charge. No

officer, however, has been added to the cadre of the service to meet the wants of the newly-created division, and, though it was deemed advisable to place an officer in charge, he could ill be spared from the other divisions.

4. *Settlements.*—As directed in the Resolution on last year's report, the forest tracts in respect of which, though they have not been formally settled, no further enquiry into the rights of Government and private persons is judged necessary, have been added to the areas actually settled under the Act, and the amalgamated total of areas for which no further settlement operations are required has been given as 5,641 square miles. At the commencement of the year, 931 square miles were undergoing settlement; with the exception of small plots of land acquired under the Land Acquisition Act for special purposes, no new work was undertaken during the year, while operations were brought to a conclusion only in 7 square miles which were added to the Buxa Reserve. The tracts in which settlement operations are in progress consist of 191 square miles in the Darjeeling civil district and 733 square miles in the Chittagong Division. The delay in the case of the former is not understood, and the Revenue authorities will be desired to explain. The work is not of a difficult nature, and in the past year's report it was stated that the settlement had been practically finished in July 1893; it is therefore strange that it has not yet been brought to a close. In Chittagong the Forest Department is not responsible for the delay. The work has to go hand in hand with that of the Revenue Settlement, and in addition is complicated by innumerable claims which have to be decided.

Orders have been issued for the delimitation of the forest area and the preparation of a record-of-rights in the Kolhan estate in Singhbhum and the Government estate in Palamau concurrently with the revenue settlement operations now in progress. During the land settlement of the Western Duars in Jalpaiguri, 843 blocks of land, aggregating 50,137 acres in area, were set apart for fuel and fodder reserves. These areas are at present in the charge of the Civil Department, but since the close of the year orders have issued for the Forest Officers of Buxa and Jalpaiguri to examine the various blocks with a view to the larger and more important among them being taken over by the Forest Department.

5. *Working Plans.*—No progress has been made in the preparation of working plans. The work in hand last year in the Darjeeling and Tista Divisions is still unfinished, and the Jalpaiguri area has been undertaken during the year. Having regard to the paucity of officers available, the lack of progress is not perhaps surprising. But the fact remains that Bengal is very backward in respect of working plans, and the Conservator should spare no efforts to push on this important branch of the administration.

The only areas for which working plans are now in operation are the Sundarbans covering 4,340 square miles and 38 miles in the Darjeeling Division. In the former case the provisions of the plan were in every instance worked up to, in the latter some deviations have occurred.

6. *Communications and Buildings.*—The following statement compares the expenditure on communications and buildings during the last two years and the Budget allotment for 1894-95:—

	Buildings.			Roads and Bridges.			Total.		
	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Budget allotment for 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	21,757	6,623	14,600	5,998	10,227	20,865	27,755	16,850	35,6[illegible]9
Repairs	10,435	9,410	9,800	6,885	7,046	6,035	17,320	16,456	15,601
Unapportioned ...	....	314	....	1,633	93	......	1,633	407	......
Total ..	32,192	16,347	24,400	14,516	17,366	26,900	46,708	33,713	51,300

No new expensive buildings were constructed during the year, and thus the expenditure under the head decreased by Rs. 15,845. The expenditure on

roads, on the other hand, increased considerably; 73 miles of new road were made at a cost of Rs. 10,227 and 622 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 7,046, the expenditure in 1893-94 having been Rs. 5,998 for 51 miles of new roads and Rs. 6,885 for the repairs of 487 miles.

7. *Breaches of Forest Law.*—One hundred and thirty-five cases were prosecuted in the Courts compared with 126 in 1893-94; convictions were obtained in 92 per cent. of the cases, against 88 per cent. in the previous year. The number of prosecutions for injury to the forests by fire increased from 8 to 18.

No details have been given regarding those cases. In future the report should show the number of cases in which convictions and acquittals were obtained, the number of persons concerned in each case, the number of cases pending at the beginning and end of the year, and the penalties inflicted. It has been ascertained that during the year under report convictions were obtained in 15 out of the 18 cases, the accused were all discharged in two cases and one was pending at the close of the year. In all 45 persons were convicted and 15 acquitted. The proportion of convictions was satisfactory, but the punishments inflicted were generally light. The Conservator explains this by the fact that cases detected were of a trivial nature, and that the real incendiary fires were undetected. In one case in Jalpaiguri, 11 persons were convicted of deliberately setting fire to the forest in order to drive out the game, and were fined only Re. 1 each. The case was referred to the High Court, who in their judgment wrote—'It is not now desirable to enhance the sentence in this case, but when the offence charged was found to be established, and there were no mitigating circumstances, we think that more than a nominal punishment was called for.' Some mention should have been made in the report of a case of such importance, and information should have been given of the effect of the Lieutenant-Governor's orders that all cases of inadequate punishment should be reported to Government. This should be done in future reports. There were, besides the 18 cases brought to trial, 13 cases which after enquiry remained undetected. Of the 18 cases brought to trial, 13 occurred in Singhbhum, 2 in Puri, 2 in Kurseong, and 1 in Jalpaiguri.

The number of cases compounded by the Forest Officer, under section 67 of the Act, was 958, involving 1,562 persons, as against 982 and 1,516 persons in 1893-94. The amount received as compensation for these offences was Rs. 5,653, or Rs. 5-14-5 for each case and Rs. 3-9 for each person. In compliance with the orders given last year, no offences by fire were compounded.

The number of offences was greatest in the Darjeeling (395 cases) and in the Tista (281 cases) Divisions, and the same divisions headed the list in 1893-94.

8. *Grazing.*—Leaving out of consideration the Sundarbans area in which grazing is impossible owing to the absence of pasture, the whole area of the protected and unclassed forests, except 12 square miles, is open to grazing. In the reserved forests, on the other hand, out of a total area of 3,747 square miles (omitting the Sundarbans reserves), 3,339 square miles are closed to all animals, 20 square miles are closed to browsing animals, and only 388 square miles are open for pasturage. The actual receipts from grazing fees in the reserved forests amounted to Rs. 10,022, as compared with Rs. 7,722 in the previous year; the increase occurred chiefly in the Jalpaiguri and Tista Divisions. In the protected area, fees were levied in the Puri Division only, excepting Rs. 10 in Singhbhum, and the actual receipts amounted to Rs. 5,138, against Rs. 3,141 in 1893-94.

As regards cattle trespass, the number of cattle impounded is said to have been 1,432, against 1,762 in the previous year, but the figures for the current year are admittedly incomplete, as some of the Divisional Officers have failed to furnish statistics. Complete figures should be given in future reports.

9. *Forest fires.*—The area over which protective measures against fire were adopted extended to 1,874 square miles, or 32 per cent. of the total area of the reserves. Only 9 square miles, or 0·49 of this area, were burned, compared with 689, or 37 per cent., in 1893-94. The area successfully protected thus amounted to over 99 per cent.

In all areas, specially protected or otherwise, only 56 square miles, or 0·63 per cent., were burned, and of this some 36 square miles were purposely burned by the Department, so that only 0·23 of the total area of forests suffered

from accidental or incendiary fires. Of this unusual success, the Conservator remarks :—

"It is too venturesome to attempt to explain this immunity. No doubt the representations made last year and the measures taken thereon have, in some degree, perhaps, borne fruit, yet it is too early to speak confidently of their real effect; and though credit is undoubtedly due to both Civil and Forest Officers for the success attained, there is no question that their exertions in this respect have been materially aided, not only by the favourable season, but more so, perhaps, by the very severity of the fires of the previous year, for it is seldom that two seasons, more than usually disastrous, succeed each other."

No doubt the measures taken against fires were attended with much better results during the year under report than in the previous year, but His Honour would point out that the comparison is vitiated by the absence of any figures from the protected areas in Singhbhum, of which in 1893-94 it was reported that 320,000 acres were burnt. The Conservator explains that accurate figures for the area in Singhbhum cannot be given, but adds that as a rule fire overruns the whole. Granting that this is so, it completely destroys the use of statistical tables to show in one year the whole protected area as having been burned as was done in last year's report, and to shew none as burned in the following year. Either the figures should be excluded every year or shown every year. Areas intentionally burned by the Department should not be shown in the statement.

Rules framed under section 75 (*d*) of the Forest Act were introduced into the Puri district in January 1895 to regulate the lighting of fires and the collection of inflammable material in the vicinity of reserved forests during the dry months of the year from January to July. When directing the enforcement of these rules, the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his opinion that a small fine was neither a severe nor even a sufficient penalty for the carelessness which might destroy a vast mass of valuable State property, and that any person, who by his culpable neglect sets fire to a reserved forest, should receive a sufficiently severe punishment to deter him from similar carelessness in future.

10. *Gross yield and outturn of Forest Produce.*—The following statement gives details of the outturn during the year from all the forests in the Province, including the removals by privileged villagers:—

CLASS OF FOREST AND AGENCY BY WHICH PRODUCE WAS REMOVED.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamb	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reserved.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	No.	Rs.
Government	14,224	119,349	133,573	29,135	218
Purchasers	3,525,935	11,241,518	14,767,453	7,598,720	1,00,532
Free grants .	10,408	13,882	24,290	......	971
Right-holders	......	927,500	927,500	......	7,414
Total ...	3,550,567	12,302,249	15,852,816	7,627,855	1,09,135
Protected.					
Government ...	326	161	487	......	27
Purchasers	399,519	3,196,865	3,596,384	850	18,447
Free grants	402	2,500,448	2,500,850	......	5,846
Right-holders	160,000	12,000,000	12,160,000	4,000,000	1,30,333
Total ...	560,247	17,697,474	18,257,721	4,000,850	1,54,653
Unclassed.					
Government	6,377	......	6,377	6,840	218
Purchasers	376,043	195,899	571,942	10,413,729	8,936
Free grants	......	......	......	......	......
Right-holders	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	382,420	195,899	578,319	10,420,569	9,154
Grand total in 1894-95 ...	4,493,234	30,195,622	34,688,856	22,049,274	2,72,942
Grand total in 1893-94 ...	4,880,620	27,819,890	32,700,510	21,101,508	2,48,571
Difference in 1894-95 ...	—387,386	+2,375,732	+1,988,346	+947,766	+24,371

The removals of timber from the reserved forests by purchasers were 237,200 cubic feet less than in the previous year. The falling off was most noticeable in the Sundarbans Division, where, it is explained, the abundant rice

harvest enabled the cultivators to obtain a livelihood without resort to the difficult and dangerous occupation of cutting and extracting timber from the forest.

Exploitation by purchasers is now the method almost exclusively adopted in Bengal; Departmental operations, which consisted mainly in the delivery of firewood to the troops at the Jelapahar Cantonment, comprised only 20,927 cubic feet of timber, 119,510 cubic feet of fuel, and 35,975 bamboos.

11. *Financial results.*—The receipts for the Forest year amounted to Rs. 8,25,669 and the charges to Rs. 4,09,552, so the net revenue was Rs. 4,16,117, which is the highest on record. The figures for the last five years, according to the financial year, are given in the following table:—

Year.	Financial year.		
	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1889-90	7,68,718	3,90,265	3,78,453
1890-91	7,27,392	4,14,005	3,13,387
1891-92	7,89,553	4,22,930	3,66,623
1892-93	7,44,882	3,81,608	3,63,274
1893-94 ...	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072

12. The following table shows the results in each division for the last two financial years: -

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling	60,487	73,187	65,043	57,568	5,444	15,679	......	......
Tista	13,643	22,744	23,369	22,818	....	..	9,726	114
Kurseong	18,406	27,621	21,719	26,572	.....	1,049	3,313	.
Jalpaiguri	40,185	38,498	25,705	25,141	14,480	13,357		...
Buxa	10,185	9,562	25,165	25,910	......	......	14,980	16,348
Sonthal Parganas ...	......	......	...	......	...	.....	......	.....
Direction	13,630	14,412	42,901	45,264	....	......	29,2[illegible]5	30,852
Palamau	2,318	2,766	9,637	9,225	......	......	7,319	6,519
Singhbhum	28,633	42,364	43,115	38,015	......	4,349	14,482	.
Angul	4,741	2,436	12,176	12,860	...	...	7,435	10,424
Puri	20,163	19,692	13,795	14,173	7,158	5,519	.....	......
Sundarbans	4,91,163	4,46,801	1,06,156	91,051	3,85,007	3,55,750	.....	.....
Chittagong	97,261	95,660	27,262	30,034	69,999	65,626	.....	....
Total .	8,01,611	7,95,673	4,04,043	3,98,601	4,82,088	4,61,329	84,520	64,257
Net surplus ...	......	......	...	......	3,97,568	3,97,072	.. ..	......

Eighty-nine per cent. of the net income of the circle represents the profits of the Sundarbans Division; the Chittagong Division makes the next greatest profit, but shows a regrettable decline as compared with the previous year.

13. *Miscellaneous.*—Mr. Wild was in charge of the circle throughout the year. He was on tour for 172 days and inspected seven out of the thirteen divisional offices. Details of his tours with dates should be furnished in the next report. His Honour again notices with regret that a large number of changes have been necessary in the divisional charges owing to the deaths, illnesses and absences of officers on leave. The Tista Division was held by no less than seven officers during the year, the Direction Division by five, Darjeeling by four, and Angul by three; only Kurseong and Jalpaiguri were under the same officer throughout the year. Both these two Divisions, especially Kurseong, have done better financially than last year, owing, no doubt, partly to this cause. It is with regret that the Lieutenant-Governor records the death of Mr. G. A. Richardson, Deputy Conservator, who, when on privilege leave in March last, succumbed somewhat suddenly to an attack of pneumonia, his constitution having been weakened by long service in the Buxa Duars; and in April last the death of Mr. H. H. Davis, the senior officer of the circle, whose great local knowledge and wide experience were of great service to Government.

Order.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1895.

THE following is published for general information.

REV. DEPT.,
The 10th December 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE, BENGAL.

NOTE ON THE EARLY COTTON CROP IN BENGAL, 1895.

Explanatory.—There are, generally speaking, two cotton crops in these Provinces, viz., the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather by the end of December, and the late crop, which is usually sown at the close of the rainy season and harvested during the hot weather in May and June.

Of the districts for which returns are given in the appended statement, the early crop is reported to be grown only in Jalpaiguri, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga, and Palamau, while in the remaining districts, noted in the margin, both the early and late crops are cultivated. This report furnishes estimates of area and outturn for the early crop only.

* Midnapore. Monghyr. Bhagalpur. Cuttack. Balasore. | Puri. Angul and the Khondmals. Manbhum. Singhbhum.

Character of the season.—The rainfall of the monsoon season of 1895 has generally been less than the normal in the early cotton-growing districts of these Provinces. In July, the rainfall was below the normal in all these districts except in Jalpaiguri, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and (generally) in Chota Nagpur; it was deficient also in August in all districts except in Jalpaiguri, Bhagalpur, and Orissa; in September Puri only received more than the normal fall; and in October, Cuttack, Manbhum, and Singbhum were the only districts in which the rainfall was above the normal. In November the rainfall was light.

Area sown.—The total area this year sown with the early cotton crop in these Provinces appears from the statement annexed to this note to be 91,000 acres. The corresponding area for the previous year is shown in the same statement as 95,600 acres. The present estimated acreage is nearly 5 per cent. less than that of last year. The decrease is noticeable chiefly in Puri and Singbhum, and is reported to be due in Puri to excessive rain, and in Singbhum to insufficient rain. Sonthal Parganas, Angul and the Kondmals, and Palamau show a slight increase in area, which the Deputy Commissioners of those districts attribute to a favourable season for cotton cultivation.

Character of the crop.—From the attached district estimates, it will be seen that two out of the fifteen districts from which returns have been received, viz., the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Angul and the Khondmals report an average crop of 16 annas; seven* report crops varying from 12 to 15 annas, and the remaining six districts report crops varying from 8 to 11 annas. On comparing the meteorological reports of this year with those of last year, it appears that the climatic conditions of this year have been, on the whole, more favourable for the early cotton crop than those of last year. From the district estimates of outturn, it will be seen that six districts, viz., Midnapore, Chittagong Hill Tracts, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Hazaribagh, and Manbhum, report better crops than those of last year; five districts, viz., Jalpaiguri, Cuttack, Puri, Angul and Khondmals, and Lohardaga, report equal crops; and four districts, viz., Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Palamau, and Singhbhum, report worse crops.

* Midnapore. Jalpaiguri. Cuttack. Balasore. Hazaribagh. Manbhum. Singhbhum.

The arithmetical mean of the anna estimates of outturn returned by District Officers, reckoned with reference to areas, gives a 11·6 anna, or about three-fourths of an average crop, for these Provinces as a whole, against 10·2 annas estimated for the crop of last year.

N. N. BANERJEI,

Assistant Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

COUNTERSIGNED.

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,

The 2nd December 1895.

Forecast of the early Cotton Crop of Bengal, 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
					Annas.	Annas.		
Burdwan ...	Midnapore	2,000	2,000	2,000	8	12	There being no heavy rain during the sowing time and subsequently there being only occasional showers of rain, the growth of the crops has been better this year and a better outturn is expected than that of last year, though much below a full crop.	
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri	500	500	400	12	12	The difference of 100 acres between the figures in columns 3 and 5 is due to the lands for the cotton crop in the Bhalka tahsil having been included in tea estates.	
Chittagong ...	Chittagong Hill Tracts	17,000	17,000	17,000	12	16	The Assistant Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts returned the outturn of the cotton crop this year as 4 annas, and attributed the cause of decrease to the heavy gale on the 2nd October 1895, which destroyed the cotton plants and their capsules. The Commissioner of Chittagong remarked on this as follows:— "I do not accept this and hope for a full average crop. The season and rainfall, &c., resemble those of 1891, and are most favourable. The gale did damage, but it was a steady gale, not at all cyclonic, and a great deal of the crop is well sheltered."	Meteorological reports show that the rainfall in this district was below the normal throughout the last monsoon season.
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	400	400	400	12	8	The decrease in the outturn is due to scarcity of rain this year.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
DIVISION.	District.	Approximate normal area under *early* cotton in acres.	Approximate area sown last year in acres.	Estimated area sown this year in acres.	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas represented outturn last year?	Taking 16 annas to represent the average outturn per acre, how many annas will represent this year's outturn?	Remarks by the District Officers.	Remarks by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.
Bhagalpur—*contd.*	Bhagalpur	11,300	11,300	10,500	14	9	Want of timely rain accounts for the reduced outturn this year.	
	Sonthal Parganas ...	12,900	12,500	12,900	9	11	The increase in the area cultivated during 1895 is due to better distribution of rainfall. The outturn will be better than that of last year.	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	3,100	1,800	1,800	12	12	On account of heavy rainfall at the time of sowing a large area could not be sown, hence the decrease in area and outturn as compared with the normal figures.	
	Puri	14,500	9,200	6,000	8	8	The decrease in the area under cultivation is due to untimely excessive rainfall.	
	Balasore	1,000	900	900	10	13	The decrease in the area, as compared with the normal, is due to want of rain at the time of sowing, and the increase in outturn, as compared with that of the last year, is due to seasonable rain at the time of growth.	
	Angul and Khondmals	1,500	1,200	1,500	16	16	The rainfall was favourable to the early cotton crops in Angul. No cotton is grown in the Khondmals subdivision.	
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	7,500	7,500	7,500	11	12	......	
	Lohardaga	8,800	8,800	8,800	10	10	The decrease in the outturn is due to insufficient rainfall in the latter part of the rainy season.	
	Palamau	10,000	3,200	5,000	9	8	The increase in this year's area, as compared with that of last year, is due to sufficient rain during the sowing season; but the outturn will be worse for want of rain at the time of flowering.	
	Manbhum	12,000	12,000	12,000	8	12	The increase in the outturn is due to favourable rainfall in the latter part of the rainy season.	
	Singhbhum	7,200	7,300	4,400	14	13	The decrease in the outturn and area sown this year as compared with that of last year is attributed to insufficient rainfall.	
	Total ...	109,700	95,600	91,100	10[illegible]	12(*a*)	......	(*a*) Estimated by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

N.B.—Twenty annas represent a bumper crop, 16 annas an average crop, 12 annas three-fourths of an average crop, and so on.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 9th December, 1895.

Burdwan.—Rainfall nil. Weather fair. Prospect of *aman* crop very bad. Sugarcane very good. *Rabi* crops are being sown. Condition of cattle very good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Paddy is being harvested with good outturn except in Ghatal. Rain wanted to improve the growth of *rabi*. Sugarcane and indigo doing well. Common rice selling at—

	Srs.	
Midnapore	18	per rupee.
Contai	21 to 23	
Tamluk	16	
Ghatal	14 to 15	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather bright and cool. Harvesting of *aman* continues outturn estimated to be 8 annas in the north and 12 annas in the south of the district. *Rab* crops doing well. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	
Sadar	12 to 14	per rupee.
Barasat	15	
Basirhat	16	
Diamond Harbour	16	

Murshidabad.—Rainfall ·22. Weather seasonable. State of *kalai* good. Harvesting of *aman* continues; estimated outturn 8 annas. Sowing of *rabi* crops finished. Cutting of sugarcane going on. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers per rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Harvesting of *aman* commenced. Cultivation of *rabi* over. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	17 to 22	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	8	
Satkhira	14	3	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Standing crops good. Sowing of *rabi* crops over. Common rice selling at 14 to 16 seers per rupee. No report of cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Average rainfall ·12. Sowing of winter crops completed. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—No rain. Prospect of *aman* not good at Sirajganj, where rain wanted. Harvesting of *aman* at Sadar commenced. Common rice sells at Sadar 18 seers and Sirajganj 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Dacca.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* rice commenced; prospects fair. *Rabi* crops being sown. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Price of common rice 17 seers per rupee.

Chittagong.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Late *aman* ripening. Prospects not good. *Rabi* sowings continue. Water and fodder sufficient. Rice sells at 16 seers per rupee.

Patna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·23. Harvesting of paddy and sugarcane in progress. *Rabi* and poppy generally doing well, but a shower of rain would do much good. The sowing of poppy, wheat, &c., in some places had to be repeated for want of moisture. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of it. Poppy has germinated well after resowings. Price of common rice at Sadar 15¼ seers per rupee against an average of $16\frac{1}{16}$ seers.

Champaran.—Rainfall at Sadar ·37. *Aghani* being harvested with an estimated outturn of 12 annas. Rain has improved prospects of poppy and done much good to *rabi*. Common rice sells from 16 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Paddy harvest in progress. *Rabi* doing fairly well, but rain very much wanted. Poppy reported to have been resown in places. Fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aghani* paddy not yet finished. Indigo and *rabi* crops promising. Rain wanted. No cattle-disease. Fodder sufficient, except in Banka, where it is reported as getting scarce. Price of common rice 18 seers 12 chitaks per rupee.

Purnea.—No rain. *Aghani* harvest proceeding. *Rabi* sowings continue. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. Cattle-disease in Sadar thana. Price of common rice 16 to 24 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *guru sarad* begun; that of *laghu sarad* going on. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	23	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	29	10	
Kendrapara	31	0	
Banki	29	11	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy continues; average outturn 8 to 12 annas. *Rabi* doing well. Poppy progressing satisfactorily; *kothi* measurements commenced. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 12 to 16 seers per rupee.

General Summary.—There was rain in Murshidabad, Rangpur, Patna, and Champaran during the week, but none in the other reporting districts. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding, and, as previously reported, the outturn over the greater part of the province is expected to be below the average. The *rabi* crops are generally doing well, but in parts of Bihar the want of moisture is still felt. Poppy, which had to be resown in many places in Bihar, is coming on satisfactorily. Prospects of indigo and sugarcane are good; the latter is being harvested in some districts. No cattle-disease is reported except from the Sadar thana of Purnea. The price of common rice continues steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 10*th December*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAMES OF MARTS.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED OF—												
	1st week of Dec. 1894.	1st week of Jan. 1895.	1st week of Feb. 1895.	1st week of March 1895.	1st week of April 1895.	1st week of May 1895.	1st week of June 1895.	1st week of July 1895.	1st week of August 1895.	1st week of Sept. 1895.	1st week of Oct. 1895.	1st week of Nov. 1895.	1st week of Dec. 1895.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Baliaghata	2,56,000	2,43,000	4,16,000	4,72,000	7,35,000	7,32,000	6,49,000	5,95,000	4,28,000	3,91,000	3,40,000	2,92,000	2,5[illegible]
Ultadanga	54,400	64,000	71,400	91,000	98,000	92,700	86,500	81,500	74,900	74,500	76,500	77,000	79,600
Chitpur, Golabaree, Kumartooly, Hatkhola, and Culpi Ghat.	6,09,000	6,39,500	6,70,400	7,65,000	7,33,200	7,44,100	6,92,300	6,63,500	6,11,200	5,92,120	6,06,700	5,85,000	5,88,000
Pathuriaghatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	1,500	2,000	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,000	1,500
Tollygunge, Chetla, Kidderpore, and Munshiganj.	1,34,200	1,56,000	1,98,200	2,76,500	2,96,600	2,93,700	2,66,300	2,46,700	2,28,300	2,07,200	2,10,200	1,93,900	1,66,9[illegible]
21 Minor bazars (estimated) ...	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Baidyabati, Nowabganj, Bhadreshwar, and Chandernagore.	6,800	6,675	3,169	10,762	8,100	12,125	12,838	14,088	12,750	13,500	13,000	4,756	7,363
Total ...	15,51,900	16,03,175	18,52,169	21,07,262	23,63,800	23,67,625	21,98,938	20,94,288	18,76,150	17,70,820	17,39,400	16,44,636	15,31,363
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	17,311 (on 3rd Dec. 1894.)	35,345 (on 3rd Jan. 1895.)	27,496 (on 3rd Feb. 1895.)	9,985 (on 3rd March 1895.)	16,491 (on 3rd April 1895.)	18,437 (on 3rd May 1895.)	7,703 (on 3rd June 1895.)	7,034 (on 3rd July 1895.)	4,126 (on 3rd August 1895.)	8,943 (on 3rd Sept. 1895.)	4,354 (on 5th Oct. 1895.)	3,628 (on 3rd Nov. 1895.)	16,459 (on 3rd Dec. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Port Commissioners' returns.	35,436 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	52,988 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	75,392 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	60,366 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	63,354 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	27,685 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	33,580 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	42,272 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	32,619 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	37,096 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	44,753 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	30,979 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	28,121 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)
On boats unloaded ... By Canal returns	14,081 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1894.)	60,587 (2nd to 4th Jan. 1895.)	1,68,962 (2nd to 4th Feb. 1895.)	1,64,040 (1st to 3rd March 1895.)	39,250 (1st to 3rd April 1895.)	39,265 (1st to 3rd May 1895.)	19,520 (1st to 3rd June 1895.)	45,588 (1st to 3rd July 1895.)	49,953 (1st to 3rd August 1895.)	70,122 (1st to 3rd Sept. 1895.)	31,788 (5th to 7th Oct. 1895.)	36,627 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1895.)	30,431 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1895.)
Grand total of Stocks ...	16,18,728	17,52,095	21,24,919	23,41,653	24,82,895	24,53,012	22,59,741	21,89,182	19,62,848	18,86,890	18,29,294	17,15,890	16,06,373
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	5¼ lakhs	7 lakhs.	10½ lakhs	13 lakhs	14½ lakhs	14 lakhs	12 lakhs	11¾ lakhs	9¼ lakhs	8¼ lakhs	7¼ lakhs	6¾ lakhs	5¼ lakhs

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 9th December, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN														
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			JOWAR OR CHOLUM. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*)		
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		BENGAL.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan ...	14 0	14 0	15 4	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 0	16 0	15 8	16 8	...	...	...
	2	Birbhum ..	15 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 0	17 4	17 4	16 8	...	...	...
	3	Bankura ..	12 0	13 4	14 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	15 0	19 0	18 12	20 8	...	...	...
	4	Midnapore ..	14 8	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	14 0	13 8	12 3	18 12	16 0	14 6	...	...	...
	5	Hooghly ...	13 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	13 2	12 14	11 8	.	...	...
	6	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	11 12	10 6	15 8	15 8	13 0	...	...	...
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	7	24-Parganas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	7 0	8 0	14 0	13 4	13 4	...	...	...
	8	Calcutta ..	11 13	11 13	13 9	16 0	16 0	18 3	7 15	8 0	8 0	12 4	11 13	10 10	17 4	17 12	17 12
	9	Nadia ...	16 0	15 9	16 0	...	26 9	...	6 10½	7 4	6 12	13 6	14 3	12 10		...	...
	10	Murshidabad ...	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	10 0	15 8	15 0	14 0	.	...	...
	11	Jessore	12 6	12 6	11 8	16 12	16 0	...	12 0	11 8	8 12	17 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
	12	Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
RAJSHAHI DIVISION.	13	Rajshahi ...	16 8	17 4	12 12	26 4	26 4	18 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	16 8	16 8	13 14	...	...	...
	14	Dinajpur ...	14 0	14 0	13 6	20 0	20 0	13 2	11 13	11 13	11 3	15 0	15 0	13 3	.	.	...
	15	Jalpaiguri	13 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	13 0	10 0	9 0	10 0	16 0	16 0	12 0	...	...	...
	16	Darjeeling	8 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	5 8	5 8	5 8	13 0	13 0	11 0	...	...	...
	17	Rangpur	12 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	9 0	16 0	14 8	11 8	...		...
	18	Bogra ...	15 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	9 9	18 0	15 12	16 8	...	...	...
	19	Pabna .	19 8	18 12	15 0	22 8	22 8	21 0	6 6	6 6	6 6	17 4	16 8	18 0		...	...
DACCA DIVISION.	20	Dacca .	12 4	13 0	13 12	...	...	...	11 4	11 14	10 5	14 0	15 8	13 12	...	...	...
	21	Mymensingh ...	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...
	22	Faridpur .	17 12	18 0	13 0	20 0	16 0	15 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...
	23	Backergunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	12 0	13 8	15 8	13 8		...	...

A In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kalna 11 seers, Katwa 11 seers and Raniganj 10½ seers.
B At Rampur Hát the retail price of salt is 11½ seers per rupee.
C At Vishnupur the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
D In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Contai 10 seers 10 chitaks, Tamluk 11 seers and Ghatal 10 seers 7 chitaks.
E In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Serampore 11 seers 7 chitaks and Jahanabad 10 seers 10 chitaks.
F At Ulubaria the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
G In the marts in the interior of the district the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Chetla 11 seers 4 chitaks, Barasat 10 seers 10 chitaks, Magrahát 10 seers 10 chitaks, and Baduria 10 seers 8 chitaks.
H In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Kushtia (Bahadurkhali) 10½ seers, Chuadanga 10 seers, Meherpur 12 seers and Ranaghat 10 seers.
I In the Kandi and Jangipur subdivisions the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
J In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jhenida 10 seers, Magura 9½ seers, Narail 9½ seers and Bangaon 10 seers 10 chitaks.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. *Eleusine Coracana.* Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
15 8	15 3	14 8	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	31 0	11 0	14 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

the Districts of Bengal on the 30th November 1895.

Firewood. Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
								BENGAL.	
								Burdwan Division.	
90 0	100 0	(A) 11 8	11 0	12 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	Burdwan.	1
162 0	120 0	(B) 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 10 6	3 10 6	3 10 6	Birbhum.	2
320 0	320 0	(C) 10 0	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 10 0	Bankura.	3
240 0	200 0	(D) 11 8	11 8	10 12	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 9 0	Midnapore.	4
160 0	160 0	(E) 11 8	10 0	11 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Hooghly.	5
105 0	105 0	(F) 11 0	11 0	11 0	3 3 6	3 6 0	3 6 0	Howrah.	6
								Presidency Division.	
100 0	100 0	(G) 11 4	11 6	11 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	24-Parganas.	7
91 6	85 0	11 6	11 13	12 1	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	Calcutta.	8
128 0	128 0	(H) 10 12	10 12	10 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Nadia.	9
190 0	180 0	(I) 11 0	11 0	10 8	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Murshidabad.	10
...	...	(J) 9 2	9 2	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Jessore.	11
160 0	160 0	(K) 10 12	10 12	9 4	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	Khulna.	12
								Rajshahi Division.	
240 0	240 0	(L) 9 9	9 9	9 9	3 10 8	3 10 8	3 13 4	Rajshahi.	13
120 0	120 0	10 0	11 0	10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Dinajpur.	14
160 0	120 0	(M) 10 0	10 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Jalpaiguri.	15
120 0	120 0	(N) 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 10 0	Darjeeling.	16
80 0	60 0	(O) 9 0	9 0	10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Rangpur.	17
90 0	90 0	9 12	9 12	9 12	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bogra.	18
200 0	200 0	(P) 9 12	9 12	9 12	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 9 6	Pabna.	19
								Dacca Division.	
110 0	140 0	(Q) 10 0	10 0	9 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.	20
100 0	80 0	(R) 8 0	8 0	8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	Mymensingh.	21
160 0	120 0	(S) 10 10	10 0	10 8	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 13 6	Faridpur.	22
80 0	80 0	(T) 10 8	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	Backergunge.	23

t per rupee are :—Bagerhat 8 seers and Satkhira 10½ seers.
t per rupee are :—Nator 9 seers and Naugaon 9⅞ seers.
8 seers per rupee.
rs per rupee.
t per rupee are :—Gaibanda 8 seers, Kurigram 8 seers and Nilphamari 9 seers.
eers per rupee.
the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Madanganj 11 seers 6 chitaks, Manikganj 9 seers,
rkadimhat 11 seers 6 chitaks.
t per rupee are :—Kishorganj 9 seers, Jamalpur 10 seers, Kagmari 10 seers, and Netrokona

t per rupee are :—Madaripur 11½ seers and Goalundo 11 seers.
t per rupee are :—Pirojpur 8 seers, Patuakhali 9 seers, and Bhola 8 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT (retail) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in the Head-quarter

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT. Present return.	WHEAT. Next preceding return.	WHEAT. Corresponding return of last year.	BARLEY. Present return.	BARLEY. Next preceding return.	BARLEY. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, BEST SORT. Present return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Next preceding return.	RICE, BEST SORT. Corresponding return of last year.	RICE, COMMON. Present return.	RICE, COMMON. Next preceding return.	RICE, COMMON. Corresponding return of last year.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM (Sorghum Vulgare). Present return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. Next preceding return.	JOWAR OR CHOLUM. Corresponding return of last year.
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE I[N]														
BENGAL.—*concluded.*		S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch
Chittagong Division.																
24	Tippera ...	10 0	10 0	7 0	..	...	..	10 0	10 0	11 8	14 7	14 8	16 0	...	...	...
25	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	9 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...
26	Chittagong ..	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 8	14 8	14 8	13 12	...	...	...
BIHAR.																
Patna Division.																
27	Patna ..	15 0 / 14 0	Red 17 0 / White. 15 0	18 0 / 15 0	25 0	25 0	20 0	12 0	12 0	10 0	18 8	18 8	17 0	28 0	30 0	...
28	Gaya ...	12 0	11 0	14 8	24 8	21 0	18 4	10 0	10 0	9 4	18 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	17 4	16 4
29	Shahabad ...	11 0 to 13 0	11 0 to 13 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	14 0 to 18 0	14 0 to 18 0	13 0	...	...	...
30	Saran ...	14 0	15 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...
31	Champaran ..	17 0	16 12	14 0	29 0	33 8	19 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	19 0	18 12	18 0	.	...	...
32	Muzaffarpur ...	15 0	15 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	16 0	9 0	9 0	7 8	15 0	15 0	15 10	...	...	...
33	Darbhanga ...	13 2	13 6	15 4	24 0	27 4	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	16 6	16 4	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Division.																
34	Monghyr ..	15 4	15 0	13 0 to 13 8	21 8	22 0	16 0 to 17 0	10 0	10 8	10 0 to 11 8	15 0	15 8	14 0 to 15 0	...	...	...
35	Bhagalpur ...	14 3	15 2	14 8	20 3	20 3	17 10	13 4	13 4	11 5	17 10	17 10	16 6	...	...	..
36	Purnea (Kasba)	16 0	16 0	13 0	25 0	16 0	...	13 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	...	...	...
37	Malda (English Bazar).	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	10 0	17 0	17 0	14 0	...	.	...
38	Sonthal Parganas.	12 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	..	...
ORISSA.																
Orissa Division.																
39	Cuttack ...	11 13	11 13	13 2	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	10 8	23 10	23 10	18 6	...	...	...
40	Balasore ..	16 0	16 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...
41	Puri ...	10 8	11 0	11 13	...	...	...	13 2	13 2	9 3	22 0	24 15	18 10	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPUR.																
Chota Nagpur Division.																
42	Hazaribagh ..	12 0	12 0	12 4	20 0	18 0	13 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	15 8	16 0	14 0	...	...	...
43	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	11 0 / 7 0 to 10 0	Red. 10 12 / White. 7 0 to 10 0	11 0 / 7 0 to 9 8	16 0	16 0	11 0	12 0 to 15 0	13 0	11 0	17 0	18 0	14 0 to 20 0	...	...	...
44	Palamau (Daltonganj). ...	13 8	12 15	12 6	20 4	21 15	13 8	9 9	10 2	14 10	14 1	13 8	16 5	...	...	...
45	Manbhum ...	13 0	13 4	14	18 0	24 0	20 0	9 0 to 11 0	16 0 to 16 8	10 8	14 8 to 17 0	18 8 to 19 0	20 0 to 21 0	...	...	...
46	Singhbhum ...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	14 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	18 0	...	...	...

U In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Brahmanbaria 10 seers and Chandpur 9 seers.
V At Feni Hát the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
W At Cox's Bazar the retail price of salt is 8½ seers per rupee.
X In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Barh 11½ seers, Bihar 11 seers, and Dinapore 10 seers.
Y In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Jahanabad 10 seers, Aurangabad 10½ seers, and Nawada 9 seers.
Z In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Buxar 11 seers, Sasaram 10½ seers and Bhabhua 10 seers.
a In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Siwan 11 seers 6 chitaks and Gopalganj (Mirganj) 12 seers.
b At Bettiah the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
c In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are :—Hajipur 10½ seers and Sitamarhi 11 seers.

CALCUTTA,

The 10th December 1895.

[...] of Bengal on the 30th November 1895—(concluded).

[...]ERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Bajra or Cumbu. *Pennisetum typhoideum.* Present return.	Bajra: Next preceding return.	Bajra: Corresponding return of last year.	Marua or Ragi. (*Eleusine Corocana.*) Present return.	Marua: Next preceding return.	Marua: Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood: [Present return]	Firewood: Next preceding return.	Firewood: Corresponding return of last year.	Salt: Present return.	Salt: Next preceding return.	Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Wholesale prices per maund of 40 seers. Salt: Present return.	Wholesale Salt: Next preceding return.	Wholesale Salt: Corresponding return of last year.	Districts.	Number.	Division
Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	[...]h.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	BENGAL—*concluded.*		
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	10 0 [U]	10 0	10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0	Tippera.	24	Chittagong Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	10 0 [V]	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	Noakhali.	25	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	80 0	90 0	11 0 [W]	10 12	10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.	26	
															BIHAR.		
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	22 0	0	180 0	130 0	11 0 [X]	11 0	11 0	3 6 9	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.	27	Patna Division.
...	...	...	25 8	25 4	25 4	0	140 0	140 0	10 10 [Y]	10 10	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Gaya.	28	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	120 0	120 0	11 0 [Z]	11 0	10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Shahabad.	29	
...	..	...	26 0	26 0	21 0	0	160 0	160 0	10 12 [a]	10 12	10 12	3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	Saran.	30	
...	...	...	30 8	33 8	26 0	0	180 0	180 0	10 8 [b]	10 8	10 8	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	Champaran.	31	
...	...	...	..	...	...	0	160 0	160 0	11 0 [c]	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Muzaffarpur.	32	
...	...	..	28 7	28 7	27 4	0	176 0	176 0	11 0 [d]	11 0	11 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	Darbhanga.	33	
...	...	...	...	...	20 0	0 to 0	126 0 to 168 0	130 0 to 180 0	10 8 [e]	10 8	10 8	3 7 0	3 6 6	3 8 0	Monghyr.	34	Bhagalpur Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	151 8	154 0	10 11 [f]	10 11	10 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	Bhagalpur.	35	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	320 0	320 0	9 0 [g]	10 0	10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Purnea (Kasba).	36	
0	20 0	...	...	...	...	0	160 0	160 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	...	...	...	Malda (English Bazar).	37	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	120 0	120 0	10 8 [h]	10 8	10 8	3 10 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	Sonthal Parganas.	38	
															ORISSA.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	80 0	80 0	10 12 [i]	10 12	10 12	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	Cuttack.	39	Orissa Division.
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	120 0	128 0	10 8 [j]	10 8	11 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Balasore.	40	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	80 0	80 0	10 8	12 0	12 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	Puri.	41	
															CHOTA NAGPUR.		
...	...	...	25 0	26 0	24 0	0	240 0	240 0	8 0 [k]	8 0	9 0	4 7 6	4 7 6	4 0 0	Hazaribagh.	42	Chota Nagpur Division.
...	...	...	30 0	30 0	35 0	0	160 0	180 0	10 0	10 0	9 8	3 14 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	Lohardaga (Ranchi).	43	
...	...	...	20 4	20 4	...		...	...	9 0	9 0	...	...	...	...	Palamau. (Daltonganj).	44	
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	10 0 [l]	10 10	10 2	3 9 6	3 11 0	3 12 0	Manbhum.	45	
...	...	...	...	...	...	0	100 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	Singhbhum.	46	

[...] salt per rupee are :—Samastipur 11 seers and Madhubani 10 seers.
[...] salt per rupee are :—Begusarai 11 seers and Jamui 10½ seers.
[...] subdivisions the retail price of salt is 10 seers per rupee.
[...] of salt per rupee are :—Kishanganj 9 seers and Araria 10 seers.
[...] of salt per rupee are :—Deoghur 10½ seers, Godda 10 seers, Jamtara 9 seers, Rajmahal 9 seer[...]

i In the subdivisions the retail prices of salt per rupee are:—Jajpur 9 seers, Kendrapara 10 seers and Banki 11 seers.
j At Bhadrak the retail price of salt is 9 seers per rupee.
k At Giridi the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.
l At Gobindpur the retail price of salt is 11 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT (wholesale) of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt

	MARTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	2 15 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 2 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 12 0
2	Sirajganj ...	2 4 0	2 3 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	4 1 0	3 4 0	5 4 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 5 0
3	Dacca ...	3 0 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	...	...	...	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 14 0	2 11 0	2 6 0	3 2 0
4	Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0	...	3 14 0	2 12 0	...	3 2 0
5	Chittagong ...	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 2 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
6	Patna ...	Red wheat. 2 10 0 White wheat. 2 13 0	2 5 0 2 10 0	2 3 6 2 10 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 15 6	3 4 0		3 14 0	2 1 6	2 1 6	2 5 0
7	Cuttack ...	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3	3 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	2 2 0
8	Balasore ...	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 10 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	2 6 0
9	Puri ...	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 1 0	...	...	...	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 0 0

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1895.

n the undermentioned Marts of Bengal on the 30*th November* 1895.

PRICES PER MAUND

Jowar or Cholum. (*Sorghum Vulgare.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
2 6 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1 6 0	1 5 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	.	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...

Arhar or Thur, Cadjan Pea. (*Cajanus indicus.*) Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Firewood. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Salt. Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Marts.
A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	
12 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	0 7 6	0 7 0	0 6 9	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	Calcutta.
...	...	...	0 6 0	0 6 6	0 6 6	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	Sirajganj.
0 0	2 1 0	2 4 0	0 4 9	0 4 9	0 5 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	Dacca.
4 0	...	3 8 0	0 6 0	...	0 5 0	3 8 0	...	3 6 0	Narayanganj
...	.	...	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 6 0	3 8 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	Chittagong.
15 0	1 15 0	2 3 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	3 6 9	3 8 0	3 7 0	Patna.
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	Cuttack.
4 0 0	3 12 0	3 6 6	...	...	..	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	Balasore.
2 10 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	0 8 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 6 0	Puri.

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal

Meteorological Report of the Province of Benga

STATION OBSERVATIONS.

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	Representative station.	Air Pressure. Mean barometric height, 8 A.M., reduced to 32°	Air Pressure. Mean reduced to sea-level and constant gravity, lat. 45°	Air Pressure. Variation from mean.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Mean wind velocity.	Temperature. Highest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Lowest.	Temperature. Date.	Temperature. Mean maximum temperature.	Temperature. Mean minimum temperature.	Temperature. Mean daily temperature.
South-West Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	29·971	30·023	—·008	Calm	25	82·1	3rd Dec.	56·6	5th Dec.	80·5	58·6	69·6
			Raniganj	29·735	30·036	—·019	Nly	52	82·0	1st „	54·0	7th „	80·5	57·2	68·9
		Birbhum	......												
		Bankura	Bankura	29·755	30·020	—·009	Calm	28	82·1	1st „	56·3	7th „	80·5	58·9	69·7
		Midnapore	Midnapore	29·913	30·016	—·032	NW & N	16	83·8	2 & 3 „	56·2	5th „	82·7	58·5	70·
		Hooghly	......												
		Howrah	......												
	Presidency	24-Parganas	Saugor Island	30·029	29·990	—·015	NN:	192	81·5	1st „	59·4	5th „	80·1	62·3	71·
		Calcutta	Calcutta	30·043	30·011	—·006	N	48	81·3	1st „	56·7	5th „	79·5	58·8	69·
		Nadia	Krishnagar	30·018	30·016	—·013	NWly	61	84·0	d „	52·5	5 & 7 „	81·3	55·7	68·
		Murshidabad	Berhampore	29·994	30·013	—·007	Calm	33	82·2	2nd „	54·3	7th „	79·6	58·4	69·
		Jessore	Jessore	30·026	30·007	—·001	Nly	42	82·5	3rd „	56·8	5th „	80·5	57·9	69·
		Khulna	......												
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	Rampur Boalia	29·993	30·016	—·005	Calm & N	33	81·6	3rd „	53·3	7th „	79·5	57·5	68·
		Dinajpur	Dinajpur	29·943	30·029	—·010	NE	54	81·8	2 & 3 „	49·9	5 & 6 „	79·4	55·1	67·
		Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29·781	30·037	—·012	NNW	49	80·3	2nd „	52·3	6th „	78·3	55·0	66·
		Darjeeling	Darjeeling	23·025	—	—·025	N Ely	60	52·2	2nd „	33·9	6th „	40·4	36·4	42·
			Gnatong	19·196	—	—	Calm	105	35·9	2nd „	10·7	5th „	33·1	14·2	23·
		Kuch Bihar	......												
		Rangpur	Rangpur	29·945	30·030	—·017	NE	43	?	?	50·1	6th „	?	55·7	?
		Bogra	Bogra	29·982	29·999	—·007	Nly	43	83·2	3rd „	53·7	5th „	70·9	57·3	68
		Pabna	Sirajganj	30·004	30·004	—·018	Calm	25	81·8	2nd „	55·1	7th „	79·2	59·0	69·
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	Narayanganj	30·019	29·994	+·002	Nly	58	83·1	1 to 3 „	55·3	7th „	81·2	60·3	70·
		Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29·992	30·006	—·008	Vari.	30	82·2	2nd „	50·6	7th „	79·6	57·0	68·
		Faridpur	Faridpur	30·011	30·006	—·013	Calm	27	81·2	2 & 3 „	54·0	7th „	78·7	58·3	69·
		Backergunge	Barisal	30·025	29·984	—·016	Calm	46	84·3	2 & 3 „	55·0	7th „	82·2	60·2	71·
	Chittagong	Tippera	Comilla	30·012	29·997	—·015	Calm	23	83·4	2 & 3	51·1	7th „	81·3	57·3	69
		Noakhali	Noakhali	29·984	29·975	—·032	NNF	20	83·5	1 & 2 „	51·4	7th „	81·2	56·7	69
		Chittagong	Chittagong	29·946	29·980	—·009	NNE	57	85·2	1 & 2 „	55·1	6 & 7 „	82·1	60·0	71
		South Lushai Hills	......												
Bihar	Patna	Patna	Bankipore	29·912	30·058	—·018	W	48	80·7	3rd „	53·2	7th „	75·8	56·9	68
		Gaya	Gaya	29·716	30·066	+·063	Calm	31	81·8	3rd „	52·6	7th „	78·0	55·9	67
		Shahabad	Dehri	29·734	30·060	—·013	SWly	98	87·0	1st „	?	?	78·1	?	?
			Buxar	29·850	30·065	—·015	W & SWly	35	81·6	1st „	51·4	7th „	76·8	55·9	66
			Arrah	29·907	30·060	+·009	Vari.	24	83·5	3rd „	50·8	7th „	77·6	55·2	66
		Saran	Chapra	29·908	30·053	+·003	Calm	42	80·8	3rd „	51·6	7th „	76·6	55·2	65
		Champaran	Motihari	29·860	30·055	+·005	WNW	90	81·6	3rd „	46·4	4th „	75·8	50·7	62
		Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur	29·909	30·052	—	Calm	40	80·7	3rd „	49·8	4th „	74·9	53·7	64
		Darbhanga	Darbhanga	29·911	30·041	—·010	Vari.	53	80·3	2 & 3 „	52·8	4th „	75·9	56·6*	66
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	......												
		Bhagalpur	Bhagalpur	29·913	30·034	—·014	Wly	51	81·1	2nd „	50·2	7th „	78·1	54·8	66
		Purnea	Purnea	29·950	30·037	+·005	Nly	59	82·2	2nd „	48·3	7th „	78·8	53·2	66
		Malda	Malda	29·998	30·025	—·006	NW	53	82·6	2nd „	52·5	7th „	79·4	55·4	6
		Sonthal Parganas	Naya Dumka	29·568	30·043	—·008	NNW	44	80·3	2nd „	53·1	7th „	78·2	56·7	6
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	Cuttack	29·971	29·907	—·020	Calm	33	84·3	1 to 4 & 7 „	61·2	1, 2 & 5 „	84·1	62·8	7
			False Point	30·031	29·997	—·012	N	89	82·4	3 & 4 „	59·0	1 & 2 „	81·3	60·9	7
		Balasore	Balasore	30·014	30·011	—·024	NNW	63	83·4	1st „	56·5	2nd „	52·1	58·2	7
		Puri	Puri	30·036	29·999	—	N	233	84·7	2nd „	64·1	1st „	82·9	65·0	7
			Gopalpur	30·033	29·994	—	NNW	223	83·2	4 & 7 „	61·1	6th „	82·3	62·8	7
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28·031	30·042	—·019	Vari.	110	76·2	1st „	49·3	7th „	73·5	54·2	6
		Lohardaga	Ranchi	27·876	30·029	—·020	NNW & WNW	79	76·5	5th „	52·0	7th „	74·5	54·6	6
		Palamau	Daltonganj	—	—	—	Var.	51	80·4	1st „	47·8	7th „	77·6	51·7	6
		Manbhum	......												
		Singhbhum	Chaibassa	20·283	30·027	—·016	Calm	24	82·8	2nd „	54·6	2nd „	81·5	57·1	6

* Mean of 6 days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical average or means of the reading during the same period for t... A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 10. T... The *humidity* of the atmosphere is expressed at percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. ...mean at the numerical means or average of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the subdivisional stations for the period in questi... station in the district sending in return divided by the number of stations. A rainy day is one on which at least a tenth of an inch fell.

...r the week ending Saturday, the 7th of December 1895.

Variation from normal mean.	Mean 8 A.M. temperature.	Average humidity at 8 A.M.	Average cloud amount at 8 A.M.	Rainfall of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS. Of week. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.	Rainfall. Since 1st of month. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Since 16th October 1895. Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	District.
+0·9	64·2	74	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·10	Nil	0·09	—0·09	2·15	1·92	+0·23	Burdwan
+1·4	63·6	79	0·4	Nil											
					Nil	0·09	0·00	0·14	Nil	0·09	—0·09	1·68	1·53	+0·15	Birbhum.
+2·1	64·0	77	1·3	Nil	Nil	0·12	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·12	—0·12	2·42	1·95	+0·47	Bankura.
+2·4	64·4	78	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·13	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·13	—0·13	1·40	2·78	—1·38	Midnapore.
					Nil	0·12	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·12	—0·12	1·16	1·91	—0·75	Hooghly.
					Nil	0·16	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·16	—0·16	0·58	1·93	—1·35	Howrah.
+2·0	66·5	86	3·6	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·15	—0·15	0·94	2·81	—1·87	24-Parganas.
+1·2	64·5	80	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·20	0·00	0·15	Nil	0·20	—0·20	0·65	2·45	—1·80	Calcutta.
+1·1	65·0	74	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·08	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·08	—0·08	1·63	1·95	—0·32	Nadia.
+0·9	62·7	88	0·9	0·28	0·04	0·10	0·17	0·12	0·04	0·10	—0·06	1·16	1·64	—0·48	Murshidabad.
+0·5	64·8	82	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·15	0·00	0·09	Nil	0·15	—0·15	1·29	2·26	—0·97	Jessore.
					Nil	0·24	0·00	0·17	Nil	0·24	—0·24	0·24	2·72	—2·48	Khulna.
+2·0	63·9	85	0·3	Nil	0·02	0·10	0·00	0·11	0·02	0·10	—0·08	0·66	1·44	—0·78	Rajshahi.
+1·2	62·2	82	0·4	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·08	Nil	0·09	—0·09	0·18	1·10	—0·92	Dinajpur.
+1·0	61·5	80	0·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·09	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·91	2·86	—1·95	Jalpaiguri.
—1·8	40·8	83*	1·6	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·04	Nil	0·02	—0·02	1·85	2·02	—0·17	Darjeeling.
—	25·4	93	2·0	0·57											
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	2·61	—2·35	Kuch Bihar.
?	61·0	89	2·1	Nil	0·04	0·02	0·25	0·03	0·04	0·02	+0·02	0·44	1·73	—1·29	Rangpur.
+1·7	62·7	85	0·9	0·16	0·14	0·09	0·75	0·12	0·14	0·09	+0·05	0·43	1·97	—1·54	Bogra.
+2·0	63·7	87	0·6	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·00	0·13	Nil	0·07	—0·07	0·79	2·18	—1·39	Pabna.
+0·8	65·1	88	0·9	Nil	Nil	0·17	0·00	0·23	Nil	0·17	—0·17	0·87	2·65	—1·78	Dacca.
+0·7	62·7	87	0·7	Nil	0·21	0·10	0·40	0·16	0·21	0·10	+0·11	0·43	2·32	—1·89	Mymensingh.
+1·6	65·4	88	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·09	—0·09	1·27	2·16	—0·89	Faridpur.
+2·5	67·4	83	1·0	Nil	Nil	0·33	0·00	0·24	Nil	0·33	—0·33	Nil	3·05	—3·05	Backergunge.
+0·7	66·1	94	0·3	Nil	Nil	0·30	0·00	0·27	Nil	0·30	—0·30	1·31	2·64	—1·33	Tippera.
+0·7	63·2	92	1·7	Nil	Nil	0·71	0·00	0·30	Nil	0·71	—0·71	0·12	5·05	—4·93	Noakhali.
+0·6	65·8	87	3·0	Nil	Nil	0·40	0·00	0·40	Nil	0·40	—0·49	0·19	5·08	—4·89	Chittagong.
					Nil	0·44	0·00	0·40	Nil	0·44	—0·44	0·36	4·51	—4·15	South Lushai Hills.
+1·6	62·1	82	1·4	0·23	0·08	Nil	0·50	0·00	0·08	Nil	+0·08	0·08	1·29	—1·21	Patna.
+2·0	62·1	76	1·0	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·92	—0·87	Gaya.
?	62·4	76	1·4	0·07											
+1·6	61·6	83	2·0	0·50	0·18	Nil	0·40	0·00	0·18	Nil	+0·18	0·18	1·29	—1·11	Shahabad.
+2·4	60·7	88	3·0	0·35											
+1·0	60·8	87	1·1	0·30	0·16	Nil	0·33	0·00	0·16	Nil	+0·16	0·16	0·85	—0·69	Saran.
—0·5	59·3	93	1·1	0·37	0·30	0·01	1·00	0·03	0·30	0·01	+0·29	0·30	0·33	—0·03	Champaran.
—	59·2	93	1·4	0·29	0·11	Nil	0·33	0·00	0·11	Nil	+0·11	0·12	0·96	—0·84	Muzaffarpur.
—0·2	60·4	86	1·3	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·05	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·14	0·85	—0·71	Darbhanga.
					Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	1·27	—1·22	Monghyr.
+1·9	63·5	82	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·01	—0·01	0·07	1·32	—1·25	Bhagalpur.
+1·0	58·6	85	0·3	Nil	0·02	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·23	1·41	—1·18	Purnea.
+0·7	64·4	72	0	Nil	Nil	0·06	0·00	0·03	Nil	0·06	—0·06	0·16	1·42	—1·26	Malda.
+2·3	63·0	79	2·1	0·03	0·22	0·05	0·17	0·10	0·22	0·05	+0·17	1·05	1·37	—0·32	Sonthal Parganas.
+3·4	66·0	84	1·9	Nil	Nil	0·26	0·00	0·28	Nil	0·26	—0·26	4·24	4·33	—0·09	Cuttack.
+2·1	68·6	83	4·6	Nil											
+2·6	63·5	82	0	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·00	0·12	Nil	0·09	—0·09	1·68	2·68	—1·00	Balasore.
—	68·3	77	2·9	Nil	Nil	0·18	0·00	0·28	Nil	0·18	—0·18	4·27	6·00	—1·73	Puri.
—	68·2	78	0·6	Nil											
+1·8	60·0	77	2·9	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·05	Nil	0·02	—0·02		1·03		Hazaribagh.
+2·9	60·9	74	0	Nil	Nil	0·02	0·00	0·07	Nil	0·02	—0·02	1·64	1·34	+0·30	Lohardaga
..	63·5	75	2·1	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·00	0·00	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·53	1·25	—0·72	Palamau
					0·14	0·06	0·50	0·10	0·14	0·06	+0·08	2·16	1·24	+0·92	Manbhum
+3·3	63·2	79	0·1	Nil	Nil	0·10	0·00	0·20	Nil	0·10	—0·10	1·89	1·59	+0·30	Singhbhum.

...st ten years. The variations are *negative* when the mean of the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater.
...umbers denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head District observation of rainfall the normal ...uring the past ten years. The means of the districts are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received in the district, *i.e.*, from total rainfall at the sub-divisional

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of December 1895.

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th October 1895.
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Kalna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	1·40
			Burdwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	2·51
			Katwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	3·75
			Raniganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	1·98
			Mankur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·11
		Birbhum ...	Suri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	2·90
			Hetampur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	1·88
			Rampur Hât	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	3·17
			Bolpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·25
			Murari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·04
			Labpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·32
		Bankura ...	Bankura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	2·45
			Vishnupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	2·49
			Maluara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	2·29
			Khatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	2·46
			Indas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·44
			Kotalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·90
			Onda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·02
			Gangajalghati	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·18
			Raipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·28
			Sonamukhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·71
		Midnapore ...	Contai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	0·88
			Tamluk ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	0·46
			Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	3·13
			Ghatal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	1·14
			Kukrahati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·62
			Garhbeta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·89
			Panskura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·44
			Dantoon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·97
		Hooghly	Serampore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	1·44
			Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	1·27
			Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·77
		Howrah ...	Howrah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	0·40
			Mohesroka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·17	Nil	0·17	0·54
			Uluberia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·03
	Presidency.	24-Parganas...	Saugor Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	0·92
			Diamond Harbour.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	0·50
			Canning Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·20
			Alipore (Obsy.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·20	Nil	0·20	0·65
			Barrackpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	1·49
			Dum-Dum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·15	Nil	0·15	0·85
			Barasat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	0·74
			Basirhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	1·14
		Nadia ...	Ranaghat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	1·25
			Krishnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	2·07
			Chuadanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	1·96
			Meherpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	1·63
			Kushtia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	1·25
		Murshidabad	Kandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·12	Nil	0·12	1·61
			Berhampore	...	...	0·19	0·03	...	...	...	1	0·22	0·08	0·22	0·08	1·65
			Lalbag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	1·10
			Azimganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	1·00
			Jangipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·74
			Lalgola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	0·90
			Akhriganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·07
			Patkabari ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	
			Dumkal ...	...	...	0·50	0·04	...	...	...	1	0·54	0·12	0·54	0·12	1·66
		Jessore ...	Narail ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	1·24
			Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	1·57
			Jhenidah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	1·32
			Magura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	0·93
			Bangaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·23	1·35
		Khulna ...	Satkhira ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·30	Nil	0·30	0·34
			Bagerhat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·18	Nil	0·18	0·05
			Khulna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·43	0·32
			Nakipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12
			Rampal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Boalia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·91
			Nator ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·70
			Naogaon ...	...	...	0·06	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·06	0·14	0·06	0·14	0·33
			Lalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50
			Manda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·30
		Dinajpur ...	Mahadebpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	0·40
			Churaman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·31
			Raiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·05
			Dinajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	0·07
			Balughat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·22	0·11
			Thakurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·47
		Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·91
			Alipore Dooars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·09
			Fallacotta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·39
			Debiganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil
			Bhagatpur (Nagrakatta)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·19
		Darjeeling ...	Baxa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	6·41
			Siliguri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·23
			Darjeeling ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	1·14
			Kalimpong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·18
			Kurseong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·40
			Pedong ...	...	0·01	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·04	?	0·04	?	0·40
		British Bhutan	Gnatong ...	...	...	0·25	0·15	0·07	0·04	0·06	2	0·57	?	0·57	?	4·05
		Tibet ...	Yatung ...	...	...	0·03	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·10	?	0·10	?	
		Kuch Bihar...	Dinhatta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	4·05
			Kuch Bihar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
			Mickliganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·99
			Mathabhanga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01
			Fulbari ...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1	0·12	?	0·12	?	0·13
		Rangpur ...	Bhawaniganj (*Gaibanda*)	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	1	0·15	0·05	0·15	0·05	0·23
			Rangpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·04
			Peerganj ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	0·23	?	0·23	?	0·23
			Kurigaon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·31
			Gobindganj	...	...	0·30	0·20	...	...	...	2	0·50	?	0·50	?	0·58
			Bagdogra (*Nilphamari*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	1·23
			Ulipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil
			Sundarganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil
		Bogra ...	Sherpur ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·11	0·20	0·11	0·65
			Mowkhilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·30
			Bogra ...	...	...	0·06	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·16	0·05	0·16	0·05	0·28
			Panchbibi ...	...	...	0·16	0·05	...	...	...	1	0·21	0·11	0·21	0·11	0·49
		Pabna ...	Pabna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	1·57
			[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·51

Statement of rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of December 1895—*contd.*

Division.	District.	Station.	Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rainfall since 16th Oct. 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th Oct. to date.
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Munshiganj...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·26	0·79	2·08
		Dacca ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	0·95	1·72
		Narayanganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·26	Nil	0·26	0·82	3·70
		Manikganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	0·94	2·05
		Jaydebpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
	Mymensingh	Kishorganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	0·54	1·89
		Atia (*Tangail*)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	0·03	2·31
		Mymensingh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·51	2·53
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	...	1	0·20	0·10	0·20	0·10	0·20	2·20
		Netrakona ...	...	...	...	0·83	...	...	...	1	0·83	0·17	0·83	0·17	0·83	2·72
		Subarnakhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·15	?
		Durgapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Sherpur Town	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·58	?
		Diwanganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
	Faridpur ...	Madaripur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·13	Nil	0·13	1·15	1·96
		Faridpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	0·90	2·31
		Goalundo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	1·75	2·18
	Backergunge	Patuakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·41	Nil	0·41	Nil	3·98
		Pirojpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·22	Nil	0·22	Nil	3·46
		Barisal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·27	Nil	0·27	Nil	3·47
		Gaurnadi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
		Bhola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·42	Nil	0·42	Nil	3·65
		Daulatkhan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·09	?
		Bauphal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·02	?
Chittagong.	Hill Tippera	Agartala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·32	2·14	3·37
	Tippera ...	Comilla ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·37	Nil	0·37	1·83	2·50
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·31	0·99	2·31
		Brahmanbaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	0·24	2·38
		Ramchandrapur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
		Nasirnagar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·05	?
		Daudkandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
		Kasba ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?		?	0·10	?
		Laksam ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·56	?
	Noakhali ...	Noakhali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·53	Nil	0·53	0·09	4·36
		Fenny ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·89	Nil	0·89	0·14	5·74
		Harishpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·23	?
		Ramganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·21	?
	Chittagong ...	Cox's Bazar...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·19	Nil	0·19	0·22	6·17
		Chittagong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·61	Nil	0·61	0·14	3·96
		Kutubdia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·06	?
		Satkanya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·40	?
		Kodala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·05	?
		Fenoa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07	?
		Mirsarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·25	?
		Chandpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
	South Lushai Hills.	Rangamatia...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·44	Nil	0·44	0·36	4·51
		Bundarban ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil		Nil	?	0·93	?
Patna.	Patna ...	Patna ...	...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	1	0·23	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·25	1·24
		Dinapore ...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·10	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	1·16
		Bihar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·38
		Barh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·37
		Bikram ...	...	...	...	0·12	...	...	...	1	0·12	?	0·12	?	0·12	?
		Hilsa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Gaya ...	Aurangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·65
		Gaya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·15	1·11
		Nawadah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·05	0·95
		Jahanabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·95
		Arwal ...	...	...	...	0·10	...	...	...	1	0·10	?	0·10	?	0·10	?
		Daudnagar...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...	...	1	0·11	?	0·11	?	0·11	?
		Sherghati ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·16	?
		Rajauli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Pakri Barawan.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·03	?
	Shahabad ...	Buxar ...	...	...	0·44	0·06	...	...	...	1	0·50	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·50	1·28
		Dehri ...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	Nil	0·07	1·18
		Bhabhua ...	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	Nil	0·03	1·52
		Sasaram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·43
		Arrah ...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	1	0·28	Nil	0·28	Nil	0·28	1·03
		Mohanea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Khiri ...	...	...	0·62	...	...	...	...	1	0·62	?	0·62	?	0·62	?
		Ageaon ...	...	...	...	0·82	...	...	...	1	0·82	?	0·82	?	0·82	?
		Ramagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Kouth ...	...	...	0·39	...	...	...	...	1	0·39	?	0·39	?	0·39	?
		Sikroul ...	...	...	0·27	...	...	...	...	1	0·27	?	0·27	?	0·27	?
		Bassowan ...	...	...	0·05	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·05	?	0·05	?	0·05	?
		Monaharpur	...	...	...	0·15	...	...	...	1	0·15	?	0·15	?	0·15	?
	Saran ...	Gopalganj ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	0·26
		Siwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·19
		Ekma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Chapra ...	...	...	...	0·30	...	...	...	1	0·39	Nil	0·39	Nil	0·39	1·13
		Secreepur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Amnour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Basantpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Champaran...	Motihari ...	...	...	...	0·37	...	...	...	1	0·37	0·01	0·37	0·01	0·37	0·30
		Bettiah ...	...	...	0·23	...	...	...	...	1	0·23	Nil	0·23	Nil	0·23	0·24
		Bagaha ...	...	...	0·13	...	...	...	...	1	0·13	?	0·13	?	0·13	?
		Burhurwa ...	...	...	0·08	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·08	?	0·08	?	0·08	?
	Muzaffarpur	Sitamarhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·65
		Muzaffarpur	...	...	0·32	...	...	...	...	1	0·32	Nil	0·32	Nil	0·32	1·37
		Hajipur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·04	0·86
		Paru ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·11	?
		Mahuwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Shiuhar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Pupri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
	Darbhanga ...	Tajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·41	0·90
		Darbhanga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·01	0·90
		Madhubani ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·78
		Bahera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
		Rosera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
Bhagalpur.	Monghyr ...	Begu Sarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·76
		Monghyr ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·06	1·38
		Jamui ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	0·59
		Gogri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			?	Nil	?	0·28	?
		Jamalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07	?
		Shaikhpura...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·32	?
		Chakai Bamda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), the 7th of Dec. 1895—*concld.*

Meteorological division.	Division.	District.	Station.	Rainfall. Sunday, 1st.	Monday, 2nd.	Tuesday, 3rd.	Wednesday, 4th.	Thursday, 5th.	Friday, 6th.	Saturday, 7th.	Total number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Average rainfall of week.	Total rainfall since 1st of month.	Average total rainfall from 1st of month.	Total rain fall since 16th October 1895.	Average rainfall from 16th October to date.
BIHAR—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur—*concluded.*	Bhagalpur ...	Madhipura ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·44
			Bangaon (Syfabad).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Supaul ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·09	1·05
			Pratapganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Bhagalpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·06	1·20
			Banka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·13	1·55
			Colgong ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·07	?
			Bansil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·12	?
		Purnea ...	Kishanganj ..	...	...	...	0·07	...	...	...	Nil	0·07	0·01	0·07	0·01	0·16	1·22
			Araria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·26	1·26
			Purnea ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·01	0·29	1·71
			Gondwara (Korah).	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Barsoe ..	...	...	...	...		...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Forbesganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Kaliaganj ...	...	...	...	0·20	...	...	...	1	0·20	?	0·20	?	0·08	?
		Malda ...	Malda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	0·26	1·92
			Chanchal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·07	0·87
			Gajol ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Sibganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·30	?
		Sonthal Parganas.	Rajmahal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	Nil	1·27
			Godda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·05	Nil	0·05	0·20	1·13
			Pakaur ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·06	Nil	0·06	0·67	1·12
			Naya Dumka	...	...	0·03	...	...	...	...	Nil	0·03	0·07	0·03	0·07	1·43	1·61
			Deoghur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	0·80	1·92
			Jamtara ...	...	...	1·30	...	...	...	...	1	1·30	0·08	1·30	0·08	3·21	1·22
			Balboddah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Nanihat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·56	?
			Assenboni ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·96	?
			Katikund ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·11	?
			Madhupur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·41	?
			Sarwan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·23	?
			Sarath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·64	?
			Barkope ...										?				?
			Bhagya ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	Nil	?
			Mohespore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·66	?
			Barhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·27	?
			Sahibganj ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·24	?
ORISSA.	Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Jagatsingpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·16	Nil	0·16	5·00	4·18
			Banki ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	4·06	4·18
			Cuttack ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	3·02	3·99
			False Point ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·50	Nil	0·50	5·85	7·34
			Kendrapara ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·39	Nil	0·30	2·95	4·27
			Jajpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·38	Nil	0·38	4·27	3·11
			Dharmsala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·21	?
			Salipore ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·45	?
			Pal Lahara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·06	?
		Balasore ...	*Akhyapada* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·88	?
			Chandbali ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·31	Nil	0·31	4·05	3·89
			Bhadrak ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·09	Nil	0·09	1·46	2·93
			Soro ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·55	2·54
			Balasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	1·66	3·52
			Jellasore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·56	1·32
			Baripada ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·80	1·93
		Puri ...	Puri ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·29	Nil	0·29	5·18	7·18
			Khurda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·14	Nil	0·14	2·01	4·71
			Bhanpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·11	Nil	0·11	5·62	5·70
			Gop ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·35	?
			Satpara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	7·55	?
			Pipli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	5·70	?
			Nayagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·51	*?
			Ranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·59	?
			Kurmala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	4·75	?
CHOTA NAGPUR.	Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ..	Pachamba (*Giridih*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	1·80	1·28
			Hazaribagh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·02	Nil	0·02	3·40	1·15
			Semtaguriah ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·01	Nil	0·04		0·74
			Mahudi Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	1·55	0·75
			Jhumra Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2·10	1·17
			Barhi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·59	?
			Chatra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·50	?
			Karagdehi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·73	?
			Ramgar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
		Lohardaga ...	Lohardaga ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1·35	1·33
			Ranchi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·04	Nil	0·04	1·94	1·33
			Silli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·79	?
			Palkot ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·70	?
			Tamar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		?
			Chainpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·10	?
		Palamau ...	Palamau (*Daltanganj*).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	0·53	1·25
			Balumath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·06	?
			Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·05	?
			Garhwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·42	?
		Manbhum ...	Purulia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·08	Nil	0·08	2·53	1·26
			Gobindpur ...	...	...	0·28	...	...	...	...	1	0·28	0·04	0·28	0·04	2·07	1·22
			Raghunathpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·13	?
			Barahbhum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·33	?
			Jhalda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·05	?
			Chas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·74	?
			Pandra ...	...	...	0·18	...	...	...	...	1	0·18	?	0·18	?	1·77	?
		Singhbhum ...	Chaibassa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	0·10	Nil	0·10	1·89	1·59
			Chakardharpur.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·20	?
			Ghatsila ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·40	?
			Baharagura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	0·60	?
			Gatikura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	1·60	?
			Kalikapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?	2·30	?
			Monahorpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	?	Nil	?		

Explanation.—... indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank. With reference to the column of rainy days, the definition of a rainy day is when at least ·10 inch of rain has fallen.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL FOR THE WEEK ENDING, 8 A.M., SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER 1895.

FINE settled weather of ordinary north-east monsoon character prevailed over Bengal at the commencement of the week under review, but slightly unsettled conditions were setting in over North-Western India. On the 2nd instant, pressure had fallen moderately in Bengal, though it was still above the normal, while temperature was also falling slowly, and the mean temperature was still usually about 2° to 4° in excess. Fine weather still prevailed on the morning of the 2nd in Bengal, but conditions over North-Western India, and probably over the Himalayas, were distinctly disturbed. On the 3rd this slightly unsettled weather had travelled eastward and southward, and light showers were reported in Bihar and North Bengal and in parts of Chota Nagpur, and also at some stations in the hills. A further brisk fall of pressure had occurred over the whole of Bengal, and pressure was in defect by small to moderate amounts, but temperature had risen moderately, and was in decided excess. Conditions continued slightly unsettled on the 4th, and again a few rain showers were reported in the same districts as on the 3rd, but pressure was commencing to rise, showing the disappearance of the disturbed conditions from Bengal, while a brisk fall of temperature had occurred. Though conditions were thus becoming more settled in Bengal, a fresh disturbance was affecting North-Western India. On the 5th the changes of temperature and pressure in Bengal were small, and conditions remained settled except in the hills, where Gnatong reported a snowstorm, while the disturbance over North-Western India had passed away or broken up after giving hail and snow in the Punjab Himalayas. On the 6th pressure was rising slowly in Bengal, while the temperature changes were variable, and weather was fine and settled except in the hills, where again Gnatong reported a snowstorm. On the 7th the pressure changes were small, but usually a fall had occurred. Temperature, however, was falling briskly to rapidly owing perhaps to the snow which had been previously falling in the Himalayas, and at the great majority of stations, except a few in the extreme west and south-west of the province, mean temperature below the normal was registered. Weather, however, was fine and settled in Bengal on this day, though cloud proportion was higher than usual.

Throughout the greater part of the week, therefore, except in Bihar and North Bengal on one or two days, and in the hills on several days, weather has been fine and settled, and there has been practically no rain. In the districts mentioned, however, weather has been slightly disturbed, and light showers, and in the hills snowstorms, have occurred.

Pressure.—The variation of the mean pressures from the normal have been small, and at the great majority of stations defects of about 0·01″ or 0·02″ have been registered. Very slight excess pressures, on the other hand, have been registered at a few of the stations in Bihar.

Temperature.—The mean temperature of the province for the week has been 1·7° in excess of the normal, the excess having been largest in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it has equalled no less than two and-a-half degrees.

The actual average temperatures registered in the province and their variation from the normal values are, however, best seen in the table below, where the average temperature data for nine selected stations in different districts of the province are given :—

Table showing the excess or defect of the actual mean temperature from the normal for the week ending Saturday, the 7th December 1895.

	Normal mean maximum temperature for the week ending 7th December.	Actual mean maximum temperature for the week ending 7th December 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean minimum temperature for the week ending 7th December.	Actual mean minimum temperature for the week ending 7th December 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.	Normal mean daily temperature for the week ending 7th December.	Actual mean daily temperature for the week ending 7th December 1895.	Variation of actual mean from the normal.
Cuttack	82·8	84·1	+1·3	59·3	62·8	+3·5	71·1	73·5	+2·4
Calcutta	77·4	79·5	+2·1	58·6	58·8	+0·2	68·0	69·2	+1·2
Narayanganj	80·4	81·2	+0·8	59·6	60·3	+0·7	70·0	70·7	+0·7
Burdwan	79·1	80·5	+1·4	58·2	58·6	+0·4	68·7	69·6	+0·9
Patna	76·3	75·8	—0·5	53·3	56·9	+3·6	64·8	66·4	+1·6
Gaya	77·6	78·0	+0·4	52·3	55·9	+3·6	64·9	67·0	+2·1
Purnea	78·1	78·8	+0·7	51·9	53·2	+1·3	65·0	66·1	+1·1
Hazaribagh	72·6	73·5	+0·9	51·8	54·2	+2·4	62·2	63·9	+1·7
Darjeeling	51·1	40·4	—1·7	38·2	36·4	—1·8	44·7	42·9	—1·8

Rainfall.—An average fall of a tenth of an inch has occurred in Bihar, but in all other divisions the falls have been unimportant. In Bihar the falls have been received principally in Shahabad, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Sonthal Parganas, while rain has also been received in other divisions in the districts of Bogra, Mymensingh, and Manbhum.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the six meteorological divisions of the province for the week ending Saturday, the 7th of December 1895 :—

Meteorological Divisions.	Temperature.						Rainfall.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of month.		Since 16th October 1895.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
South-West Bengal ...	84·0	52·5	80·6	58·5	69·6	+1·4	Nil	0·13	—0·13	0·00	0·14	—0·14	Nil	0·13	1·31	2·02
North Bengal	80·3	49·9	79·3	56·6	68·0	+1·6	0·03	0·06	—0·03	0·17	0·06	+0·11	0·03	0·06	0·56	1·55
East Bengal	81·2	50·6	80·9	58·5	69·7	+1·1	0·04	0·27	—0·23	0·08	0·25	—0·17	0·04	0·27	0·65	2·89
Bihar	87·0	43·4	77·2	55·0	66·1	+1·3	0·10	0·01	+0·09	0·22	0·03	+0·19	0·10	0·01	0·25	1·05
Orissa	82·4	56·5	82·5	61·9	72·3	+2·4	Nil	0·18	—0·18	0·00	0·22	—0·22	Nil	0·18	2·94	3·70
Chota Nagpur	76·2*	49·3*	76·5*	55·3*	65·9*	+2·6*	0·03	0·03	0	0·09	0·06	+0·03	0·03	0·03	1·85	1·08

* Daltonganj not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 10th December 1895.

A. PEDLER,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of November 1895.

		Date.	Hour.
	Inches.		
The mean pressure of the month	29·978		
The average pressure of November from 24 years' registers ...	29·970		
The highest pressure in the month	30·131	30th	10
The lowest pressure in the month	29·821	3rd	16
The range of pressure	0·310		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	259·5		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ...	330·8		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month	74·3		
The average temperature of November from 24 years' registers	74·8		
The highest temperature in the month	86·6	11th & 14th	
The lowest temperature in the month	58·4	23rd	
The range of temperature during the month	28·2		
The mean daily range of temperature	17·4		
The greatest range of temperature in one day	22·9	23rd	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month	77		
The average humidity of November from 24 years' registers ...	72		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension of the month	0·647		
The average vapour tension of November from 9 years' registers	0·616		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	1·49		
The average cloud proportion of November from 18 years' registers	2·46		
	Inches.		
The total rainfall of the month	Nil		
The total rainfall indicated by a Beckley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge about 52 feet above the ground)	Nil		
The average fall of November from 48 years' registers ...	0·65		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	Nil		
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month	Nil		
The average number of rainy days in November from 24 years' registers	2		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month	138·5		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures	55·0		
The greatest sun temperature	145·8	9th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature	61·6	9th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth	59·4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground	6·8		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature	9·3	22nd	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day	43·3		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day	86·0	11th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour	10·0	11th, 8 to 9 a.m. and 9 to 10 a.m.	

The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—
N. 168, N.E. 50, E. 43, S.E. 30, S. 26, S.W. 62, W. 104, N.W. 72, Calm 165.

* The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park Street Observatory). The barometer is about 8 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore ·003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 1·6° lower; and, finally, the thermometer which furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during 20 years and upwards is found to read 0·6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

*N.B.—In the monthly abstract for September 1895 read 29·682 for 29·862 as the average pressure of September from 24 years' registers, and 14·4 for 4·4 as the greatest range of temperature in one day in September 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA;
Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

Abstract of the Results of the Barometric and Thermometric Observations taken at 10 a.m. at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of November 1895.

		Inches.	Date.
The mean pressure at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	30·038	
		°	
The mean temperature at 10 A.M. during the month	... ...	80·5	
The highest temperature during the month	... ...	89·3	11th, 12th & 13th.
The lowest temperature during the month	... ...	58·4	27th.
The absolute range of temperature during the month	... ...	30·9	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	19·7	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	24·6	23rd.
		%	
The mean 10 A.M. humidity during the month	... ...	63	
		Inch.	
The mean 10 A.M. vapour tension during the month	... ...	·662	
The total rainfall of the month	... ...	Nil	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	... ...	Nil	
		Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month	... ...	Nil	

C. LITTLE,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th December 1895.

Results of the Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 1st to 7th December 1895.

Month.	Date.	Pressure at 10 A.M. corrected and reduced to 32° Faht.	Temperature. Daily mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Dry bulb at 10 A.M.	Wet bulb at 10 A.M.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension at 10 A.M.	Dew point at 10 A.M.	Humidity at 10 A.M.	Rainfall, past 24 hours.
1895.		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
December ...	1st ...	30·144	71·4	83·1	23·4	59·7	75·1	68·6	·613	64·7	71	Nil
" ...	2nd ...	·086	70·6	82·9	24·6	58·3	77·0	66·6	·514	59·8	55	Nil
" ...	3rd ...	·023	71·1	82·2	22·3	59·9	74·9	66·6	·543	61·3	62	Nil
" ..	4th ...	·015	69·6	79·8	20·5	59·3	73·1	64·6	·497	58·8	60	Nil
" ...	5th ...	·034	68·7	80·4	23·4	57·0	74·2	64·0	·462	56·8	55	Nil
" ...	6th ...	·036	70·3	80·8	21·1	59·7	74·1	64·6	·484	58·1	57	Nil
" ...	7th ...	·030	68·3	78·2	19·9	58·3	72·1	60·7	·380	51·4	48	Nil

		Inches.
The mean 10 A.M. pressure of the seven days	... ...	30·057
		°
The mean temperature of the seven days	... ...	70·0
The extreme variation of temperature	... ...	26·1
The maximum temperature	... ...	83·1
		%
The mean 10 A.M. relative humidity of the seven days	... ...	58
		Inch.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th December 1895	... ...	Nil

The daily mean temperatures are the crude means of maximum and minimum temperatures.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,

The 9th December 1895.

C. LITTLE,

For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 1st to 7th December 1895.

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	Temperature. Mean.	Temperature. Maximum.	Temperature. Range.	Temperature. Minimum.	Hygrometry. Mean wet bulb.	Hygrometry. Vapour tension.	Hygrometry. Dew point.	Hygrometry. Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Miles recorded.	Rain.	Weather.
1895.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches	°	%			Inches.	
Dec.	1st	135·1	9·5	30·061	69·6	80·3	20·6	59·7	63·7	0·515	59·8	78	N by E, NNW and calm.	40	Nil	Clear, ⌂.
"	2nd	132·7	9·4	·010	68·8	80·6	22·4	58·2	62·5	·486	58·2	71	NNW, WSW and calm.	40	"	Clear, ⌂.
"	3rd	132·5	9·5	29 963	69·4	80·5	21·9	58·6	63·1	·496	58·7	71	WNW and calm...	47	"	Clear, ⌂.
"	4th	131·4	9·3	·974	68·3	77·6	17·1	60·5	62·0	·475	57·5	70	NNE and N ...	79	"	Clear, ⌂.
"	5th	130·7	9·1	·967	66·4	78·0	21·4	56 6	60·6	·453	56 2	72	NNE, N by W and calm.	31	"	Clear, ⌂.
"	6th	130·8	8·6	·969	67·9	78·4	19·4	59·0	62·3	·489	58·3	73	NNW, NE and N by W.	45	"	Chiefly cle ⌂.
"	7th	130·4	8·8	·970	66·2	76·4	17·7	58 7	58·7	·396	52·5	62	NNW and N ...	85	"	Chiefly cle ⌂.

	Inches.
The mean pressure of the seven days	29·988
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	30·016
	Hours.
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	64·2
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	75·6
	°
The mean temperature of the seven days	68·1
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	70·0
The extreme variation of temperature	24·0
The maximum temperature	80·6
	Miles.
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	9
	%
The mean relative humidity	70
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	72
	Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th December 1895	Nil
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	0·04
The total fall from 1st January to 7th December 1895 ...	39·38
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, Surveyor-General's Office	65·19

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermogra[ph] and from observations made at 6h., 10h., 16h. and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All thermometers are verified and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides and are suspended four f[eet] above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed [by] the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

⌂, dew.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, GOVT. OF INDIA,
Calcutta, the 9th December 1895.

C. LITTLE,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Vital Statistics of the Districts of Bengal for the month of October 1895.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under registration.	Births: Number registered.	Births: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Cholera: Number registered.	Cholera: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox: Number registered.	Small-pox: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever: Number registered.	Fever: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury: Number registered.	Injury: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other causes: Number registered.	Other causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes: Number registered.	Total of all causes: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years: Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,880	3,139	27·00	115	·96	19	·12	3,132	27·09	112	·96	27	·12	693	5·88	4,098	35·28	3,096	26·64	
	Birbhum	797,833	2,414	36·24	40	·60	3	·03	1,812	27·24	18	·24	7	·09	483	7·20	2,363	35·52	1,855	27·84	
	Bankura	1,069,668	2,856	31·92	115	1·20	2	·01	1,755	19·56	61	·60	9	·09	498	5·52	2,440	27·36	1,851	20·76	
	Midnapore	2,631,516	8,164	37·20	299	1·32	52	·12	4,289	19·44	163	·72	64	·24	1,239	5·64	6,106	27·84	5,581	25·44	
	Hooghly, including Serampore	1,034,296	2,498	28·92	95	1·08	4	·03	2,869	33·24	218	2·52	33	·36	452	5·16	3,671	42·48	2,965	34·32	
	Howrah	763,625	2,339	36·72	244	3·72	5	·07	1,187	18·60	307	4·80	47	·72	504	7·92	2,294	36·00	1,648	25·80	
Presidency	24-Parganas	1,892,023	4,137	26·16	141	·84	43	·24	3,491	22·08	161	·96	90	·48	478	3·00	4,404	27·84	3,273	20·64	
	Calcutta	681,560	1,036	18·24	133	2·28	...	...	947	16·56	271	4·68	25	·36	626	10·92	2,003	35·16	1,752	30·84	
	Nadia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*Return not received up to date.*
	Murshidabad	1,250,246	4,974	47·64	267	2·52	...	.	3,048	29·16	4	·03	36	·24	450	4·20	3,805	36·48	4,029	38·64	
	Jessore	1,888,827	5,299	33·60	223	1·32	...	...	6,008	38·16	8	·04	46	·24	333	2·04	6,618	42·00	6,244	39·60	
	Khulna	1,177,652	3,661	37·20	70	·60	...	..	2,593	26·40	31	·24	43	·36	678	6·72	3,415	34·68	2,923	29·76	
Rajshahi	Rajshahi	1,313,336	4,477	40·80	214	1·92	...	...	4,131	37·68	1	·008	33	·24	284	2·52	4,663	42·60	4,309	39·36	
	Dinajpur	1,555,835	3,786	29·16	...	...	1	·007	4,537	34·92	9	·06	28	·12	154	1·08	4,729	36·36	4,783	36·84	
	Jalpaiguri	681,352	2,112	37·08	8	·12	...	...	1,887	33·12	24	·36	15	·24	98	1·68	2,032	35·76	1,879	33·00	
	Darjeeling	225,314	634	33·96	...	...	...	...	473	25·68	63	3·36	1	·64	115	6·12	657	35·28	639	37·56	
	Rangpur	2,065,464	6,222	36·12	116	·60	1	·008	5,426	31·44	24	·12	31	·12	284	1·56	5,882	34·08	5,061	29·40	
	Bogra	817,494	2,097	30·72	121	1·68	...	...	1,900	27·84	9	·12	20	·36	202	2·88	2,261	33·12	1,848	27·12	
	Pabna	1,361,223	3,871	34·08	389	3·56	...	..	3,772	33·24	35	·24	25	·12	155	1·32	4,376	38·52	3,856	33·96	
Dacca	Dacca	2,395,602	8,008	40·08	718	3·72	5	·03	4,075	20·40	320	1·56	44	·12	1,112	5·52	6,308	31·56	5,621	28·08	
	Mymensingh	3,472,186	12,507	43·44	1,413	4·80	32	·01	6,557	22·56	116	·36	57	·12	1,484	5·04	9,659	33·36	6,724	23·16	
	Faridpur	1,823,543	7,063	46·56	227	1·44	34	·12	3,558	23·40	31	·12	72	·36	618	3·96	4,540	29·76	4,802	31·56	
	Backergunge	2,153,965	7,670	42·72	2	·01	21	·10	3,529	19·56	29	·12	100	·60	1,516	8·40	5,206	28·92	5,617	32·04	
Chittagong	Tippera	1,782,935	4,974	33·36	103	·69	...	...	2,318	15·60	20	·12	72	·48	632	4·20	3,145	21·12	2,604	17·52	
	Noakhali	1,009,693	3,742	44·40	36	·36	...	...	1,462	17·52	8	·08	65	·72	314	3·60	1,895	22·44	1,966	23·28	
	Chittagong	1,290,167	3,685	34·20	73	·60	...	...	2,550	23·64	35	·24	84	·72	189	1·68	2,930	27·24	2,308	21·36	
	South Lushai Hills	..																			*Not under registration.*
Patna	Patna	1,769,004	7,027	47·64	192	1·20	12	·07	3,633	24·60	147	·96	86	·48	1,117	7·56	5,187	35·16	5,856	39·73	
	Gaya	2,138,331	9,138	51·24	324	1·80	10	·04	5,145	28·80	92	·48	77	·36	897	4·92	6,545	36·72	6,746	37·80	
	Shahabad	2,083,927	8,038	46·56	341	1·92	3	·01	4,075	23·64	28	·12	90	·48	1,208	6·96	5,745	33·36	8,176	47·52	
	Saran	2,466,065	7,192	34·92	48	·12	...	...	3,066	14·88	219	·96	140	·60	2,398	11·64	5,871	28·56	7,156	34·80	
	Champaran	1,859,465	8,317	53·64	86	·48	...	...	3,799	24·48	10	·06	60	·36	1,560	10·08	5,521	35·52	5,246	33·84	
	Muzaffarpur	2,712,857	11,923	52·68	196	·84	13	·04	6,376	28·20	49	·12	112	·48	1,266	5·64	8,032	35·52	9,070	49·08	
	Darbhanga	2,801,955	11,358	48·60	32	·12	2	·008	5,835	24·96	154	·60	95	·36	689	2·88	6,807	29·04	7,047	30·12	
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	2,036,021	8,186	48·24	113	·60	11	·06	5,139	30·24	47	·24	92	·48	891	5·16	6,293	37·08	7,594	44·64	
	Bhagalpur	2,032,696	8,151	48·00	741	4·32	3	·01	4,795	28·20	31	·12	67	·36	721	4·20	6,358	37·44	6,206	36·60	
	Purnea	1,944,658	5,838	36·00	6	·03	...	...	5,334	32·88	5	·02	44	·24	150	·84	5,539	34·08	4,325	26·64	
	Malda	814,919	3,577	52·56	60	·96	...	...	2,343	34·32	4	·04	15	·12	193	2·76	2,614	38·40	3,431	50·52	
	Sonthal Parganas	1,754,196	6,697	45·12	39	·24	...	..	2,926	19·92	29	·12	28	·12	258	1·68	3,280	22·32	2,864	19·56	
Orissa	Cuttack	1,937,671	6,561	40·56	669	4·08	61	·36	1,707	10·56	313	1·92	97	·60	953	6·00	3,830	23·64	4,047	24·96	
	Balasore	994,625	2,912	35·04	280	3·36	5	·06	1,251	15·00	312	3·72	45	·48	689	8·28	2,583	31·08	2,089	25·20	
	Puri	944,998	2,616	33·12	445	5·64	13	·12	419	5·28	288	3·60	42	·48	876	11·04	2,082	26·40	1,790	22·68	
	Angul and Khondmals	...																			*Not under registration.*
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	1,164,321	4,624	47·64	50	·48	...	...	2,379	29·64	65	·60	36	·36	584	6·00	3,614	37·20	3,002	30·84	
	Lohardaga	1,128,885	3,817	40·56	...	...	...	...	1,669	17·64	216	2·28	56	·48	691	7·32	2,632	27·96	2,619	27·72	
	Palamau	596,770	2,370	47·64	11	·12	...	...	1,366	27·36	22	·36	19	·36	252	5·04	1,670	33·48	1,904	38·28	
	Manbhum	1,193,328	3,854	33·72	75	·72	...	...	1,584	15·84	55	·48	21	·12	422	4·20	2,157	21·60	1,841	18·48	
	Singbhum	545,488	1,759	38·64	...	...	...	...	654	14·28	43	·84	17	·36	104	2·28	618	17·88	860	18·84	
	Total	69,426,125	234,835	40·56	8,909	1·44	357	·06	141,316	24·36	4,206	·72	2,330	·36	29,556	5·04	186,674	32·16	179,168	30·96	
	Average of corresponding month of previous five years.	......	Not available, as birth registration was only introduced from the commencement of 1892.		8,723	1·44	371	·06	136,439	23·52	4,343	·72	2,805	·48	26,482	4·56	179,168	30·96	......	......	
	Difference + or —	......	......	......	+181	Equal	—14	Equal	+4,877	+·84	—137	Equal	—475	—·12	+3,074	+·48	+7,506	+1·20	......	......	

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,

H. J. DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,

Vital Statistics of Towns in Bengal with a population of 20,000 *and over during the month of October* 1895.

Districts.	Towns.	Population under registration.	Births. Number registered.	Births. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Deaths. Cholera. Number registered.	Cholera. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Small-pox. Number registered.	Small-pox. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Fever. Number registered.	Fever. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Number registered.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Injury. Number registered.	Injury. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Other Causes. Number registered.	Other Causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Total of all causes. Number registered.	Total of all causes. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Number registered.	Average of corresponding month of previous five years. Ratio per 1,000 of population per annum.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Burdwan ...	1. Burdwan	34,477	49	*17·04*	4	*1·32*	...	...	75	*26·04*	22	*7·56*	...	...	22	*7·56*	123	*42·72*	104	*36·12*	
Midnapore ...	2. Midnapore	32,264	56	*20 76*	4	*1 44*	...	...	74	*27·48*	16	*5·88*	...	...	25	*9·24*	119	*44·16*	78	*28·92*	
Hooghly ...	3. Hooghly and Chinsura	35,060	95	*34·44*	5	*1·80*	1	*·36*	90	*32·64*	35	*12·60*	1	*·36*	24	*8 64*	156	*56·52*	133	*48·24*	
	4. Serampore	35,952	127	*42·36*	31	*10·32*	1	*·24*	103	*34·32*	39	*12·96*	1	*·24*	26	*8·64*	201	*67·08*	185	*61·68*	
Howrah ...	5. Howrah	116,606	339	*34·80*	113	*11·52*	...	...	166	*17·04*	73	*7·44*	4	*·36*	95	*9·72*	451	*46·32*	233	*23·88*	
24-Parganas	6. Cossipore-Chitpur ...	31,423	44	*16 80*	8	*3·00*	...	...	27	*10·20*	5	*1·80*	2	*·72*	8	*3·00*	50	*19 08*	86	*32·74*	
	7. Maniktala	32,865	29	*10·56*	3	*1·08*	...	...	14	*5·04*	4	*1·44*	1	*·36*	5	*1·80*	27	*9·84*	40	*14·52*	
	8. Barnagore	34,278	83	*29 04*	17	*5·88*	1	*·24*	52	*18·12*	10	*3 48*	1	*·24*	14	*4·80*	95	*33·24*	91	*31·80*	
	9. South Suburban ...	69,643	105	*18·00*	6	*·96*	...	...	85	*14 64*	19	*3·24*	1	*·12*	25	*4·20*	136	*23·40*	121	*20·76*	
	10. Khorda or South Barrackpore.	35,647	50	*16·80*	3	*·96*	...	...	28	*9·36*	5	*1·68*	1	*3·4*	3	*·96*	40	*13·44*	78	*26·16*	
	11. Naihati	29,724	26	*10·44*	...	...	...	...	57	*22·92*	16	*6·36*	3	*1·20*	6	*2·40*	8?	*33·00*	71	*28·56*	
	12. Nawabganj or North Barrackpore.	20,980	34	*19·44*	...	...	...	...	44	*25·08*	7	*3·96*	...	...	4	*2 28*	55	*31·44*	75	*42·84*	
Calcutta ...	13. Calcutta	681,560	1,036	*18·24*	133	*2·28*	...	...	947	*16·56*	271	*4·68*	25	*·36*	626	*10·92*	2,002	*35·16*	1,752	*30·84*	
Nadia ...	14. Krishnagar																				*Return not received up to date.*
	15. Santipur																				
Murshidabad	16. Murshidabad... ...	35,576	74	*24·96*	...	...	...	..	90	*30·24*	...	...	...	...	20	*6·72*	110	*37·08*	112	*37·68*	
	17. Berhampore	23,515	61	*31·08*	...	...	.	. .	43	*21·84*	2	*·96*	1	*·48*	14	*7 08*	60	*30·60*	68	*44·58*	
Rajshahi ...	18. Rampur Boalia ...	21,407	59	*33·00*	...	...	...	...	46	*25·68*	...	...	...	...	3	*1·68*	49	*27·36*	71	*39·72*	
Pabna ...	19. Sirajganj	23,267	47	*24·24*	39	*20 04*	...	...	51	*26 28*	11	*5·64*	3	*1·44*	7	*3·60*	111	*57·24*	72	*37·08*	
Dacca ...	20. Dacca	82,321	194	*28·32*	16	*2 28*	...	...	142	*20·64*	39	*5·64*	4	*·48*	50	*7 20*	251	*36·48*	245	*35·64*	
Chittagong ...	21. Chittagong	24,069	22	*10·92*	15	*·62*	...	...	22	*10·92*	4	*1·92*	2	*·96*	4	*1·92*	47	*23·40*	31	*15·36*	
Patna ...	22. Patna City	165,192	585	*42·48*	24	*1·68*	5	*·36*	280	*20·28*	71	*5·04*	10	*·72*	174	*12·60*	564	*40·92*	451	*32·76*	
	23. Bihar	47,723	157	*39·36*	1	*·24*	. .	...	88	*22 08*	8	*1·92*	5	*1 20*	23	*5·76*	125	*31·32*	111	*27·84*	
	24. Dinapore	44,419	150	*40 44*	31	*8·28*	...	...	63	*16·92*	3	*·72*	1	*·24*	34	*9·12*	133	*35·64*	94	*25·32*	
Gaya ...	25. Gaya	80,383	277	*41·28*	2	*·24*	...	...	194	*28·92*	15	*2·16*	2	*·24*	42	*6·24*	255	*38 04*	377	*56·28*	
Shahabad ...	26. Arrah	46,995	110	*28·08*	...	...	...	...	34	*8·64*	2	*·48*	1	*·24*	6	*1·44*	43	*10·92*	134	*34·20*	
	27. Sasaram	22,713	83	*43·80*	...	..	...	...	38	*20 04*	4	*2·04*	...	..	12	*6 24*	54	*28·44*	65	*34·32*	
Saran ...	28. Chapra	57,352	89	*18·60*	...	.	...	...	47	*9 72*	10	*2 04*	3	*·60*	20	*4·08*	80	*16·68*	127	*26·52*	
Champaran...	29. Bettiah	22,780	77	*40·56*	10	*5·16*	...	...	50	*26·28*	2	*·96*	2	*·96*	33	*17·28*	97	*51 00*	71	*37·32*	
Muzaffarpur	30. Muzaffarpur	49,192	179	*43·56*	2	*·48*	2	*·48*	76	*18·48*	5	*1·20*	4	*·96*	37	*9·00*	126	*30 72*	133	*32·40*	
	31. Hajipur	21,487	78	*43·56*	...	...	...	...	28	*15·60*	2	*1·08*	1	*·48*	13	*7·20*	44	*24·48*	73	*40 68*	
Darbhanga ...	32. Darbhanga	73,561	273	*44·52*	6	*·96*	1	*·12*	132	*21·48*	30	*4·80*	1	*·12*	61	*9 84*	231	*37·68*	207	*33·72*	
Monghyr ...	33. Monghyr	57,077	218	*45·72*	15	*3·12*	...	...	91	*19·08*	9	*1·80*	3	*·60*	90	*18·84*	208	*43·68*	239	*50·16*	
Bhagalpur ...	34. Bhagalpur	69,1 6	232	*40 20*	71	*12 24*	...	...	117	*20·28*	10	*1·68*	2	*·24*	43	*7·44*	243	*42·12*	205	*35 52*	
Cuttack ...	35. Cuttack	47,186	124	*31 44*	26	*6·60*	...	...	40	*10·08*	17	*4·32*	2	*·48*	28	*7 08*	113	*28·68*	83	*21·00*	
Balasore ...	36. Balasore	20,775	48	*27 72*	5	*2·88*	...	...	42	*24·24*	8	*4 56*	...	...	11	*6·24*	66	*38 04*	35	*20·16*	
Puri ...	37. Puri	28,704	40	*16·56*	57	*23·64*	...	..	35	*14 52*	32	*13·32*	4	*1·56*	53	*22·08*	181	*75·36*	109	*45·36*	
Lohardaga ...	38. Ranchi	20,306	57	*33·60*	..	...	...	...	32	*18 84*	4	*2 28*	...	...	1	*·48*	37	*21·84*	38	*22·44*	
	Total of all towns with a population of 20,000 and over.	2,273,384	5,307	*27·96*	647	*3·36*	11	*·04*	3,543	*18·60*	810	*4·20*	91	*·48*	1,662	*8·76*	6,764	*35·64*	6,213	*32·76*	
	Average of the corresponding month of previous five years.	......	4,804	*25·32*	655	*3·36*	18	*·08*	3,005	*15·84*	795	*4·08*	87	*·36*	1,628	*8·64*	6,218	*32 76*			
	Difference + or—	......	+503	*+2·64*	—8	Equal	—7	*—·04*	+538	*+2·76*	+15	*+·12*	+4	*+·12*	+4	*+·12*	+546	*+2·88*			

OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,
The 7th December 1895.

H. J DYSON, *Surgeon-Captain*, F.R.C.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1895-96.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of October 1895.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge in month.	Discharge utilised.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year up to the end of the month.	Approximate area of land under irrigation up to the same date last year.	Details of areas leased. Long-term leases.	Season leases. Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Bhadoi.	Hot-weather.	Total.	Grand Total.	Rainfall, 1895-96. During month.	Up to end of month.	Rainfall, 1894-95. During month.	Up to end of month.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Orissa	Cuttack	Taldanda, 1st reach	1,312	503	133	9,866	9,428	9,585	......	43	24	......	......	67	9,652	4·35	68·85	6·25	54·15	
		Ditto, 2nd "	566	162												4·75	68·25	4·15	52·85	
		Machgaon	776	305	261	15,893	16,140	15,141	151	638	86	......	......	875	16,016	6·50	68·34	8·00	45·24	
		Kendrapara	1,067	967·35	874·84	48,4[illegible]7	47,5[illegible]3	47,216	......	1	79	......	......	80	47,306	4·70	49·67	12·40	62·46	
		Gobri	372·82	48·90	7·24	1,583	2,355	1,236	......	74	......	......	......	74	1,310	4·92	69·79	7·78	63·60	
		Do. Extension	648	118·86	7·58	758	1,557	386	......	4	......	......	......	4	390	No gauge.		......	......	
		Patamundi	885	292·48	173·49	10,750	10,945	8,158	......	1,214	......	......	......	1,214	9,402	2·90	76·10	7·00	52·84	
		High Level, Range I	608	337	178·2	14,074	13,756	13,583	......	450	4	......	......	454	14,037	2·98	51·60	3·73	55·87	
		Ditto, do. II	727·19	6·98	6·98	976	2,381	544	......	151	......	......	......	151	695	No gauge.		......	......	
		Jaipur Canal	700	15·23	13·41	2,372	1,859	2,372	......	3,365	......	......	......	3,365	5,737	7·13	69·87	......	......	
	Balasore	High Level, Range III	727·16	109·28	108·01	9,520	13,279	10,380	......	1	246	......	......	247	10,627	4·30	65·56	4·97	51·75	
		Total	......	......	......	114,587	119,253	108,641	151	5,941	439	..	......	6,531	1,15,172	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	80,967	11,738	4,126	344	......	......	16,209	97,175	......	......	......	......	
South-Western.	Midnapore	Midnapore	1,411	637	583	53,663	30,209	54,778	......	......	......	......	......	......	54,778	4·72	48·08	3·96	41·04	Whole month discharging.
		Panchkura	522	109	109	6,616	2,731	7,020	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,020	2·34	30·88	5·76	67·47	27 days discharging.
	Howrah	Tidal Reaches, Ranges I & II	......	......	......	1,057	680	1,135	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,135	......	......	......	......	
		Total	......	......	......	61,336	33,620	62,933	......	......	......	......	......	......	62,933	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	70,276	......	......	......	......	......	......	70,276	......	......	......	......	
Sone	Shahabad	Western Main	4,342	3,780	298	15,878	15,962	13,356	2,950	1,283	......*	......	258	4,501	17,857	0·60	47·14	10·80	60·35	
		Buxar	1,226	1,212	1,003	55,960	50,117	40,700	15,517	1,717	......*	32	1,255	18,521	50,221					
		Arrah	2,000	2,199	2,104	136,224	132,448	111,470	5,719	5,715	......*	......	9,938	21,372	132,842	1·00	38·72	6·09	46·63	
	Patna and Gaya.	Eastern Main	1,466	1,649	1,427	2,074	2,025	1,796	220	2	......*	......	44	266	2,062	0·39	55·76	14·60	71·30	
		Patna				74,910	70,239	66,578	5,949	450	......*	60	2,134	8,593	73,171					
		Total	......	......	......	285,046	270,791	233,900	30,355	9,177	......	92	13,629	53,253	287,153	......	......	......	......	
		Total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	231,529	38,878	46	......	121	12,318	45,163	275,692	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total	......	......	......	460,969	423,664	405,474	30,506	15,118	439	92	13,629	59,784	465,258	......	......	......	......	
		Grand total of the corresponding period of last year	......	......	......	......	......	381,772	44,616	4,172	344	121	12,118	61,371	443,143	......	......	......	......	

* There are no separate leases for sugarcane on the Sone Canals. All leased fields of that crop now come under one of the other heads.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th December 1895.

O. U. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Major Works for the month of October 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

Canals.	Tollage, 1895-96.		Tollage, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
Orissa Circle.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Taldanda Canal System	676 8 6	10,149 3 9	451 5 5	9,017 8 2
Kendrapara ditto	8,261 7 2	50,433 10 2	6,238 10 7	31756 2 5
High Level Canal, Range I	1,341 14 0	6,598 11 6	939 1 9	4,375 15 6
Ditto, " II	318 15 3	1,467 9 7	207 14 0	1,057 7 5
Ditto, " III	209 7 9	921 0 9	161 9 6	674 13 9
Jajpur Canal ...	27 9 0	217 5 3	41 11 6	233 3 9
Total Orissa Circle ...	10,835 13 8	69,787 9 0	8,090 4 9	47,115 3 0
South-Western Circle.				
Midnapore Canal ...	11,196 15 3	73,114 13 6	10,563 3 0	70,563 12 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ..	5,170 0 6	48,277 7 0	3,859 13 9	41,073 10 0
Total South-Western Circle	16,366 15 9	1,21,392 4 6	14,423 0 9	1,11,637 6 3
Sone Circle.				
Patna Canal System ...	1,236 0 0	13,012 6 4	1,183 13 3	11,611 10 6
Arrah ditto ...	1,081 12 6	10,849 9 3	1,166 14 6	12,691 0 9
Buxar ditto ...	758 6 6	6,726 0 6	565 8 0	4,754 15 3
Total Sone Circle ...	3,076 3 0	30,588 0 1	2,916 3 9	29,057 10 6
Grand Total ...	30,279 0 5	2,21,767 13 7	25,429 9 3	1,87,810 3 9

Government Transport Service.

Canal.	Tollage, 1895-96.						Tollage, 1894-95.					
	During the month.			To end of the month.			During the month.			To end of the month.		
	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.	Passengers.	Goods.	Total receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Orissa Circle.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	No.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.
High Level ...	2,813	...	2,523 11 3	13,564	2,807	12,256 1 0	2,293	1,176	2,151 10 9	8,728	9,218	8,670 10 2
Total Orissa Circle	2,813	..	2,523 11 3	13,564	2,807	12,256 1 0	2,293	1,176	2,151 10 9	8,728	9,218	8,670 10 2

Assessed Tollage Receipts.

Canals.	Earnings, 1895-96.		Earnings, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	13,359 8 11	82,043 10 0	10,241 15 6	55,785 13 2
Midnapore Canal ...	11,196 15 3	73,114 13 6	10,563 3 0	70,563 12 3
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	5,170 0 6	48,277 7 0	3,859 13 9	41,073 10 0
Sone Canals ...	3,076 3 0	30,588 0 1	2,916 3 9	29,057 10 6
Total ...	32,802 11 8	2,34,023 14 7	27,581 4 0	1,96,480 13 11

CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

Abstract statement showing Tollage on Canals in Bengal classed as Minor Works and Navigation for the month of October 1895, as compared with that of the corresponding month of the previous year.

CANALS.	TOLLAGE, 1895-96.		TOLLAGE, 1894-95.	
	During the month.	To end of the month.	During the month.	To end of the month.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	32,760 14 9	1,56,627 4 9	25,829 11 0	1,34,596 0 3
Tolly's Nala ...	7,008 0 0	49,212 15 9	6,178 0 9	42,888 3 0
Total ...	39,768 14 9	2,05,840 4 6	32,007 11 9	1,77,484 3 3
Orissa Coast Canal ...	6,464 6 3	47,546 10 3	5,237 7 0	33,817 3 3
Nadia Rivers ..	11,902 6 6	92,858 11 0	14,344 15 0	*95,597 13 0
GRAND TOTAL ...	58,135 11 6	3,46,245 9 9	51,590 1 9	3,06,899 3 6

* This includes Rs. 517-13-0, less shown in Jangipur statement for August 1894, and also Rs. 752-0-6 adjusted in September's accounts.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th December 1895.

O. C. LEES,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ending Saturday, the 7th December 1895, as compared with the corresponding week of the previous year.

NATURE OF CARGO.	WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 7TH DECEMBER 1895.			WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, THE 8TH DECEMBER 1894.		
	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.	Number of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Tollage.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
Rice and paddy	411	46,100	696	673	55,212	826
Jute	478	2,01,850	3,531	294	1,15,225	2,106
Firewood	121	73,375	1,104	85	55,525	847
Other articles	1,023	2,16,200	3,380	710	1,94,475	2,867
Total ...	2,033	5,37,525	8,711	1,762	4,20,437	6,646

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the four weeks ending 26th October 1895, as compared with the same period of 1894.

Staples.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal & Coke carried for the public and foreign railways ...	42,18,466	6,12,274	50,21,543	7,61,331	8,03,077	1,49,057	...	...
Cotton, raw ...	21,846	21,236	75,007	35,575	53,161	14,339	...	...
Cotton, manufactured—								
1.—Twist & Yarn, European ...	6,298	6,899	5,002	4,456	...	...	1,296	2,443
2.— Ditto Indian ...	26,848	16,857	29,602	18,597	2,754	1,740	...	...
3.—Piece-goods—European ...	1,54,034	1,99,304	1,49,090	1,66,909	...	...	4,944	32,395
4.— Ditto —Indian ...	35,705	24,179	41,442	34,343	5,737	10,164	...	...
Drugs and chemicals—								
1.—Intoxicating other than opium ...	408	155	3,572	1,411	3,164	1,256	...	...
2.—Non-intoxicating ...	10,122	8,946	6,358	6,117	...	...	3,764	2,829
Dyes and tans—								
1.—Indigo ...	3,923	6,355	17,819	47,233	13,896	40,878	...	...
2.—Myrabolams ...	5,586	1,326	3,999	1,188	...	...	1,587	148
3.—Cutch ...	1,431	678	2,488	1,181	1,057	503	...	...
4.—Turmeric ...	11,885	12,674	6,634	4,141	...	...	5,251	8,533
5.—Aniline dyes ...	208	179	78	77	...	...	130	102
6.—Others ...	359	217	1,199	1,192	840	975	...	...
Grain & Pulse—								
1.—Wheat ...	4,75,774	1,80,769	3,88,431	1,15,383	...	...	87,343	65,386
2.—Rice in the husk ...	1,08,412	11,204	23,932	3,450	...	...	84,480	7,754
3.—Rice not in the husk ...	4,39,206	68,089	3,41,073	65,557	...	...	98,133	12,532
4.—Jawar and bajra ...	53,257	21,061	9,866	2,184	...	...	43,391	18,877
5.—Gram & pulse ...	5,22,931	2,12,707	3,86,381	1,06,206	...	...	1,36,550	1,06,501
6.—Others ...	1,65,503	43,312	2,70,046	68,804	1,04,543	25,492	...	...
Hides and skins—								
1.—Hides of cattle ...	27,879	13,359	40,204	27,034	12,325	13,675	...	...
2.—Skins of sheep, &c. ...	13,011	4,659	13,441	6,548	430	1,889	...	...
Horns ...	801	577	1,311	828	510	251	...	...
Jute—								
1.—Raw ...	78,441	17,422	2,04,500	42,352	1,26,059	24,930	...	...
2.—Gunnybags and cloth ...	69,694	45,255	64,604	35,320	...	...	5,090	9,935
Lac—								
1.—Stick ...	23,713	8,852	24,539	8,733	826	...	...	119
2.—Shell ...	16,377	13,631	22,167	16,957	5,790	3,326	...	...
Leather, Manufactured ...	6,631	8,573	5,911	7,082	...	...	720	1,491
Liquors—								
1.—Beer ...	20,693	7,522	20,504	7,935	...	413	189	...
2.—Spirits ...	2,098	2,998	2,845	2,990	747	...	...	8
3.—Wines ...	2,228	4,120	3,015	5,537	787	1,417	...	...
Metals—								
1.—Copper, unwrought ...	2,656	3,339	1,176	691	...	...	1,480	2,648
2.—Brass, unwrought ...	2,957	1,702	3,198	1,463	241	...	...	239
3.—Copper, wrought ...	875	780	959	859	84	79	...	...
4.—Brass, wrought ...	15,190	7,405	13,751	8,217	...	812	1,439	...
5.—Iron ...	1,07,981	50,032	1,55,228	57,622	47,247	7,590	...	...
6.—Others ...	8,389	6,159	8,642	5,963	253	...	...	196
7.—Zinc & spelter ...	4,327	3,439	1,961	1,195	...	...	2,366	2,244
Oils—								
1.—Kerosine ...	99,158	39,711	1,29,969	47,547	30,811	7,836	...	...
2.—Castor ...	4,150	1,362	5,761	1,405	1,611	43	...	...
3.—Cocoanut ...	2,362	1,079	3,328	1,260	966	181	...	...
4.—Others ...	10,160	5,327	13,180	8,510	3,020	3,183	...	...
Oil-seeds—								
1.—Linseed ...	2,10,028	61,022	1,40,074	39,009	...	...	69,954	22,013
2.—Rape and mustard ...	1,01,545	39,808	55,472	21,889	...	...	46,073	17,919
3.—Til or jinjili ...	5,154	1,173	3,761	908	...	...	1,393	265
4.—Poppy ...	5,358	1,304	3,284	859	...	...	2,074	445
5.—Earthnuts ...	67	53	26	9	...	...	41	44
6.—Castor ...	45,024	7,133	42,144	11,075	...	3,942	2,880	...
7.—Others ...	30,208	9,047	3,017	552	...	...	27,191	8,495
Opium ...	345	518	752	626	407	108	...	...
Paper and pasteboard ...	11,239	6,707	17,707	8,933	6,468	2,226	...	...
Provisions—								
1.—Ghee ...	34,640	31,502	26,751	24,315	...	...	7,889	7,187
2.—Dried fruits and nuts ...	15,697	9,396	15,817	8,654	120	...	...	742
3.—Others ...	45,897	16,272	51,227	21,387	5,330	5,115	...	...
4.—Potatoes ...	87,564	58,282	1,24,860	51,229	37,296	...	...	7,053
Railway plant & rolling stock carried for the public & foreign railways—								
1.—Locomotive engines & tenders & parts thereof ...	803	1,563	...	...	...	...	803	1,563
2.—Carriages & trucks & parts thereof ...	...	...	4,055	1,406	4,055	1,406	...	...
3.—Steel rails & fish plates ...	115	31	17,756	6,405	17,641	6,374	...	...
4.—Sleepers & keys of steel & cast iron ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.—Other sorts ...	9,184	527	7,751	1,851	...	1,324	1,433	...
Salt ...	5,56,901	1,07,999	4,96,193	1,11,215	...	3,216	60,708	...
Saltpetre, &c.—								
1.—Saltpetre ...	49,914	16,378	48,280	19,059	...	2,681	1,634	...
2.—Other saline substances ...	20,462	6,356	27,703	7,972	7,241	1,616	...	...
Silk, raw—								
1.—Foreign ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.—Indian ...	1,698	928	1,335	877	...	...	303	51
Silk piece-goods—								
1.—Foreign ...	3	14	21	47	18	33	...	...
2.—Indian ...	369	469	451	612	82	143	...	...

Staples.	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Spices—								
1.—Betelnuts	19,244	19,062	14,244	10,692	...	...	5,000	8,370
2.—Pepper	2,224	2,189	2,792	2,809	568	620	...	...
3.—Ginger	2,668	1,257	3,021	1,039	353	...	...	218
4.—Chillies	8,231	3,177	7,480	2,625	...	...	781	552
5.—Cardamoms	769	1,?20	691	859	...	...	78	331
6.—Others	1,056	583	792	418	...	...	264	165
Stone and lime	2,94,832	45,151	3,29,753	55,604	34,921	10,453	...	...
Sugar—								
1.—Refined	12,856	6,184	21,240	10,601	8,384	4,417	...	...
2.—Unrefined	1,49,986	27,031	1,40,554	29,531	...	2,503	9,432	...
Tea—								
1.—Foreign	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1
2.—Indian	5,225	3,431	2,418	3,129	...	...	2,812	302
Timber	46,752	6,849	66,366	13,406	19,614	6,657	...	...
Tobacco	41,101	16,359	31,890	13,364	...	...	9,211	2,995
Wool, Raw	739	805	1,234	903	595	98	...	...
Wool manufactured—								
1.—Piece-goods, European	752	1,524	1,039	1,791	287	267	...	...
2.— „ Indian	4,709	6,064	5,652	6,729	943	665	...	...
3.—Shawls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles of merchandise—								
1.—Firewood	17,425	1,334	12,583	699	...	...	4,842	635
2.—Indigo seed	9,080	2,688	18,751	5,249	9,671	2,561	...	...
3.—Mowah flower	20,972	2,665	31,899	5,653	10,927	2,988	...	...
4.—Oil-cake	51,663	8,130	48,607	8,812	...	682	3,056	[illegible]
5.—Paints & colours	10,549	3,725	12,421	3,840	1,872	115	...	...
6.—Seeds other than oilseeds	29,015	9,318	32,587	13,106	3,572	3,788	...	...
7.—Wooden articles	17,347	7,027	14,601	5,544	...	...	2,746	1,483
8.—Others	2,70,929	1,30,538	2,48,498	1,47,451	...	16,913	22,431	...
Total ...	90,32,375	23,78,508	96,61,381	24,14,274	6,29,006	35,766	...	...
Military stores	18,167	22,903	18,530	21,909	363	...	...	994
Coal for Railway	7,04,369	52,758	8,88,924	72,369	1,84,555	19,611	...	...
Railway materials	15,34,634	46,357	15,83,173	48,573	48,539	2,216	...	...
Live-stock	...	8,556	...	13,109	...	4,553	...	...
Total ...	1,12,89,545	25,09,082	1,21,52,008	25,70,234	8,62,463	61,152	...	...

T. SIMPSON, *Assistant Auditor*.

TRAFFIC AUDIT OFFICE, GOODS DIVISION, JAMALPUR, *the 7th December* 1895.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Abstract of principal commodities carried over the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the month of September 1895, as compared with the same month of the previous year.

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Coal and Coke carried for the Public and Foreign Railways.	2,499	4,820	2,083	28,300	7,319	30,383	......	23,064
Cotton, raw	130	103	15	66	233	81	152	......
Cotton, manufactured—								
Twist and yarn, European	1,431	......	353	......	1,431	353	1,078	......
Ditto, Indian	248	143	263	178	391	441	......	50
Piece-goods, European	3,038	7	4,665	8	3,045	4,073	......	1,028
Ditto, Indian	41	14	47	......	55	47	8	......
Drugs and Chemicals—								
Intoxicating, other than opium	6	1	2	......	7	2	5	......
Non-intoxicating—								
Cinchona bark	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	15	......	12	1	15	13	2	......
Dyes and Tans—								
Indigo	4	......	......	......	4	......	4	......
Myrabolams	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Cutch	28	......	37	......	28	37	......	9
Turmeric	9	89	1	146	98	147	......	49
Aniline dyes	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	7	......	5	......	7	5	2	......
Grain and pulse—								
Wheat	18	10	17	......	28	17	11	......
Rice in the husk	510	424	1,011	901	934	1,912	......	978
Rice not in the husk	2,482	1,746	2,355	1,274	4,228	3,629	599	......
Jawar and bajra	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gram and pulse	1,500	919	1,830	421	2,419	2,251	168	......
Others	76	11	12	......	87	12	75	......
Hides and skins—								
Hides of cattle—								
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Skins of sheep, &c.—	13	389	9	352	402	361	41	......
Dressed or tanned								
Raw								
Horns	......	3	......	1	3	1	2	......
Jute—								
Raw	526	73,371	173	75,494	73,897	75,667	......	1,770
Gunnybags and cloth	169	1,083	111	209	1,252	320	932	......
Lac—								
Stick	......	12	......	1	12	1	11	......
Shell								
Leather, manufactured	42	......	41	......	42	41	1	......
Liquors—								
Beer	30	......	23	......	30	23	7	......
Spirits	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wines	91	......	57	......	91	57	34	......
Metals—								
Copper, unwrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, do.	11	......	5	......	11	5	6	......
Copper, wrought	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Brass, do.	133	92	158	71	225	229	......	4
Iron	965	50	957	32	1,015	989	26	......
Others	53	3	61	19	56	80	......	24
Oils—								
Kerosine	5,235	14	7,937	3	5,249	7,940	......	2,691
Castor	16	......	4	......	16	4	12	......
Cocoanut	67	......	92	......	67	92	......	25
Others	596	......	534	......	596	534	62	......
Oilseeds—								
Linseed	......	54	2	143	54	145	......	91
Rape and mustard	493	274	245	580	767	825	......	58
Til or jinjili	1	32	1	53	33	54	......	21
Poppy	33	......	......	......	33	......	33	......
Earthnuts	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Castor	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Others	29	......	......	27	29	27	2	......
Opium	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Paper and pasteboard	141	......	111	47	141	158	......	17
Provisions—								
Ghee	55	6	101	1	61	102	......	41
Dried fruits and nuts	40	......	36	......	40	36	4	......
Others	771	233	805	322	1,004	1,127	......	123
Railway plant and rolling-stock carried for the Public and Foreign Railways—								
Locomotives, engines and tenders and parts thereof.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Carriages and trucks and parts thereof ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Materials—								
Steel rails and fish-plates, sleepers and keys of steel and cast-iron.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	......	......	67	......	......	67	......	67
Salt	5,149	140	2,928	90	5,289	3,018	2,271	......
Saltpetre, &c.—								
Saltpetre	2	......	......	......	2	......	2	......
Other saline substances	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silk, raw—								
Foreign	......	25	......	......	25	......	25	......
Indian								

STAPLES.	1895.		1894.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	1895.	1894.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Silk piece-goods—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Spices—								
Betel-nuts	134	817	440	257	951	697	254	......
Pepper	37	......	38	......	37	38	......	1
Ginger	4	59	......	5	63	5	58	......
Chillies	61	15	82	24	76	106	......	30
Cardamoms	......	35	......	20	35	20	15	......
Others	75	30	79	26	105	105	......	......
Stone and lime	230	50	206	83	280	289	......	9
Sugar—								
Refined or crystallized, including sugar-candy.	356	1	348	......	357	348	9	......
Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur, and other saccharine produce.	1,205	377	1,17[illegible]	158	1,582	1,336	246	......
Tea—								
Foreign	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Indian	8	4,864	1	5,177	4,872	5,178	......	306
Timber	365	221	132	94	586	226	360	......
Tobacco—								
Unmanufactured	103	1,411	153	1,508	1,514	1,661	......	147
Manufactured—								
Cigars	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Other sorts	110	34	4	12	144	16	128	......
Wool, raw	......	7	......	......	7	......	7	......
Wool, manufactured—								
Piece-goods, European	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, Indian	1	......	......	......	1	......	1	......
Shawls	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
All other articles of merchandise	5,026	1,326	5,168	1,168	6,352	6,336	16	......
Total ..	34,618	93,115	34,995	117,272	127,733	152,267	6,669	31,203

HARRY STUART,
Examiner of Accounts.

CALCUTTA, *the 29th November* 1895.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th November 1895, on 1,698·79 miles open

	Coaching traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*289,585	*3,31,929 2 0	36,92,716 30	7,94,246 13 0	16,883 9 0	11,43,059 8 0	81,416	139,361	220,777
Or per mile of railway ...	......	195 6 3	......	467 8 7	9 15 0	673 13 10	......	......	......
For previous 20⅞ weeks of half-year ...	†6,110,286	†66,38,323 0 0	‡6,29,65,841 30	‡1,26,68,457 15 0	§3,39,720 15 0	1,96,46,501 14 0	1,663,701½	2,458,427¼	4,122,128¾
Total for 21⅞ weeks ...	6,309,871	69,70,252 2 0	6,65,58,558 20	1,34,62,704 12 0	3,56,604 8 0	2,07,89,561 6 0	1,745,117½	2,597,788¼	4,342,905¾
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	265,921	3,05,314 4 0	30,17,317 30	7,63,997 0 4	18,006 0 5	10,87,317 4 9	78,161	128,574	206,735
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	......	183 8 5	......	459 3 10	10 13 2	653 9 5	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year	6,205,535	65,13,886 6 1	6,20,25,733 30	1,31,89,287 14 9	3,69,170 1 3	2,00,72,344 6 1	1,683,748	2,467,563	4,151,311

* The increase is in outward traffic chiefly from stations on Howrah District.
† Added number of passengers 20,634 and Rs. 60,401 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 12th, 19th and 26th October 1895.
‡ Ditto Mds. 1,12,096 and ,, 34,711 }
§ Ditto ,, 4,714 }

TARKESSUR BRANCH RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th November 1895, on 22·23 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,864	4,792 9 0	7,727 20	357 9 0	13 0 0	5,163 2 0	1,121	67	1,188
Or per mile of railway ...	......	215 9 6	......	16 1 4	0 9 4	232 4 2	......	......	......
For previous 20⅞ weeks of half-year ...	*418,322	*99,123 1 0	†1,38,361 10	†5,828 3 0	‡257 0 0	1,05,208 4 0	23,594	1,189	24,783
Total for 21⅞ weeks ...	438,186	1,03,915 10 0	1,46,088 30	6,185 12 0	270 0 0	1,10,371 6 0	24,715	1,256	25,971
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,027	4,644 2 0	12,059 30	542 7 0	9 15 3	5,196 8 3	1,126	62	1,188
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	......	208 14 7	......	24 6 5	0 7 2	233 12 2	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year ...	410,415	99,281 7 8	2,08,016 0	5,167 14 0	212 8 3	1,07,661 13 11	24,626	1,577	26,203

* Added number of passengers 1,717 and Rs. 789 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 12th, 19th and 26th October 1895.
† Deducted maunds 354 and added ,, 2 }
‡ Added ,, 2 }

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 30th November 1895, on 161·40 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	*17,027	*14,534 8 0	1,02,207 0	11,743 12 0	52 0 0	26,330 4 0	6,563	3,964	10,527
Or per mile of railway ...	......	90 0 10	......	72 12 2	0 5 2	163 2 2	......	......	......
For previous 20⅞ weeks of half-year ...	†410,383	†3,36,575 5 0	‡17,18,599 30	‡2,08,663 14 0	§998 0 0	5,46,237 3 0	138,636	71,618	210,254
Total for 21⅞ weeks ...	427,410	3,51,109 13 0	18,20,866 30	2,20,407 10 0	1,050 0 0	5,72,567 7 0	145,199	75,582	220,781
Comparison.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	15,481½	12,385 1 9	70,068 10	8,351 1 0	51 3 6	20,787 6 3	6,511	3,509	10,020
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	......	76 11 9	......	51 11 10	0 5 1	128 12 8	......	......	......
Total for corresponding 22 weeks of previous year ...	393,998	3,28,408 8 3	14,76,379 0	2,02,517 15 2	1,292 6 0	5,32,218 13 5	134,896	73,800	208,696

* The increase is chiefly from Delhi, Umballa and Kalka stations.
† Added number of passengers 328 and deducted Rs. 7,714 } on account of difference between the approximate and audited figures for the weeks ended 12th, 19th and 26th October 1895.
‡ Deducted maunds 17,029 and added ,, 1,478 }
§ Added ,, 54 }

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING N. B., DACCA, K.-D., AND ASSAM-BIHAR SECTIONS.)

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th November 1895, on 813 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (including ferry.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru[n]		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To[tal]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	189,940	1,06,570 0 0	10,50,260 0	2,38,590 0 0	25,360 0 0	3,70,520 0 0	31,000	46,193	77
Or per mile of railway	234	131 0 0	1,292 0	293 0 0	23 0 0	† 447 0 0	......	......	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	4,046,435	18,46,302 0 0	1,96,84,830 0	42,69,076 0 0	2,98,792 0 0	64,14,170 0 0	629,192	792,263	1,421
Total for 22 weeks ...	4,236,375	19,52,872 0 0	2,07,35,090 0	45,07,666 0 0	3,24,152 0 0	67,84,690 0 0	660,192	838,456	1,498
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	187,210½	90,819 0 0	10,35,608 0	2,32 195 0 0	20,813 0 0	3,52,827 0 0	30,394	44,696	7[illegible]
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	230	123 0 0	1,274 0	286 0 0	1 0 0	410 0 0	... ..	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	3,902,074	18,45,596 0 0	2,04,63,392 0	43,20,047 0 0	4,19,497 0 0	65,85,140 0 0	641,981	830,773	1,47[illegible]

* Audited up to 19th October 1895.
† Excluding steamer earnings.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th November 1895, on 125 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles ru[n]		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Tot[al]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	30,820	13,220 0 0	68,150 0	5,730 0 0	180 0 0	19,130 0 0	4,300	1,892	6,
Or per mile of railway	247	106 0 0	545 0	46 0 0	1 0 0	153 0 0	......	.....	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	676,336	2,27,466 0 0	18,77,957 0	1,84,678 0 0	4,628 0 0	4,16,772 0 0	78,206	62,836	141,
Total for 22 weeks ...	707,156	2,40,686 0 0	19,46,107 0	1,90,408 0 0	4,808 0 0	4,35,902 0 0	82,506	64,728	147,
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	29,306	11,484 0 0	54,498 0	4,720 0 0	293 0 0	16,497 0 0	4,237	2,059	6,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	234	92 0 0	436 0	38 0 0	2 0 0	132 0 0	......	......	....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	604,852	2,19,852 0 0	12,99,115 0	1,19,277 0 0	4,816 0 0	3,43,945 0 0	82,168	50,651	132,

* Audited up to 19th October 1895.

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic and Mileage for the week ended 30th November 1895, on 86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles r[un]		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	To[tal]
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	22,010	7,540 0 0	48,540 0	5,860 0 0	90 0 0	13,490 0 0	2,487	2,453	4,
Or per mile of railway .	256	88 0 0	564 0	68 0 0	1 0 0	157 0 0	......	......	...
For previous 21 weeks of half-year*	430,668	1,45,067 0 0	7,52,235 0	69,964 0 0	4,892 0 0	2,19,923 0 0	53,970	26,106	80,
Total for 22 weeks ..	452,678	1,52,607 0 0	8,00,775 0	75,824 0 0	4,982 0 0	2,33,413 0 0	56,457	28,559	85,
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	22,759	7,891 0 0	64,614 0	6,741 0 0	145 0 0	14,777 0 0	2,642	2,476	5,
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	265	92 0 0	752 0	78 0 0	2 0 0	172 0 0	......	......	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	320,962	1,41,765 0 0	7,39,906 0	65,795 0 0	4,655 0 0	2,12,215 0 0	48,107	30,682	78,

* Audited up to 19th October 1895.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

(INCLUDES THE TIRHUT STATE RAILWAY.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ending 30th November 1895 on 756 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.		Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	Traffic Train-miles run.		
	Number of passengers.	Receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Total traffic for the week on 756 miles open ...	98,240	40,870	3,77,080	55,160	12,680	(a) 1,08,710	14.236	20,354	34,590
For per mile of railway ...	129·95	54·06	498·76	72·97	16·77	143·80	......	......	......
For previous 20½ weeks of half-year (b) ...	2,170,658	8,68,426	57,92,301	7,79,885	2,06,783	18,55,094	328,145	323,933	652,078
Total for 21½ weeks ...	2,277,898	9,09,296	61,69,361	8,35,045	2,19,463	19,63,804	342,381	3,44,287	686,668
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year on 756 miles open ...	97,959	40,555	3,48,286	48,901	8,574	98,030	15,286	17,000	32,286
Per mile of corresponding week of previous year ...	129·58	53·65	460·70	64·68	11·34	129·67	......	.....	......
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,259,851	8,78,645	66,81,545	8,45,428	2,11,237	19,35,310	348,074	328,542	676,616

(a) Increase is due to better traffic on the Tirhut Section.
(b) Includes audited figures up to week ending 12th October 1895.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Approximate earnings for the week ending 30th November 1895	13,844	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	12,333	0	0
Increase	1,511	0	0
Receipts per mile for the week ending 30th November 1895	271	7	2
Corresponding period of 1894	241	13	2
Increase	29	10	0
Receipts from 1st July to 30th November 1895	2,88,007	0	0
Corresponding period of 1894	2,70,640	0	0
Increase	17,367	0	0

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No. 51 of 1895.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER, 18, 1895.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

CONTENTS.

THE CANAL REVENUE REPORTS FOR 1894-95.

No. 1330*I.A.*

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL—IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

Accounts.

Dated Calcutta, the 3rd December 1895.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Canal Revenue Reports for 1894-95 and the Chief Engineer's note on the same.

The capital outlay on canals in Bengal, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, had reached a total of Rs. 7,52,85,304 at the close of the year under review. Of this sum, Rs. 1,07,66,220 have been provided from Provincial Funds, Rs. 6,16,30,182* from Loan Funds, and Rs. 8,66,000 contributed by the Imperial Government from Famine Relief and Insurance Funds.

2. The total length of the canals in Bengal is 916 miles, of which 495¼ miles are for both irrigation and navigation, 242¾ miles for irrigation only, and 178 miles for navigation only. The total length of the distributaries is 2,603¾ miles, and the area irrigable from them 1,570,219 acres.

3. The receipts for the year from both major and minor works were Rs. 1,95,569 less than in the preceding year, and the net revenue fell from Rs. 2,65,949 in 1893-94 to Rs. 1,38,135 in 1894-95.

4. The results of the year's working of the several canal systems in Bengal are exhibited in the following table, the capital expenditure to date being also shown:—

Name of Canal.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) during year.	Capital expenditure (direct and indirect) to date.	Receipts of year, *less* refunds.	Average receipts of nine years ending 1893-94.	Expenditure of year including indirect expenditure.	Average expenditure of nine years ending 1893-94.	Net income of year.	Average net income of nine years ending 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Major Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	3,45,479	2,62,43,062	3,82,345	3,05,062	4,83,320	4,63,698	—1,50,975	—1,58,634
Midnapore Canal ...	......	84,45,469	2,94,423	2,62,864	2,24,664	2,22,344	69,859	40,520
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	1,08,945	24,28,181	58,525	46,933	47,426	48,718	11,099	—1,785
Sone Canals ...	39,657	2,69,09,599	8,34,834	8,74,339	7,06,739	7,04,448	1,28,095	1,69,891
Total for 1894-95 ...	4,94,081	6,40,26,311	15,20,127	14,89,198	14,62,049	14,39,206	58,078	49,992
Total for 1893-94 ...	5,27,305	6,35,32,230	16,65,005		15,41,144		1,23,861	
Minor Works and Navigation for 1894-95.	§47,452	§1,12,58,993	6,79,861	7,88,366	5,99,804	5,04,549	80,057	2,83,817
Ditto 1893-94 ...	§43,850	§1,12,11,541	7,30,552		5,88,464		1,42,088	

* Exclusive of indirect charges amounting to Rs. 20,22,902.
§ The Orissa Coast, Calcutta and Eastern, and Saran Canals are the only minor works for which capital accounts are kept.

The interest charges debited to Provincial revenues amounted to Rs. 24,81,895, which, after deducting the net Revenue, works out to a deficit of 3·79 per cent. on the Capital expenditure.

5. The area irrigated during the year was 509,811 acres, against an average of 558,480 acres during the preceding nine years. The defect was in the areas irrigated from the Midnapore and Sone Canals, where the rainfall was not only abundant but very seasonable, these conditions being as favourable to the crops, as they are unfavourable to irrigation.

The statement below shows the areas irrigated for the last ten years. Except in the case of the Sone Canals, the rabi irrigation is too insignificant to be shown separately:—

Year.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Sone Canals. Kharif.	Sone Canals. Rabi.	Sone Canals. Total.	All Canals.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1885-86	72,339	70,604	281,960	50,610	332,570	475,513	59·46
1886-87	77,709	69,762	251,542	16,662	268,204	415,675	57·32
1887-88	109,506	65,864	287,879	27,501	315,380	490,750	36·70
1888-89	159,292	69,777	286,092	69,817	355,909	584,978	52·21
1889-90	186,627	68,810	284,946	20,336	305,282	560,719	54·02
1890-91	180,299	82,002	260,382	20,632	281,014	543,315	57·03
1891-92	177,685	83,973	297,415	177,308	474,723	736,381	46·55
1892-93	160,952	91,217	284,566	126,195	410,761	662,930	45·18
1893-94	103,526	85,763	300,318	66,458	366,776	556,065	64·08
1894-95	122,561	70,116	275,470	41,664	317'134	509,811	58·15
Average of nine years ending 1893-94 ...	136,437	76,419	281,678	63,946	345,624	558,480	52·49

6. The collection of water-rates is made under the orders of Superintending Engineers, while the collection of arrears is under the Special Canal Deputy Collectors in subordination to the District Officers, who exercise appellate jurisdiction in regard to all orders passed by Canal Officers under Act III (B.C.) of 1876. The progress made in collection work is exhibited in the following table:—

Year.	Balance at beginning of year.	Balance at the end of the year.	Remissions, including cancelled demand statement.	Irrecoverable items.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86	8,84,289	5,33,177	1,41,162	41,229
1886-87	5,33,177	3,69,789	57,375	22,612
1887-88	3,69,789	5,59,883	32,356	19,796
1888-89	5,59,883	5,79,983	42,666	14,074
1889-90	5,79,983	5,09,188	80,282	20,592
1890-91	5,09,188	4,72,113	48,674	16,476
1891-92	4,72,113	4,04,120	38,421	12,126
1892-93	4,04,120	2,26,174	61,576	11,168
1893-94	2,26,174	1,72,235	29,054	4,818
1894-95	1,72,235	77,498	14,367	4,815
Average of nine years ending 1893-94 ...	5,04,302	4,25,185	59,061	18,099

These figures show great and steady improvement, the arrears having been brought down from 8¾ to 1¾ lacs in the ten years; while the opening balance of 1894-95 was reduced from Rs. 1,72,235 to Rs. 77,498 by the close of the year.

7. The remissions amounted to only Rs. 14,367, or less than half those made in 1893-94. The working of each canal is shown in the following table:—

Canal.	Demand.			Collections (including remissions).			Percentage of current collection on current demand.	Percentage of total collection on total demand
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Orissa ...	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	48,584	1,51,075	1,99,659	89·68	86·13
Midnapore ...	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	6,332	1,31,162	1,37,494	97·14	96·79
Sone ...	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	92,418	6,55,536	7,47,951	95·43	94·82

8. The collections made under navigation (excluding miscellaneous navigation receipts and those of the transport services) are shown below for ten years:—

Year	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Total.	Miles open.	Tollage per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.
1885-86	64,093	1,37,578	52,143	41,712	2,95,526	490	603·1
1886-87	58,664	1,09,693	51,904	49,665	2,69,926	490	551·8
1887-88	66,628	1,26,574	40,406	50,984	2,84,592	490	580·7
1888-89	69,830	1,46,760	53,910	52,162	3,22,662	496½	649·9
1889-90	78,039	1,15,356	40,338	51,189	3,14,922	496⅓	634·3
1890-91	1,06,961	1,10,830	27,145	56,593	3,01,529	496⅓	607·3
1891-92	1,20,761	1,32,572	36,348	57,339	3,47,020	524¼	662·2
1892-93	1,00,503	1,14,141	52,180	49,996	3,16,820	524¼	604·3
1893-94	1,19,115	1,14,994	58,209	50,548	3,42,866	524¼	654·0
1894-95	96,220	1,35,492	57,089	49,349	3,38,150	524¼	645·0
Average of nine years ending 1893-94.	87,177	1,26,499	45,843	51,132	3,10,661	......	......

The revenue under navigation, though less than that of the preceding year, which was enhanced by the large pilgrim traffic attracted by the special festival at Puri, was above the average.

9. The miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 83,685, as compared with Rs. 78,006 in 1893-94, the average for the nine years preceding 1894-95 being Rs. 65,400.

10. The net revenue of the year was considerably less than that of 1893-94, for reasons which will be given in the following comments on the year's working of each canal system.

11. The capital outlay on the Orissa Canals has amounted to Rs. 17,19,078 from 1890-91 to the end of the year under review, against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,58,356. Accordingly on the 31st March 1895, on which date the construction estimate of the Orissa Project was closed, there was a balance of Rs. 2,39,278 available for expenditure on works which had been sanctioned, but were incomplete at the close of the year. The most important of these are the new distributaries, of which 326¾ miles have been opened since 1890-91, making an aggregate length of 1,091½ miles now in use. Although no additional channels are contemplated, much still remains to be done to many of those recently opened. There are also various details on works classed under the heads 'Main Canals' and 'Drainage and Protective Works,' which still remain to be completed.

12. The receipts on the Revenue Account were Rs. 3,32,345, against an average of Rs. 3,05,062 of the preceding nine years. Compared with 1893-94, however, the receipts show a decrease of Rs. 43,020. The falling off was chiefly in navigation receipts, which in 1893-94 were somewhat abnormally swelled by the large pilgrim traffic to the special festival at Puri. The decrease in water-rates amounted to Rs. 15,992, and was due partly to the comparatively small arrear balance which remained to be collected at the beginning of the year, and partly to the fact that the irrigated area of 1893-94 was much less than that of the preceding year. The earnings of 1894-95 were, however, greater than in the preceding year, as the area irrigated in that year was 122,561 acres, against 103,526 acres in 1893-94. The rainfall of the year, though not so abundant as in 1893-94, was still very seasonable, and the increase in the irrigated area is decidedly satisfactory, and will lead to a larger collection of water-rates next year.

13. Owing to the wide divergence between the results of the crop experiments made in 1893-94 in the Sone and Orissa Circles respectively, extra care was bestowed on them, during the year, in Orissa, where an officer with experience of the Sone methods was deputed to conduct them. They were also in many cases made jointly by Civil and Public Works officers. The following table gives an abstract of the results:—

	Quality of crop.	Outturn per acre.	
		Paddy maunds.	Straw maunds.
1	2	3	4
Orissa	Good ...	32·96	57·85
	Average ...	25·07	44·00
Sone	Good ...	31·92	75·38
	Average ...	24·12	57·30

The results differ so much from those obtained in previous years that the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that they can be treated as conclusive, and desires that they should be repeated in the current year, and that the greatest care should be taken to secure accuracy. The conditions of the year were exceptionally favourable to Orissa, and the crops were extraordinarily good both in yield and quality, so that the outturn in 1894-95 obtained by these

experiments can hardly be considered as representing the normal yield. The rice crop in Orissa is probably much inferior in most years to that in the Sone, and the close correspondence between the results in the two tracts is presumably not in accordance with the ordinary state of things. The Lieutenant-Governor further observes that in every case the outturns obtained from the experiments made in the Brahmini-Byturni Division are very considerably less than those of the experiments made in the Mahanadi and Acquapada-Jajpur Divisions. This seems to point to a want of uniformity in the methods adopted in conducting the experiments. Paddy weighed on the same day that it is cut will certainly be heavier than, if weighed after an interval of several days. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore desires that a revised set of rules be framed for the guidance of officers conducting experiments in each circle in future. If methods of exact precision are adopted in every irrigation division in the province, results will be obtained which will be strictly comparable, and therefore as useful as they will be interesting.

14. The number of certificate cases instituted during the year was 5,683 compared with 6,667 in 1893-94. This is a decided improvement, but the number is still larger than it should be, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that in future years it may be possible to avoid to a further extent, the necessity of having recourse to this method of recovering water-rates. He, however, notes with satisfaction that the number of cases pending at the close of the year was only 127, against 476 at its commencement.

15. The improvement in the collection of water-rates is very marked. The outstanding balance was reduced from Rs. 63,350 at the beginning to Rs. 32,140 at the close of the year. The number of objections to the assessments and he amount remitted was also less than in the perceding year.

16. The working expenses of the Orissa Canals were well kept down and do not grow. They amounted to Rs. 4,83,320 during the year, as compared with Rs. 5,35,477 in 1893-94 and Rs. 5,05,507 in 1892-93.

17. The net receipts of the Midnapore Canal fell from Rs. 3,04,769 in 1893-94 to Rs. 2,94,423 in the year under review, but the collections of water-rates in the former year were much increased by the large recovery of arrears. The water-rate receipts of 1895-96 will be still lower as the earnings of 1894-95 fell to Rs. 1,04,875, against Rs. 1,30,111 in 1893-94, and the area irrigated was 70,116 acres, against 85,763 acres in the previous year. The decrease is accounted for by the even distribution of the rainfall, which was nearly everywhere sufficient for the crops, though it fell short by nearly 10 inches of the rainfall of 1893-94. The leased area of 1893-94 was also swelled by the large area of 6,213 acres of rabi irrigation, which was quite exceptional. Usually there is little or no rabi irrigation from the Midnapore Canal. Navigation receipts on the other hand rose from Rs. 1,14,994 to to Rs. 1,35,492 owing to a larger export of rice.

18. The statistics furnished by the Deputy Collector of the collection work done during the year are highly satisfactory. At the close of the year the arrears uncollected amounted to only Rs. 4,549, whereas at the beginning of of the year they were Rs. 7,027, and at the beginning of 1893-94 the amount was Rs. 48,567. The amount remitted or written off was also less than in any of the five preceding years. The Lieutenant-Governor notices also the very creditable decrease in the number of certificate cases taken out. Only 579 cases were instituted during the year, as compared with 1,799 in 1893-94.

19. The working expenses of the canal amounted to Rs. 2,24,564, and were Rs. 16,374 in excess of those of the previous year. The increase was caused by some rather heavy repairs which were required at the head works. In other respects the expenditure was normal.

20. The capital expenditure in remodelling the Hijili Tidal Canal was Rs. 1,06,322, chiefly incurred on the large sluice on the Haldi River at Terapakia. The navigation receipts were Rs. 58,525, as compared with Rs. 59,196 of the previous year, and there was an appreciable reduction in the working expenses from Rs. 56,501 in 1893-94 to Rs. 47,426 in 1894-95, so that the net revenue rose from Rs. 2,695 to Rs. 11,099. The tonnage carried was larger, but the number of passengers less.

The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"Notwithstanding the reduction of tolls for through traffic and a closure of the canal for three weeks during the busiest season, the receipts of the year fell little short of those for last year, which was an exceptional one.

21. The net revenue of the Sone Canals was Rs. 1,28,095, against Rs. 1,84,699 in 1893-94, and an average of Rs. 1,69,891 for the last nine years. The total receipts were Rs. 8,34,834 against Rs. 9,25,675 in 1893-94. The receipts for water-rates fell off from Rs. 8,42,309 to Rs. 7,43,243, while for navigation the amounts collected in the two years were nearly equal. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 35,620, against Rs. 29,578 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 7,06,739, as compared with Rs. 7,40,976 in 1893-94, Rs. 7,51,247 in 1892-93, and Rs. 6,97,840 in 1891-92. The decrease falls mainly under the head "Maintenance and repairs," the expenditure on which in 1894-95 was only Rs. 2,20,227, against an average of Rs. 2,74,221 for the last five years, showing a reduction of Rs. 53,994. The cost of dredging has been much reduced. The Lieutenant-Governor regards these results with much satisfaction, and considers that they reflect credit on the Superintending Engineer and the officers serving under him.

22. The area irrigated was 317,134 acres, against 366,776 acres in 1893-94, and an average of 345,624 acres. The falling off was in both the kharif and rabi seasons, but especially in the latter, and was due to the abnormally heavy rainfall of the year. The Superintending Engineer remarks:—

"The copious rainfall in October, together with the heavy rainfall of the rabi season itself, which was more than double the average, so far moistened the soil, that irrigation in most cases was entirely unnecessary for the rabi crop."

There was a large falling off in the area irrigated under long-term leases from 291,746 acres in 1893-94 to 263,990 acres in 1894-95. This was due to the fact that a large number of leases lapsed on the 31st March 1894, and, on account of the copious rainfall of the two past years, were not renewed.

23. It is anticipated that the rules introduced in December 1894 to restrict the areas irrigated in villages near the canals, which have hitherto monopolized an undue share of canal water, will eventually prove very beneficial. The new rules prescribe that leases are not to be granted for more than 50 per cent. of the area of a village, unless the village has been under long lease and seeks its immediate removal when it expires, when it will be decided in each case whether it would be right to refuse to renew the lease for more than 50 per cent. of the area of the village. When these rules have had time to take effect, villages which have hitherto been left out in the cold will enjoy the benefits of canal water, and the areas adjacent to the canals should become more sanitary.

24. The Lieutenant-Governor notes with pleasure the very good work done in collecting water-rates. The arrears outstanding on the 1st April 1894 amounted to Rs. 1,01,858. Of this balance, Rs. 92,218 were collected during the year, giving a percentage of 90·7 per cent. The current demand for 1894-95 was Rs. 6,86,905, of which Rs. 6,55,536, or 95·4 per cent., were collected. The unadjusted balance at the end of the year was Rs. 40,809. The arrears have never been so low, the percentage of collection never so high.

25. The amount remitted fell to Rs. 4,091, which is less than in any previous year, and the number of objections preferred against the assessment of water-rates has fallen greatly as compared with previous years, and is now only 2,557, of which number only 75 were undisposed of at the end of the year. There is hardly any better test of good administration than this. The number of certificate cases also fell from 2,372 in 1893-94 to 2,119 in 1894-95, and all of these were disposed of except 70.

26. The financial results of the canals classed as minor works and navigation are shown in the statement below. The Eden Canal has been included, as, though neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept, revenue is derived from it. The Saran Canals were closed throughout the year, and they have accordingly been excluded:—

1	Capital Expenditure.		Receipts.	Expenditure.	Net income.	Average net income of nine years ending 1893-94.
	Of year.	To end of year.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	1,076	53,38,522	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	2,41,331
Orissa Coast Canal	47,576	44,57,463	65,940	87,071	—21,131	—15,232
Nadia Rivers	Nil	Nil	1,41,698	1,40,879	819	79,473
Eden Canal	Nil	Nil	30,200	52,738	—22,538	—16,071*
Total ...	48,652	97,95,985	6,80,841	5,69,955	1,10,886	2,89,501

* Average of six years.

27. The receipts from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals, which are purely navigation works, were Rs. 4,43,003, against Rs. 4,20,541 in the previous year. The working expenses were Rs. 2,89,267, as compared with Rs. 2,87,129 in 1893-94. The net revenue therefore increased from Rs. 1,33,412 to Rs. 1,53,736. This improvement is satisfactory as far as it goes, but the receipts are still below the average of the last nine years, which is Rs. 5,07,189, and, it may be added, are still lower than they ought to be. It has been represented that the tolls on flats towed by steamers, and the tolls levied on steamers using the Sundarbans route are inadequate. The expenditure incurred during the last eleven years in maintaining this route was Rs. 70,114, whereas the tolls realised during that period amounted to only Rs. 55,285. This question is still under consideration. A very substantial increase in the number of boats using the canal is reported, and there is every indication of the traffic still further increasing, notwithstanding the competition of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with the canal. The Bhangore khal is a section of the canal which the tide enters at both ends, depositing a great mass of silt in the middle. The shallowness of the water, and the consequent long closures necessary to clear the khal, have been a great obstruction to navigation. It has been decided to construct locks at both ends of the section, at a cost of about eleven lakhs of rupees, and the works will be commenced during the current year. If they are eventually successful, they may prove the forerunnre of other and similar measures on the various links of the route, which are at present, though in a lesser degree, in much the same condition as the Bhangore khal.

28. On the Orissa Coast Canal the receipts were less by Rs. 30,627 than those of 1893-94, which were exceptionally large on account of the abnormal pilgrim traffic, but they were not much less than the average of ordinary years. The expenditure was Rs. 87,071, as compared with Rs. 98,133 in 1893-94, and the net result was a loss of Rs. 21,131. With the object of inducing boats using the upper reaches of the coast canal to continue their journey to Calcutta by the Hijili Tidal Canal, a change was made in the tolls during the year, and through tickets were issued at reduced rates from various stations on the coast canal to Gewankhali, where the Hijili Canal enters the Hooghly. The tendency had been for boats when they emerged from the coast canal at Kalinagar to go down the Russulpore River and up the Hooghly, thus avoiding the payment of tolls on the Hijili Canal. It will not probably be ever possible to entirely stop this in fine weather, but the safety of the canal route compared with the river, will induce boats to use it in bad weather, if they can get tickets at cheap rates.

29. The receipts from the Nadia Rivers amounted to Rs. 1,41,698, against Rs. 1,71,251 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 29,553. The expenditure decreased from Rs. 1,46,657 to Rs. 1,40,879. The receipts are about Rs. 46,000 below and the expenditure about Rs. 32,000 above the average of the last 9 years, and as a result the net revenue was only Rs. 819, compared with an average of Rs. 79,473. The reasons given for the large fall in the receipts are that the Jalangi River had deteriorated so much that it was found impossible to keep it open, and for the greater part of the year it was unnavigable for large boats. There was some improvement in the Bhagirathi, but the depth of water was not sufficient to float the large boats which usually ply on the Jalangi. Altogether the number of boats in these rivers fell off by 6,600 or 12 per cent., and the tonnage fell from 7,89,000 to 6,68,000

tons. The rise in the expenditure is to be accounted for in the gradual deterioration of these rivers, and the consequent increase in the cost of training works both at the heads, and in the courses of the rivers:

30. The area irrigated from the Eden Canal during the year was 20,390 acres, as compared with 11,739 acres in 1893-94. The rainfall, though not large, was seasonable, and in the kharif season it was as copious as in the previous season. Out of a total demand of Rs. 69,662 only Rs. 29,674 were collected against Rs. 35,943 in 1893-94, and the outstanding balance (after remissions) was Rs. 33,169. Such large arrears must not be allowed to accrue in future. The expenditure was Rs. 52,738 against Rs. 50,340 in the previous year. Only half of this expenditure was on maintenance, and the rest was devoted to original works and improvements.

31. The amount of inspection done by the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Canals, was too small, but the other Superintending Engineers and all the Executive Engineers devoted a full and sufficient amount of time to this duty.

32. Mr. Odling took leave on 12th March 1894, and on his return from furlough has been transferred as Secretary in the Public Works Department and Chief Engineer to the North-Western Provinces, thus severing his connection with Bengal, in which province he has been employed for 30 years. Sir Charles Elliott desires to record his high appreciation of Mr. Odling's services throughout the three years doing which he has been in charge of the Irrigation and Marine Departments in this Province. In the difficult and technical business of the Marine Department his experience and ability have been of the greatest assistance to the Lieutenant-Governor. In the Irrigation Department he has carried out a series of administrative reforms which His Honour had greatly at heart, and the increased punctuality of the assessments, the diminished number of objections, the great decrease in the arrears of water-rates and of certificates needed for the realization of arrears, the alterations in the dates of payment and in the incidence of the water-rates, and the equalisation of the tollage rates in navigation, are results which are equally beneficial to the Administration and to the public who use the canals. At the same time on the professional or engineering side of his duties he has maintained the efficiency of the Sone canal system and improved that of the Orissa system by strengthening its embankment and developing its distributaries.

33. Colonel McArthur officiated as Secretary in Mr. Odling's absence to the Lieutenant-Governor's satisfaction, and as Superintending Engineer he and Mr. Buckley have contributed largely to the successful working of the department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's note, and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and Officers of this Government as usual.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

O. C. LEES,

Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Government of Bengal.

IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE REPORT.

Note by COL. A. D. MCARTHUR, R.E., *Offg. Chief Engineer, on the Canal Revenue Reports of Bengal for the year* 1894-95.

THE Capital expenditure on Irrigation Works in 1894-95 was as follows:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	4,82,915	11,166	4,94,081
Minor Works and Navigation ...	46,818	634	47,452
Total ...	5,29,733	11,800	5,41,533

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1894-95, excluding interest charges was:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works—			
Productive Public Works ...	6,22,88,824	17,37,487	6,40,26,311
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Protective grants—Imperial ...	8,66,000	...	8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial. }	1,01,07,578	2,85,415	1,03,92,993
Total ...	7,32,62,402	20,22,902	7,52,85,304

tons. The rise in the expenditure is to be accounted for in the gradual deterioration of these rivers, and the consequent increase in the cost of training works both at the heads, and in the courses of the rivers.

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ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution and of the Chief Engineer's note, and its accompaniments, be submitted to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Also that it be circulated to other Governments and to all Departments and Officers of this Government as usual.

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Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	4,82,915	11,166	4,94,081
Minor Works and Navigation ...	46,818	634	47,452
Total ...	5,29,733	11,800	5,41,533

2. The total Capital outlay at the end of the year 1894-95, excluding interest charges was:—

	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works—			
Productive Public Works ...	6,22,88,824	17,37,487	6,40,26,311
Minor Works and Navigation—			
Protective grants—Imperial ...	8,66,000	...	8,66,000
Ordinary revenue { Imperial and Provincial. }	1,01,07,578	2,85,415	1,03,92,993
Total ...	7,32,62,402	20,22,902	7,52,85,304

3. The outlay abstracted above is shown in the following statement divided under the different projects:—

Works.	During 1894-95.			To end of 1894-95.		
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works—						
Orissa Canals ...	3,37,713	7,766	3,45,479	2,56,64,409	5,78,653	2,62,43,062
Midnapore Canal ...	...	...	.	82,61,817	1,84,152	84,46,469
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	1,06,322	2,623	1,08,945	23,69,067	59,114	24,28,181
Sone Canals ...	38,880	777	39,657	2,59,94,031	9,15,568	2,69,09,599
Total ...	4,82,915	11,166	4,94,081	6,22,88,824	17,37,487	6,40,26,311
Minor Works and Navigation—						
Tirhut project ...	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075
Damodar project ...	(—) 1,200	...	(—) 1,200	1,43,941	16,239	1,60,180
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	1,076	...	1,076	52,96,118	62,404	53,58,522
Orissa Coast Canal ...	46,942	634	47,576	43,32,524	1,04,939	44,37,463
Saran Canals ...	...	...	...	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753
Total ...	46,818	634	47,452	1,09,73,578	2,85,415	1,12,58,993
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,29,733	11,800	5,41,533	7,32,62,402	20,22,902	7,52,85,304

REVENUE.

4 The statement below shows the totals for the last five years, of the receipts, working expenses, and interest charges for Major Irrigation Works:—

PARTICULARS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts from all sources (less refunds of revenue)	13,39,141	15,98,608	18,83,347	16,65,005	15,20,127
Working expenses (direct and indirect charges)	14,32,136	14,37,935	14,85,393	15,41,144	14,62,049
Net revenue ...	(-) 92,995	1,60,673	3,97,954	1,23,861	58,078
Charges for interest	23,87,119	24,16,363	24,42,363	24,61,878	24,81,895
Deficit	24,80,114	22,55,690	20,44,409	23,38,017	24,23,817
Rate per cent. of deficit on Capital outlay	4·02	3·61	3·24	3·68	3·79

INTEREST

5. The total amount of interest payable to the Imperial Treasury on account of Major Irrigation Works for the year 1894-95 is Rs. 24,58,205.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

6. The financial results of Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1894-95 were as follows:—

		Major Irrigation Works.
		Rs.
Direct revenue		2,46,96,145
Working expenses (direct charges)		2,40,66,691
Results on direct charges only	Profit	6,29,454
Indirect charges debitable to revenue		13,68,776
Results on both direct and indirect charges ...	Loss	(—)7,39,322
Charges for interest on Capital		4,86,18,575
Net results, including interest to end of 1894-95	Loss	(—)4,93,57,897

7. The financial results to the close of the year 1894-95 of Minor Works and Navigation are shown below:—

		Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.		Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.
		Rs.		Rs.
Direct revenue		2,39,65,341		88,80,539
Working expenses (direct charges) ...		1,02,72,426		49,63,337
Results on direct charges only	Profit	1,36,92,915	Profit	39,17,202
Indirect charges debitable to revenue ...		3,09,484		2,64,957
Results on both direct and indirect charges	Profit	1,33,83,431	Profit	36,52,245

8. The following statement shows the financial results of Irrigation, Navigation, and Agricultural Works during the year compared with those of 1893-94:—

Receipts.	1893-94. Rs.	1894-95. Rs.
XXIX—Major Irrigation Works—Direct Receipts—Provincial ...	16,72,626	15,24,040
XXX—Minor Works and Navigation—Irrigation and Navigation Works—Provincial	7,33,287	6,83,701
Total ...	24,05,913	22,07,741
Expenditure.*		
42—Major Irrigation Works—Working Expenses—(Direct and indirect charges) Provincial ...	15,48,765	14,65,962
43—Minor Works and Navigation—Irrigation and Navigation Works—(Direct and indirect charges) Provincial ...	5,99,458	6,11,616
Total ...	21,48,223	20,77,578
Net revenue from Irrigation and Navigation Works	2,57,690	1,30,163
49—Imperial—Capital expenditure not charged against Revenue	4,96,317	3,58,575
43—Provincial—Capital expenditure charged against Revenue...	74,838(a)	1,82,958(b)
	5,71,155	5,41,533

* Inclusive of refunds of revenue.
(a) Includes Rs. 30,988 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.
(b) Includes Rs. 1,35,606 on account of Major Irrigation Works classed as 43—Minor Works and Navigation, under the orders of the Government of India.

		1893-94.	1894-95.
43—Minor Works and Navigation—		Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural Works—			
RECEIPTS.			
Provincial—			
Collections by P. W. D.	... ...	11,380	11,912
Ditto by Civil officers	... ...	1,28,071	1,81,347
	Total ...	1,39,451	1,93,259
EXPENDITURE.			
Provincial ...	... ...	8,33,429	6,93,176
Contributions ...	... ...	19,187	10,637
	Total ...	8,52,616	7,03,813

AREAS IRRIGATED.

9. The areas irrigated by the Major Irrigation Works, during the year 1894-95, and the four previous years, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Orissa Canals. Kharif.	Orissa Canals. Rabi.	Orissa Canals. Perennial.	Orissa Canals. Total.	Midnapore Canal. Kharif.	Midnapore Canal. Rabi.	Midnapore Canal. Perennial.	Midnapore Canal. Total.	Sone Canals. Kharif, including five-year and long-term leases.	Sone Canals. Rabi, including five-year and long-term leases.	Sone Canals. Perennial and hot weather.	Sone Canals. Total.	Total. Kharif.	Total. Rabi.	Total. Perennial.	Total. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890-91	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	82,002	..	..	*82,002	255,980	20,632	4,402	281,014	513,811	24,882	4,622	543,315
1891-92	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	83,905	68	..	*83,973	296,219	177,308	1,196	474,723	553,577	181,319	1,485	736,381
1892-93	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	91,217	...	...	*91,217	274,839	126,195	9,727	410,761	524,081	128,789	10,060	662,930
1893-94	100,406	2,994	216	103,526	85,763	..	..	*85,763	280,528	66,458	19,790	366,776	466,697	69,362	20,006	556,065
1894-95	118,116	4,302	343	122,561	69,941	175	.	*70,116	258,361	41,664	17,109	317,134	446,418	45,941	17,452	509,811

* Exclusive of lands surreptitiously irrigated, for which leases were granted in subsequent years.

The results of the working of each of the canal systems of the province during the year will now be described separately as in previous years.

GENERAL.

In all statements showing totals of receipts or expenditure, the figures are those of the Examiner of Accounts. In dealing with details, the figures of the Commissioner or of the Superintending Engineer have been taken.

ORISSA CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

10. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	2,63,128	1,86,38,983
II.—Establishment	55,114	46,37,815
III.—Tools and plant	25,427	20,65,399
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)5,920	1,40,379
Loss by exchange	...	2,68,070
Total ...	3,37,749	2,57,50,646
V.—*Less*—Receipts on Capital account	36	86,237
Net total Direct Charges ...	3,37,713	2,56,64,409
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	50	33,233
Leave and pension allowances	7,716	5,45,420
Total Indirect Charges ...	7,766	5,78,653

The principal works charged to capital account in progress during the year were:—The raising of the right or flood bank of the Kendrapara extension canal; the construction of the Bara Kharsua flood embankment, which protects the Jajpur canal distributaries; the completion of the new distributaries from the Jalanda, Machgong, Gobri, Patamundi, and Jajpur canals; the construction of offices for zilladars at Munijunga, Jagatsingpur, Kendupatna, Kendrapara, Janapur and Aquapada; and quarters for sectional officers at Gopalpore, Marsaghai, Nurtang, Dasruthpore and Orai.

A few small drainage cuts and syphons for drainage under distributaries were constructed.

Since 1890-91 the expenditure on distributaries has been Rs. 7,18,371. The balance remaining to be spent on them is Rs. 41,614.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1893-94 ...	...	1,86,67,621
Ditto for 1894-95 ...	...	10,19,822
Total	...	1,96,87,443

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1893-94.	RECEIPTS— During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, and establishment	4,14,566	3,69,037	Water-rates ...	2,09,542	1,93,550
			Navigation ...	1,43,911	1,15,201
II.—Revenue management ...	90,828	86,776	Miscellaneous ...	23,122	24,321
			Total ...	3,76,575	3,33,072
Total Direct Charges ...	5,05,394	4,55,813	*Less*—Refunds of revenue.	1,210	727
			Net total receipts	3,75,365	3,32,345
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	30,083	27,507	Deficit ...	1,60,112	1,50,975
Total Working Expenses	5,35,477	4,83,320	Total ...	5,35,477	4,83,320

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 12 following.

There was a decrease in both the receipts and expenditure, but the deficit was slightly less than in the previous year. The falling off in the navigation receipts is probably only temporary, and the receipts were enhanced in the previous year on account of the large pilgrim traffic.

EARNINGS.

11. The following statement compares the earnings with the outlay for the last two years. The term "earnings" as applied to irrigation denotes the assessed water-rate value of the irrigation effected during the year; as applied

to navigation it denotes the amount of tollage assessed during the year together with the actual realizations of miscellaneous revenue charged to navigation. The miscellaneous earnings are the actual receipts during the year under this head:—

EARNINGS.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation	1,50,146	1,76,202
Navigation	1,41,780	1,17,608
Miscellaneous	23,122	24,321
Total ...	3,15,048	3,18,131
Deducts refunds ...	1,210	727
Net earnings	3,13,838	3,17,404
Outlay	5,35,477	4,83,320
Net deficit	2,21,639	1,65,916

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

12. The revenue receipts and working expenses for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

PARTICULARS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,06,842	96,976	1,37,869	1,51,367	1,99,844	2,09,806	2,17,256	3,52,369	2,09,542	1,93,550
Navigation	84,012	67,048	71,004	77,908	88,632	1,21,498	1,35,902	1,18,757	1,43,911	1,15,201
Miscellaneous	16,496	15,587	14,171	14,242	15,747	13,708	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321
Total ...	2,07,350	1,79,611	2,23,044	2,13,515	3,04,223	3,45,012	3,71,001	4,07,658	3,76,575	3,33,072
Less—Refunds of revenue	6	92	365	221	99	76	79	283	1,210	727
Total receipts ...	2,07,344	1,79,519	2,22,679	2,13,294	3,04,124	3,44,936	3,70,922	4,07,375	3,75,365	3,32,345
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
I.—WORKS, MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS—										
Works (extensions and improvements)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,001	9,123	29,355	6,547
Repairs	2,22,690	3,52,761	3,10,980	2,36,694	2,31,068	2,22,688	1,70,637	2,30,360	2,26,302	2,28,252
Establishment, including direction and accounts ..	51,199	81,117	98,153	70,201	1,09,434	1,32,859	1,19,775	1,20,391	1,24,048	1,09,706
Tools and plant	19,159	15,486	16,391	21,156	19,722	13,051 1,925	27,023	19,437	34,801	24,538
Total ...	2,93,048	4,49,364	4,25,524	3,28,051	3,60,224	3,70,673	3,22,436	3,79,311	4,14,566	3,69,037
II.—REVENUE MANAGEMENT—										
Irrigation establishment ...	34,304	37,005	40,300	43,161	55,502	52,591	57,074	78,996	73,988	69,681
Navigation ditto ...	15,219	15,471	15,125	15,734	15,871	16,119	16,506	16,917	16,840	17,095
Total ...	49,523	52,476	55,425	58,895	71,373	68,710	73,580	95,913	90,828	86,776
Total Direct Charges ...	3,42,571	5,01,840	4,80,949	3,86,946	4,31,597	4,39,383	3,96,016	4,75,224	5,05,394	4,55,813
Indirect Charges.										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances ...	14,101	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507
Total Indirect Charges ...	14,101	18,073	21,501	18,073	25,313	28,220	27,070	30,283	30,083	27,507
Total Working Expenses ..	3,56,672	5,20,543	5,02,450	4,05,019	4,56,910	4,67,603	4,23,086	5,05,507	5,35,477	4,83,320
Net revenue .	(—)1,49,328	(—)3,41,024	(—)2,79,771	(—)1,61,725	(—)1,52,786	(—)1,22,667	(—)52,164	(—)8,132	(—)1,60,112	(—)1,50,975

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

13. The following statement gives the usual information concerning the canals and distributaries for 1894-95, compared with the previous year:—

...es of Canals.	1893-94. Navigable canals.	1893-94. Canals for irrigation only.	1893-94. Distributaries and village channels.	1893-94. Area protected from flood.	1893-94. Area under command.	1893-94. Area provided with distributaries.	1893-94. Area irrigated.	1893-94. Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	1894-95. Navigable canals.	1894-95. Canals for irrigation only.	1894-95. Distributaries and village channels.	1894-95. Area protected from flood.	1894-95. Area under command.	1894-95. Area provided with distributaries.	1894-95. Area irrigated.	1894-95. Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...anadi Series.	Miles.	Miles	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
... ...	51¾	...	99¾	75,278	75,278	24,755	} 12,054	12·24	{ 51¾	...	99¼	75,278	75,278	21,765	9,377	37·88
... ...	4	28	200½	97,057	97,057	73,710			{ 4	28	210¾	97,057	97,057	81,081	15,229	18·64
...ta	39	...	354¼	129,421	101,110	97,408	} 61,259	38·93	{ 39	...	374¼	129,421	101,110	95,720	50,501	52·76
...h extension ..	24	..	37¾	27,251	53,290	16,805			{ 24	.	37¾	27,251	53,290	21,855	3,942	18·04
...di	...	47	108¾	65,600	51,250	43,159				47	108¾	65,600	51,250	44,959	11,039	24·55
...ra Extension ...	15	..	..	8,960	7,000	..	..		15	...	.	8,960	7,000		..	
...l Range I	33	..	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815	10,401	21·49	33	..	131¼	80,128	48,815	48,815	13,771	28·21
...hanadi Series ...	166¾	75	950¼	483,695	433,800	304,656	83,804	27·51	166¾	75	962¼	483,695	433,800	317,785	103,859	32·08
...i-Byturni Series.																
...l, Range II	12½	.	...	...	10,000	..	2,052		12½		.	...	10,000	..	2,581	..
do. III .	19	..	49½	..	57,500	44,047	15,802	36·10	19	...	49½		57,500	44,047	14,432	32·76
... .	6¼	..	80	60,000	70,000	36,987	1,868	5·05	6¼		79¼	60,000	70,000	36,987	1,689	4·57
Brahmini-Byturni	38	..	135½	60,000	137,500	81,034	19,722	24·34	38	...	129¼	60,000	137,500	81,034	18,702	23·08
...rissa Canals ..	204¾	75	1,085¾	543,695	571,300	385,690	103,526	26·74	204¾	75	1,091½	543,695	571,300	398,819	122,561	30·73

It will be seen that there is an increase in the length of distributaries including village channels in the Mahanadi Series of 12¼ miles, and in the area provided with distributaries, of 13,129 acres.

The length of the distributaries in the Brahmini-Byturni Series has been reduced by 6¼ miles, which is the length of the Jajpur Canal, and which was previously shown twice.

RAINFALL.

14. The average rainfall of the last five years at thirteen stations situated within the canal-irrigated area is shown below for the kharif and rabi seasons:—

		Average of thirteen stations. 1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season ...	July ...	12·59	10·34	11·99	8·17	10·34
	August ...	7·58	16·98	8·08	8·63	9·59
	September ...	14·40	19·45	10·71	15·73	6·79
	October ..	8·63	1·17	5·66	5·52	6·37
	Total ...	43·20	47·94	36·44	38·05	39·09
Rabi „ ..	November ...	1·94	6·77	0·85	0·09	3·07
	December ...	0·05	......	......	......	0·03
	January ...	......	......	2·00	0·02	0·02
	February ...	0·99	0·20	1·89	0·18	0·60
	Total ...	2·98	6·97	4·74	0·29	3·72
	Whole year ...	63·17	61·08	56·43	74·83	58·91

The total mean fall was 58·91 inches as compared with an average for the last 26 years of 57·85 inches. The rain was well distributed, and in consequence very favourable to the crops. The average rainfall recorded at

the stations in the Central Provinces, from which the Mahanadi derives the greater part of its supply, was 60·27 inches in 1894-95, as compared with 94·74 inches in 1893-94.

FLOODS. 15. The maximum flood levels recorded during the year are compared in the following table with the maximum levels in 1893-94 and with the highest recorded levels:—

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1894-95.		1893-94.		HIGHEST RECORDED.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mahanadi	Naraj above weir	28th July 1894 ...	89·40	26th September 1893	87·75	26th July 1892 ..	92·10
	Do. below weir	28th " " ...	89·40	26th " "	87·60	26th " " ...	92·10
	Jobra above weir	28th " " ...	73·45	26th " "	71·15	25th " " .	75·95
	Do. below weir	28th " " ...	71·95	26th " "	69·85	25th " "	74·00
Brahmini	Janapur above weir	26th " " ...	69·60	14th " "	66·10	26th " 1894	69·60
	Ditto below weir	26th " " ...	68·60	14th " "	65·70	26th " " .	65·60
Byturni	Aquapada above weir	26th " " ...	64·60	13th " "	63·80	16th " " ...	66·60
	Ditto below weir . ..	26th " " ...	61·60	13th " "	60·80	16th " "	63·79
Salindi	Randia	25th " " ..	58·48	13th " "	53·40	12th Sept. 1892 .	59·78
Katjuri	Bellevue	28th " " ..	80·00	6th August "	78·50	25th July "	83·30
Beropa	Jagatpur above weir	28th " " ...	69·35	26th September "	67·70	4th " 1872 ..	71·10
	Ditto below weir	28th " " ...	68·50	26th " "	65·50	4th " " ..	70·60

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The flood in the Mahanadi was a moderate one, and caused no injury to the canal works. The flood in the Brahmini was a very high one. It overtopped and breached the protective embankment under construction on the Khursua river, and did considerable damage to some of the new distributaries of the Jajpur Canal."

IRRIGATION. 16. The assessed and irrigated areas for the last ten years with the yearly rainfall are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1885-86 ...	70,563	1,605	171	72,339	52·59
1886-87 ...	75,115	2,440	154	77,709	60·07
1887-88 ...	108,867	502	137	109,506	47·84
1888-89 ...	156,319	2,779	194	159,292	49·07
1889-90 ...	180,568	5,897	162	186,627	67·95
1890-91 ...	175,829	4,250	220	180,299	63·17
1891-92 ...	173,453	3,943	289	177,685	61·03
1892-93 ...	158,025	2,594	333	160,952	56·43
1893-94 ...	100,406	2,904	216	103,526	74·83
1894-95 ...	118,116	4,102	343	122,561	58·91

17. The following statement shows the details of the assessments as compared with the figures of the two preceding years :—

ASSESSMENT OF CROPS.

Crop.		Rate per acre.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
			Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.	Area.	Amount.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Kharif	Flow ...	1 8 0	(b) 155,727	2,33,448	(c) 94,679	1,41,016	(d) 108,399	1,61,922
	Lift ...	1 0 0	(b) 2,197	2,197	(c) 5,553	2,876	(d) 274	274
Dhoya	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	(d) 8,664	4,326
Perennial crops ...	Flow ...	6 0 0	125	748	135	812	172	1,024
	Lift ...	4 0 0	208	834	81	325	171	687
Dhoya	...	0 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabi	Flow	0 8 0 to 2 0 0	2,291	2,408	2,713	3,239	3,440	4,429
	Lift ...	0 5 0 to 1 8 0	303	263	191	199	662	657
Dhoya	...	0 8 8	...	...	..	...	...	...
Unauthorised irrigation	Kharif	...	101	302	174	779	779	2,883
	Rabi	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total ...		...	160,952	2,40,200	103,526	1,50,146	122,561	1,76,202

(a) 170,816 ac res 5-year lease, and 2,626 acres annual lease.
(b) 156,566 acres 5-year lease, and 1,358 acres annual lease.
(c) 100,232 acres 5-year lease only.
(d) 117,188 acres 5 years lease, and 147 acres annual lease.

The area of unauthorized irrigation was 779 acres against 174 acres in 1893-94.

The increase in the kharif leased area was mainly due to the renewal of lapsed leases on all the canals. The decrease on the High Level Canal, Range III, is due to the non-renewal of many of the lapsed leases which were taken out during the drought of 1888. The greater portion of the area commanded by this canal, it is said, does not require canal water except in years of drought.

Of the commanded area 21·97 per cent., and of the area provided with distributaries 31·47 per cent. were under lease during the year.

18. The statement below shows the duties obtained in the kharif and rabi seasons on each of the canals, calculated from the gross discharge at the canal heads :—

DUTY OF WATER.

Particulars.		Kendrapara Canal system.	Taldunda Canal system.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
94-95	Kharif ... Acres	62,840	24,136	12,878	2,453	14,120	1,689
	Duty on gross supply	64·38	68·18	35·91		75·42	91·89
93-94	Kharif ... Acres	59,393	11,941	10,468	2,000	15,801	...
	Duty on gross supply	67·56	73·82	35·95	142·25	113·50	...
	Rabi ... Acres	1,866	113	23	52	1	...
	Duty on gross supply	3·78	1·21	0·16	6·21	0·44	...
92-93	Kharif ... Acres.	65,724	36,327	20,950	2,285	32,194	...
	Duty on gross supply	64·93	114·97	60·51	119·76	98·95	...
	Rabi ... Acres	2,004	264	275	44	7	...
	Duty on gross supply	5·80	13·03	1·82	74·58	0·74	...

The duties in the kharif season calculated (i) on the gross discharge entering, (ii) on the discharge utilized, are given below :—

	Kendrapara Canal system.	Taldunda Canal system.	High Level Canal, Range I.	High Level Canal, Range II.	High Level Canal, Range III.	Jajpur Canal.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Area of kharif irrigation ... Acres	62,840	24,136	12,878	2,453	14,120	1,689
Average gross discharge at head of canal ... C. ft.	976·00	354	358·62	...	187·22	18·38
Average discharge utilized ,,	869·57	345	173·27	...	178·07	18·38
Duty of quantity entering canal ... ... Acres	64·38	68.18	35·91	...	75·42	91·89
Ditto utilized ... ... ,,	72·26	69·95	74·32	...	81·30	91·89

Taking the rainfall into account, the Superintending Engineer compares the amount of water used for rice irrigation in Orissa, with that used in Shahabad, as given in the Sone Canal Revenue report for 1893-94, and shows that more water is used in Orissa than in Shahabad. This, he considers, to be due partly to the want of village and field channels in Orissa, and partly to the different system of cultivation. The Superintending Engineer gives the discharge entering Range II, High Level Canal, but as he states there has obviously been some error in calculating it, the figures are not reproduced here, and this accounts for no duty being shown on this range. The duties obtained in the kharif season were lower on all the canals than those obtained in 1893-94. The duty in the rabi season is not given, as the rabi irrigation in Orissa is so small, that no useful object would be gained by considering the duty.

EXPERIMENT.

19. In paragraph 17 of the Government of India's Review on the Bengal Revenue Report of 1893-94 reference is made to the divergence between the sets of experiments on the rice crop outturn in the Orissa and Sone Canals. As the explanation of the differences was not very satisfactory, it was determined in 1894-95 to have the experiments in Orissa conducted with the same amount of care as is bestowed on them in the Sone Circles. An officer who had experience in the methods adopted in the Sone was deputed to carry out the experiments in Orissa and the necessity of exercising great care was impressed on all concerned. In all 497 experiments were made, 397 of them on lands irrigated by canal water and 100 on unirrigated lands. The results are abstracted in the following tables:—

Results of experiments on "good" rice crops transplanted, 1894-95.

Division.	Irrigated lands.					Unirrigated lands.				
	Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.				Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.			
		Paddy.		Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.	
		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahanadi	21	34	3	67	14	5	32	11	48	20
Brahmini-Byturni	21	28	23	44	8	5	23	..	29	25
Aquapada-Jajpur	12	37	11	87	5	5	31	10	56	1
Orissa Circle average	54	33	17	62	30	15	28	34	44	29

Results of experiments on "good" rice crops broadcast, 1894-95.

Division.	Irrigated lands.						Unirrigated lands.				
	Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.					Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.			
		Paddy.		Number of experiments.	Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.	
		Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mahanadi	29	39	2	29	67	36	18	33	33	44	14
Brahmini-Byturni	100	28	37	97	40	35	4	25	18	35	23
Aquapada-Jajpur	33	35	18	33	75	15	15	26	22	39	20
Orissa Circle average	162	32	20	159	52	38	37	29	39	41	17

Results of experiments of average rice crops transplanted, 1894-95.

Division.	Irrigated lands.					Unirrigated lands.				
	Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.				Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.			
		Paddy.		Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.	
		Maund.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Mahanani	17	28	24	55	15	5	32	7	40	30
Brahmini-Byturni	27	17	25	25	29	2	18	25	26	11
Aquapada-Jajpur	10	29	32	68	11	4	19	6	39	20
Orissa Circle average	54	23	13	42	38	11	24	30	37	26

Results of experiments on average rice crops broadcast, 1894-95.

Division.	Irrigated Lands.						Unirrigated Lands.				
	Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.					Number of experiments.	Average yield per acre weighed dry.			
		Paddy.		Number of experiments.	Straw.			Paddy.		Straw.	
		Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.		Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Mahanadi	37	32	25	37	54	18	22	24	5	31	21
Brahmini-Byturni	56	21	39	56	34	15	3	19	5	24	35
Aquapada-Jajpur	34	28	20	34	52	19	12	20	29	33	37
Orissa Circle average	127	26	33	...	45	3	37	22	25	31	31

Taking the average of the experiments on both "transplanted" and "broadcast" rice crops on irrigated lands, the results are as follows compared with those obtained in the Sone Circle:—

	Quality of crop.	Outturn per acre.	
		Paddy maunds.	Straw maunds
1	2	3	4
Orissa	Good ...	32·98	57·85
	Average ...	25·07	44
Sone	Good ...	31·92	75·38
	Average ...	24·12	57·3

The results as regards grain agree very closely.

The value of the rice outturn from the irrigated lands in Orissa was Rs. 32·86 per acre, while from the unirrigated lands, it was Rs. 29·82 per acre.

20. The demands, collections and balances of water-rates are shown below for the last five years:—

Years.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	1,76,762	2,69,650	4,46,412	2,09,806	38,242	1,98,364
1891-92 ...	1,98,364	2,82,880	4,81,244	2,17,256	30,284	2,33,704
1892-93 ...	2,33,704	2,61,023	4,94,727	3,52,368	52,543	89,816
1893-94 ...	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	2,09,542	7,748	63,350
1894-95 ...	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140

The reduction in the outstanding balance is satisfactory. Of the total, Rs. 6,109, remitted and written off, Rs. 3,959 was classed as remission, and

Rs. 2,150 written off as irrecoverable. Including miscellaneous revenue, the total amount realized by the Deputy Collector was Rs. 2,12,178 as against Rs. 2,26,851 realised in the previous year.

CERTIFICATES.

21. The amount of certificate work done in each district is shown in the following statement:—

	CUTTACK.				BALASORE.				TOTAL.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Cases for disposal—												
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year ...	803	6,153	423	3,546	116	3,345	53	509	979	9,498	476	4,05
2. Cases instituted during the year	4,803	22,239	4,421	22,094	1,864	7,784	1,262	5,370	6,667	30,023	5,683	27,464
Total ...	5,606	28,392	4,844	25,640	1,980	11,129	1,315	5,879	7,646	39,521	6,159	31,51
Cases disposed of—												
1. By being struck off owing to the demand having been remitted	249	2,865	197	972	60	467	35	358	309	3,332	232	1,33
2. By being wholly satisfied ...	4,994	21,981	4,522	23,626	1,867	10,153	1,278	5,504	6,861	32,134	5,800	29,13
Total ...	5,243	24,846	4,019	24,598	1,927	10,620	1,313	5,862	7,170	35,466	6,032	30,46
Balance outstanding at the close of the year	423	3,546	125	1,042	53	509	2	17	476	4,055	127	1,05

The results are satisfactory. There was less need to resort to this method of recovering water-rates and miscellaneous revenue during the year than in either of the two previous years. The number of cases pending at the end of the year is very small.

OBJECTIONS TO ASSESSMENTS.

22. The following table shows the number of objections filed against assessment and disposed of during the year:—

DIVISION.	CLAIMS FOR ORDINARY REMISSION.				OTHER COMPLAINTS.			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of— Remission allowed.	Disposed of— Remission refused.	Pending.	Received during the year and pending from last year.	Disposed of—	Pending.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Revenue	783	351	284	148	10	13	7	655	155
Mahanadi	135	65	57	13	57	53	4	189	17
Brahmini-Byturni	294	101	187	6	42	41	1	328	7
Akhoyapada-Jajpur	500	228	202	70	61	58	3	479	73
Total ...	1,712	745	730	237	180	165	15	1,651	252

REMISSION.

23. The following is a statement of the amounts remitted, and written off as irrecoverable, during the year on account of water-rates, &c., compared with the figures of the previous year:—

Revision of Assessment.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
(a) Unirrigated crops	2,640	2,155
(b) Damaged „	153	287
(c) Chaukidar's jagir	1,942	382
Total ...	4,735	2,824

Remissions.

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
(d) Waste land	63	77
(b) Land occupied by canals	4	2
(c) Twice assessed	48	49
(a) Barred by limitation	...	...
(e) Excess recovery refunded	...	...
(f) Change of rates	1,216	590
(g) Erroneous assessments	91	25
(h) Loss of crops	...	384
(i) Error in totalling	...	7
Total ...	1,422	1,134

Written off.

Irrecoverable demands ...	1,591	2,150
Grand Total ...	7,748	6,109
Deduct remissions under miscellaneous revenue ...	...	...
Net remission ...	7,748	6,109

Of the total remissions Rs. 3,959 was remitted by the Deputy Collector, on the recommendation of the Executive Engineer and Rs. 2,150 written off by the Superintending Engineer, on the recommendation of the Deputy Collector.

The decrease in the amount of remissions, especially in those required on account of wrong assessments is very satisfactory.

24. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below:— REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS.

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Deputy Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowance	21,848	22,014	31,086	43,981	43,679
Temporary establishment	17,451	17,504	16,020	11,580	11,166
Contingencies	2,928	3,458	4,098	3,811	3,206
Headmen's fees	2,803	6,591	20,040	3,464	80
Establishment under Executive Engineer.					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowance.	3,417	3,447	5,930	7,874	8,568
Water-regulation establishment	4,144	4,127	3,274	3,278	2,982
Total ..	52,591	57,141	80,448	73,988	69,681
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department	2,19,692	2,28,451	3,73,244	2,26,851	2,12,178
Percentage ...	23·9	25·0	21·0	32·6	32·8

The reduction in the cost of the establishment under the Deputy Collector is due mainly to the change in the system of collections by which fees are no longer paid to headmen.

The increase in the establishment under the Executive Engineer was entirely in the temporary staff and was due to the employment of extra draftsmen, and muharrirs to prepare the maps and schedules showing the amount of land which is irrigable in each village.

The charge for water regulation is not strictly one that should be debited to revenue establishment, but should be incuded in the charges for maintenance of the canals, as the staff is almost exclusively employed on the various anicuts.

NAVIGATION.

25. The following statement shows the receipts from "Navigation" for last five years:—

Year.	Taldunda Canal System.		Kendrapara Canal System.		High Level Canal, Range I.		High Level Canal, Range II.		High Level Canal, Range III.		Jajpur Canal.		Total.	
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
1890-91	31	2,148	75	86,907	33	12,229	12½	3,185	19	2,174	6½	318	177	1,06,961
1891-92	55½	4,357	78	98,462	33	12,851	12½	3,027	19	1,775	6½	286	204¾	1,20,761
1892-93 ...	55½	6,534	78	73,600	33	15,278	12½	3,165	19	1,761	6½	275	204¾	1,00,503
1893-94	55½	14,369	78	83,905	33	14,616	12½	3,691	19	2,026	6½	508	204¾	1,19,115
1894-95 ...	55½	10,024	78	65,090	33	10,587	12½	2,561	19	1,507	6½	451	204¾	96,220

The reduction of traffic, which was greatest on the High Level and Kendrapara Canals, was caused by the bad rice crop of 1893. Less rice than usual was available for export, and there was in consequence less money to support the import trade.

TRAFFIC.

The traffic on the Orissa Canals is detailed below for the last ten years, the transport service being excluded.

		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Number of miles open ...	No.	170½	170½	170½	177	177	177	204¾	204¾	204¾	204¾
Toll collections ...	Rs.	64,093	58,664	66,628	69,830	78,039	1,06,961	1,20,761	1,00,503	1,19,115	96,220
Rate of toll per mile ...	"	375·9	344·1	390·7	391·5	440·9	604·3	589·8	490·8	581·7	469·9
Number of boats plying cargo and passenger ...	No.	20,662	14,311	12,084	11,475	11,937	12,995	12,946	13,325	14,112	12,198
Tonnage of cargo and passenger boats ...	Tons	180,142	128,898	175,996	153,674	186,019½	250,243	266,601½	239,583	2,50,444½	1,97,866
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ...	Rs.	46,32,733	41,81,650	50,32,093	47,10,957	48,08,255	85,21,551	95,40,756	84,09,728	71,69,437	51,72,772

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

26. The total receipts from the transport service amounted to Rs. 18,981, which is nearly Rs. 5,000 less than those of 1893-94. But, as explained in the Revenue Report for 1893-94, the returns for that year were increased by the large pilgrim traffic. A transport service is maintained by Government on the High Level Canal and the steamers make two trips a week between Bhadrak, Jajpur, and Cuttack. The cost of working the transport service excluding the charge of Rs. 6,651 for tollage, which is practically a receipt, was Rs. 11,440, and the service therefore worked at a profit of Rs. 7,541. The Superintending Engineer writes of the transport service as follows:—

"There is no doubt that for the next few years, or until the railway to Calcutta from Cuttack is made, this service is a public benefit, and that it is being maintained at very little, if any, loss to the State."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

27. The following statement shows the miscellaneous receipts in detail for the last five years:—

Details.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water ...	222	56	158	46	112
Plantations	1,035	917	1,960	1,244	2,514
Other canal produce	845	936	1,123	528	492
Rent of buildings	3,067	6,332	4,749	4,892	5,168
Miscellaneous: Rent of lands ...	6,793	8,232	9,291	9,247	9,248
Miscellaneous: " fisheries ...	1,039	1,104	972	1,191	740
Miscellaneous: Cost of process ...	6	...	7,420	4,951	5,593
Miscellaneous: Sales of old materials	100	96	3	...	...
Miscellaneous: Other items ...	601	170	856	1,023	454
Total ...	13,708	17,843	26,532	23,122	24,321

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

28. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs during the year is shown in the following statement, compared with the expenditure in 1893-94 and in 1892-93:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	9,123	29,355	6,547
Head-works	53,456	45,757	59,800
Main canals	1,23,060	1,27,400	1,21,928
Distributaries	30,033	29,261	27,950
Drainage and protective works	11,997	8,237	5,480
Cost of working transport service	11,814	15,707	13,094
Total ..	2,39,483	2,55,717	2,34,799

The Superintending Engineer states that the expenditure on Extensions and Improvements was confined to revetting some portions of the bank of the Kendrapara and Gobri Canals with stone, to protect them from the wash of steamers, and to the completion of the new under sluice shutters of the Sone type at the Byturni weir.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was normal.

HEAD-WORKS.

29. The cost of maintaining each of the weirs is shown below:—

NAME OF WEIR.	Length.	EXPENDITURE.			RATE PER RUNNING FOOT.		
		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Naraj ...	3,833	4,031	5,621	2,505	1·05	1·48	0·65
Mahanadi ...	6,349	15,136	14,718	16,144	2·38	2·32	2·54
Beropa ...	1,980	9,546	4,043	5,930	4·77	2·04	3·00
Brahmini ...	4,000	2,985	4,044	1,903	0·74	1·01	0·48
Pattia ...	783	3,224	4,019	4,776	4·11	5·13	6·10
Byturni ...	1,026	4,604	4,315	2,810	4·48	4·20	2·74
Burra ...	526	3,140	2,262	15,306	5·97	4·30	29·10
Total of all weirs ...	18,497	42,666	39,022	49,427	2·30	2·11	2·09

MAIN AND BRANCH CANALS.

30. The following statement shows the expenditure on each canal for the last three years:—

CANALS.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara	39	40,122	1,029	39	38,112	977	39	42,458	1,089
Ditto extension ...	15	7,639	509	15	17,901	1,193	15	4,970	331
Gobri	15	7,747	517	15	8,045	536	15	10,132	675
Do. extension	9	5,008	556	9	4,737	526	9	7,471	830
Pattamundi	47	8,526	181	47	7,698	164	47	13,460	286
Taldunda	51½	14,051	271	51½	11,053	213	51½	16,591	320
Machgong	32	11,163	349	32	11,097	346	32	7,134	223
High Level, Range I ...	33	8,914	270	33	12,266	371	33	9,283	281
Ditto, do. II ...	12½	6,836	547	12½	4,539	363	12½	3,209	257
Ditto, do. III ...	19	6,870	362	19	7,409	390	19	5,792	305
Jajpur Canal	6½	1,932	297	6½	1,547	237	6½	1,024	157
Total ...	279½	1,18,818	425	279½	1,24,604	395	279½	1,21,524	434

The increased expenditure on the Kendrapara, Pattamundi and Taldunda Canals was due to a more extensive clearance of silt than in previous years, and on the Gobri Canal, to thorough repairs having been carried out during the closure of the canal. On the other canals the expenditure compares favourably with that of the two previous years.

DISTRIBUTARIES.

31. The maintenance cost of the distributaries per mile is shown below. The average rate of Rs. 36 shows a satisfactory decrease as compared with the mileage rates of 1893-94 and of 1892-93, which were Rs. 38 and Rs. 39, respectively.—

	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.	Miles.	Cost.	Per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRIBUTARIES.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal System	357	14,426	40·49	357	11,182	31·32	357	10,340	29
Taldunda Canal	71¼	3,784	52·92	71¼	2,662	36·97	71¼	3,948	55
Machgong Canal	122½	6,034	41·17	122½	4,603	36·46	122½	1,656	38
High Level Canal, Range I	131¼	2,945	22·43	131¼	4,648	35·48	131¼	4,013	31
Ditto, do. II	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Ditto, do. III	49¼	2,164	43·71	49¼	3,600	73·40	49¼	3,281	66
Pattamundi Canal	37½	680	18·25	37½	2,477	66·05	37½	1,710	46
Total ...	768¾	30,033	39	768¾	29,262	38	768¾	27,948	36

The lengths of distributaries in the above are those which have been brought on the revenue account, and consequently differ from the lengths given in paragraph 13 which include all so far advanced as to be fit for use, whether the capital account is still open or not.

DRAINAGE AND PROTECTIVE WORKS.

32. The total expenditure on these works was Rs. 5,480, which is considerably less than the expenditure in any of the three previous years. It includes the upkeep of 131 miles of first class protective embankments and 247 miles of drainage cuts.

DREDGING AND SILT-CLEARING.

33. The following table shows the cost of silt clearing and dredging during the year 1894-95:—

NAME OF CANALS.	Silt-clearing.			Dredging.		
	Quantity.	Rate per 1,000.	Cost.	Quantity.	Rate per 1,000.	Cost.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs.
Kendrapara Canal	6,126,469	3·64	22,298	617,282	4·94	3,049
" Extension ..	39,762	14·91	593	10,400	17·40	181
Pattamundi Canal	1,771,795	2·12	3,765	...	...	...
Gobri Canal	1,679,793	1·72	2,892	22,428	7·53	169
" Extension	1,144,257	2·50	2,868	30,168	8·19	247
High Level Canal, Range I ...	948,304	2·86	2,713	...	...	...
Ditto " II ...	78,829	2·51	198	...	...	...
Ditto " III ...	232,287	2·41	550	...	...	...
Jajpur Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
Taldunda Canal	1,731,525	2·90	5,030	364,633	7·68	2,799
Machgong Canal	223,954	2·20	491	...	...	...
Total ...	13,976,975	2·96	41,398	1,044,911	6·17	6,445
Total, 1893-94 ...	3,726,140	3·16	11,775	1,105,270	4·97	5,490

There was an extensive clearance of silt, which had to a large extent been deposited during the cyclone of the previous year, in all the canals of the Kendrapara system. The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The quantity removed by means of the steam dredgers was rather less than in the previous year, but the total cost and the average rate was higher. This is due to the high rate on the Taldunda Canal. The rate on the Kendrapara Canal (including lifting on boats

by the dredgers and carrying to the spoil banks by manual labour) was Rs. 4·94 per 1,000, as against Rs. 6 24 in the previous year. The Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division, explains the high rate, viz., Rs. 7·68 per 1,000 on the Taldunda Canal, as due to the extra lead in carrying the silt dredged to fill up and improve some low ground near the steamer ghat."

TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

34. The receipts from the Postal and Telegraph offices at Jagatpur, Kendupatna, Aquapada, and Janapur amounted to Rs. 1,083 during the year. The amount guaranteed by the Department was Rs. 1,464. The difference Rs. 381 is a charge against the canal revenue.

PLANTATIONS.

35. The following statement shows the number of trees in each Division in 1894-95 compared with the numbers in the previous year :—

DIVISIONS.	NUMBER OF TREES.		Difference.
	1893-94.	1894-95.	
1	2	3	4
Mahanadi	33,736	37,917	+ 4,181
Brahmini-Byturni	77,709	72,874	— 4,835
Acquapada-Jajpur	23,568	25,891	+ 2,323
Total ...	1,35,013	1,36,682	+ 1,669

The reduction in the Brahmini-Byturni division is reported as being chiefly due to the omission of about 5,000 self-sown seedling date palms which are of no use. The receipts from plantations amounted to Rs. 2,515. Babu Jagdum Sahai was in charge of the Revenue Division during the year and did good work.

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

36. The Capital, Interest, and Revenue Accounts of this Canal are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to the end of 1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	...	82,92,875
Less—Receipts on Capital Account	...	31,558
Total direct charges ...	...	82,61,317
Indirect charges	...	1,84,152

There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1893-94	... ...	70,69,948
Ditto for 1894-95	... ...	3,30,453
Total	...	74,00,401

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1893-94.	RECEIPTS— During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance, tools and plant, and work establishment	1,72,985	1,85,104	Water-rates ...	1,65,630	1,36,882
			Navigation ...	1,14,994	1,35,492
II.—Revenue management ...	28,072	30,941	Miscellaneous ...	24,319	22,308
Total direct charges ...	2,01,057	2,16,045	Total ...	3,04,943	2,94,682
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	7,133	8,519			
Total working expenses	2,08,190	2,24,564			
Net revenue ...	96,579	69,859	*Less*—Refunds of revenue	174	259
Total ...	3,04,769	2,94,423	Total receipts ...	3,04,769	2,94,423

NOTE—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 38 following.

EARNINGS.

37. The earnings of the Canal during the year, *i.e.*, the assessed water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year, the assessed tollage, and the actual receipts under the head Miscellaneous, are compared below with the actual outlay:—

EARNINGS.		1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.
Irrigation ...	...	1,30,111	1,04,875
Navigation ...	...	1,19,416	1,31,078
Miscellaneous	...	24,319	22,308
Total	...	2,73,846	2,58,261
Deduct refunds of revenue		174	259
Net earnings...	...	2,73,672	2,58,002
Outlay ...	...	2,08,190	2,24,564
Net earned profit	...	65,482	33,438

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

38. The Revenue Receipts and Working Expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

PARTICULARS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	1,08,709	1,08,834	90,837	91,016	1,16,424	1,15,438	1,32,981	1,49,057	1,65,630	1,36,882
Navigation	1,37,578	1,09,693	1,26,574	1,49,480	1,48,164	1,12,754	1,32,572	1,1?,141	1,14,994	1,35,402
Miscellaneous	16,197	15,658	16,967	11,299	13,016	9,004	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308
Total ...	2,62,484	2,34,185	2,34,378	2,51,795	2,77,604	2,37,196	2,84,700	2,80,177	3,04,943	2,94,682
Less—Refunds of revenue	...	211	453	285	181	205	3	176	174	259
Total receipts ...	2,62,484	2,33,974	2,33,925	2,51,510	2,77,423	2,36,991	2,84,697	2,80,001	3,04,769	2,94,423
WORKING EXPENSES DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	83	...	..	...	...	...	...	3,736	8,138	11,093
Repairs (including compensation)	1,24,774	1,37,752	1,31,181	1,06,391	1,13,507	1,05,038	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178	1,04,502
Establishment, including direction and accounts	28,651	31,677	46,467	36,111	29,753	39,562	35,278	34,681	22,881	29,910
Tools and plant	25,952	25,003	31,409	24,335	27,612	23,929	51,761	29,885	38,788	39,599
Total .	1,79,460	1,94,432	2,09,057	1,66,585	1,70,872	1,68,529	2,28,301	1,55,732	1,72,?85	1,?5,104
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	22,790	24,154	22,797	25,927	21,903	22,809	21,273	23,011	20,215	22,861
Navigation ditto ...	7,610	7,575	7,759	7,550	7,719	7,711	7,750	7,658	7,857	8,080
Total ...	30,400	31,729	30,556	33,477	29,622	30,520	29,023	30,669	28,072	30,941
Total direct charges ...	2,09,860	2,26,161	2,39,613	2,00,062	2,00,494	1,99,049	2,57,324	1,86,401	2,01,057	2,16,045
Indirect charges	8,267	8,877	10,783	9,742	8,312	9,811	9,002	9,149	7,133	8,519
Total working expenses	2,18,127	2,35,038	2,50,396	2,09,804	2,08,806	2,08,860	2,66,326	1,95,550	2,08,190	2,24,564
Net revenue ...	44,357	(—) 1,064	(—) 16,471	41,706	68,617	28,131	18,371	84,451	96,579	69,859

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

39. In the following statement are tabulated particulars concerning the canals and distributaries. There has been no change in their lengths or in the areas protected or commanded:—

f Canal.	1893-94.								1894-95.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from floods.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
napore weir	44	44	286	294,400		100,000	74,804	74·8	44	44	286	294,400		100,000	62,724	62·7
Panchkurah	12	12	35	112,640	180,000	23,000	13,233	57·5	12	12	35	112,640	180,000	23,000	6,627	28·8
reaches, I and II ...	16	16	18	30,080		2,000	842	42·1	16	16	18	30,080		2,000	765	38·2
Midnapore ...	72	72	339*	437,120	180,000	125,000	88,879	71·1	72	72	339*	437,120	180,000	125,000	70,116	56·09

* The length of distributaries is 283 miles.
" of village channels is 156 "

OUTLETS.

40. The following statement shows the areas commanded by the distributaries and the number of outlets in use:—

Portion of canal.	Total length of channel.	Area commanded.	Number of temporary outlets.		Number of permanent outlets.	
			1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Acres.				
Under Midnapore weir ...	229·94	100,000	1,370	737	57	32
Do. Panchkurah weir ...	35·25	23,000	202	257	10	1
Do. Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II ...	18·00	2,000	6		11	
Total ...	283·19	125,000	1,578	994	78	33

The reduction in the number of temporary outlets was due to the smaller area under lease. The small number of permanent outlets is striking, but this is a matter which is now under consideration, and it is hoped the number will be increased soon.

RAINFALL.

41. The average rainfall of the last five years at four stations within the canal-irrigated area is shown below:—

Stations.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Average of former years.	
						No. of years.	Average rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.
Midnapore ...	57·61	55·08	41·44	66·31	43·99	26	55·68
Panchkurah ...	56·84	41·60	39·95	65·37	71·62	26	55·95
Luchmapur ...	59·30	57·48	47·13	74·18	54·22	10	58·40
Mowah ...	49·93	53·07	33·60	76·67	53·77	10	54·57
Average ...	55·68	51·81	41·28	70·63	55·90	......	56·15

The rainfall was very evenly distributed. The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The rainfall was much heavier to the east than in the west of the district, but it was practically speaking, everywhere sufficient for all crops; and hence there was a comparatively smaller demand for canal water, and a considerable area under five years' lease neither required nor received canal water."

The rainfall in the kharif season was distributed as follows:—

	Midnapore.	Panchkurah.	Luchmapur.	Mowah.	Average, 1894-95.	Average, 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	8
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
July ...	9·29	15·28	15·31	15·94	13·95	8·28
August ...	7·25	24·36	10·05	4·48	12·53	7·42
September ..	7·04	6·52	4·56	4·60	5·68	15·98
October ...	3·96	4·76	4·17	3·55	4·11	5·41
Total, kharif season, 1894-95.	27·54	50·92	34·09	28·57	36·27	37·09
Do. 1893-94 ...	32·90	35·73	40·42	39·33	37·09	......

FLOODS.

42. The floods, though of frequent occurrence, were not very high, and no damage was done by them. The following table shows the highest levels of

the Cossye and Rupnarain rivers compared with those of last year and with the highest recorded levels :—

River.	Locality.	1893-94.		1894-95.		Highest recorded.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cossye ...	Midnapore above weir	24th June 1893 ..	91·70	25th July 1894 ...	85·70	1868 ...	92·30
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ...	79·00	Ditto ...	84·00	Do. ...	91·55
	Panchkurah above weir	23rd June 1893 ...	32·50	26th July 1894 ...	33·50	10th October 1876 ...	35·00
	Ditto below weir	Ditto ..	32·20	Ditto ..	33·40	Ditto ...	34·30
Rupnarain ...	Dainan	11th September 1893	15·80	2nd September 1894 .	16·30	26th August 1855 ...	17·38
	Kantapukhur	26th May 1893 ...	16·50	Ditto ...	16·40	Ditto ...	16·80

The greatest discharge of the Cossye during the year was 40,071 cubic feet per second. After September the discharge diminished rapidly. The minimum discharge occurred on the 23rd March 1895, when only 16 cubic feet per second was registered.

43. The areas of the crops irrigated and leased during 1894-95 and the ten previous years, as also the average annual rainfall are shown below :— IRRIGAT

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Inches.
1885-86 ...	68,769	...	...	70,604	81·28 *
1886-87 ...	69,762	...	...	69,762	53·05 *
1887-88 ...	64,702	1,162	...	65,864	22·08
1888-89 ..	66,408	3,369	...	69,777	62·13 †
1889-90 ..	68,370	440	...	68,810	44·47 †
1890-91 ...	82,002	...	...	82,002	55·68 †
1891-92 ...	83,905	68	...	83,973	51·81 †
1892-93 ...	91,217	...	...	91,217	41·28 †
1893-94 ...	79,550	6,213	...	85,763	70·63 †
1894-95 ...	69,941	175	...	70,116	55·90 †

* Mean of observations of two stations—Midnapore and Panchkurah.

† Average of four stations throughout the irrigated areas under the Midnapore and Panchkurah weirs.

The total area leased during the year was 70,116 acres as compared with 88,879 acres of the previous year. The kharif irrigation during the year amounted to 69,941 acres, which was less than that irrigated during 1893-94 by 12,725 acres. The Superintending Engineer writes :—

"The decrease in the area under kharif irrigation was due to the non-renewal of the lapsed leases, owing to the seasonable rainfall of 1894-95. There is practically no rabi irrigation from the Midnapore canal. The large area, viz., 6,213 acres last year was exceptional, and was due to the winter rice crop on a large tract of country having been inundated by a flood, which breached the left bank of the Cossye at Jagatpore, and the sowing of a part of this area afterwards with boro rice."

44. The following tables gives particulars about the areas under leases :— LEASES.

Particulars.	Kharif.			Sugarcane and other perennial irrigation.	Rabi.	Total.
	Long leases.	Annual leases.	Surreptitious irrigation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Leases in force at the end of 1893-94	82,606	...	206	...	9,562	92,434
" which expired at the end of 1893-94 ...	(a) 15,475	...	206	...	9,562	25,243
" in force at the beginning of 1894-95 ...	67,191	...	...	...	...	67,191
" executed during 1894-95	(b) 2,735	...	...	...	190	2,925
" in force during the year 1894-95 ...	69,926	...	...	...	190	70,116
" which expired at the end of 1894-95 ...	17,224	...	...	...	190	17,414

(a) Includes the decrease due to check measurement.
(b) Ditto increase ditto ditto.

DUTY OF WATER.

45. The duty obtained in the kharif season and calculated from the gross discharge is given below for the last three years :—

Particulars.			Under Midnapore weir.	Under Panchkurah weir.
1			2	3
1892-93	Kharif ...	Acres	82,642	7,690
		Duty on gross supply ..	138	54
1893-94	Kharif ...	Acres ...	73,738	4,970
		Duty on gross supply ...	134	191
1894-95	Kharif ...	Acres	30,209	2,731
		Duty on gross supply ...	204	170

These figures are not of much importance. The efficiency of a canal can only be properly tested during a period of maximum demand, whereas the Superintending Engineer states that "only once during the season was there even a moderate demand, viz., between the 19th and 28th September, when the average discharge was 550 cubic feet per second, and the area irrigated 30,000 acres, which is equivalent to a duty of 55·5 acres." The small demand was owing to the seasonable rainfall.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

46. The results of the crop experiments made during the year by the Deputy Collector are shown below:—

Statement showing the average outturn of each crop experimented by each officer of the Midnapore Canals Revenue Division during the year 1894-95.

Name of officer.	Name of crop.	Number of experiments.		Average weight per acre if weighed wet.		Average weight per acre if weighed dry, or reduced if weighed wet.		Remarks.
				Grain.	Straw.	Grain.	Straw.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8
				Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	
Babu Raj Mohan Chakravarti, Special Deputy Collector.	Winter rice ...	Wet	4	32 12	88 11	...	...	
" Rakhal Das Bose, Zilladar.	Ditto ...	Dry	4	...	...	23 10	53 27	
		Wet	4	26 35	79 23	...	...	
" Shiddhesvar Mazoomdar, Zilladar.	Ditto ...	Dry	8	...	...	21 7	35 6	
" Mahananda Gangooli, Zilladar.	Ditto ...	Wet	9	35 21	97 16	...	...	

These experiments are not of much value owing to the seasonable rainfall, which rendered irrigation unnecessary. They show the average outturn of rice in the irrigated tract in a year of good rainfall. The experiments were not confined to the field actually irrigated during the year.

ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS, AND BALANCES.

47. The balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal during the last five years are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	50,644	1,30,595	1,81,239	1,15,438	834	64,967
1891-92 ...	64,967	1,29,822	1,94,789	1,32,981	2,836	58,972
1892-93 ...	58,972	1,39,990	1,98,962	1,49,057	1,338	48,567
1893-94 ...	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	1,65,630	6,021	7,027
1894-95 ...	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,852	612	4,549

The amount shown in column 3 as falling due during the year 1894-95, includes the amount of water-rate assessments for the boro rice irrigated in 1893-94, which did not fall due until 1st April 1894. The increase was also due to the realization of enhancements of the previous year's rates as a result of check-measurement of the old leases at the time of their renewal. The work done by the Deputy Collector during the year was satisfactory. The Superintending Engineer writes as follows regarding the system of water-rate collections:—

"For the first time notices of assessment were issued by him (the Deputy Collector) showing the area irrigated. The amount of water-rate due, the date of instalment, and other matters, were served upon each lessee with a view to prevent any fraud being practised upon them by tahsildars as to the amount of rates payable."

ARREARS

48. The following statement shows the arrears of each former year which were outstanding at the beginning of 1894-95, as well as the current dues and the extent to which they have been worked off:—

Year.	Amount previously due and unrealised.	Amount falling due within the year.	Total amount due to end of the year.	Adjustments of the year. Cash recoveries.	Remissions authorised.	Written off as being irrecoverable.	Total.	Balance unrealised at end of the month of March 1895.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1891-92 ...	162 9 0	..	162 9 0	109 5 0	53 4 0	...	162 9 0	...
1892-93 ...	1,055 12 0	218 14 0	1,274 10 0	1,254 1 3	20 8 9	...	1,274 10 0	...
1893-94 ...	5,808 7 6	29,922 8 0	35,730 15 6	34,844 4 6	191 4 3	...	35,035 8 9	695 6 9
1894-95 ...	...	1,04,875 0 3	1,04,875 0 3	1,00,674 6 6	346 11 3	...	1,01,021 1 9	3,854 14 6
Total ...	7,026 12 6	1,35,016 6 3	1,42,043 2 9	1,36,882 1 3	611 12 3	...	1,37,493 13 6	4,549 5 3

REMISSI

49. The remissions granted during the year were very small and were as follows:—

	Rs.
Remissions granted by the Collector under Rule 28 of the Midnapore canal rules	85
Remissions granted by Special Deputy Collector under clauses I and II of Rule 24 of the rules	26
Remissions granted by Special Deputy Collector under Rule 25 of the rules	501
	612

TIFIC

50. The extent to which recoveries by means of certificates were made during the year is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	Midnapore. 1893-94. No.	Amount.	1894-95. No.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
Cases for disposal.		Rs.		Rs.
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year ...	356	1,962	70	493
2. Cases instituted during the year	1,799	12,102	579	5,708
Total ...	2,155	14,064	649	6,201
Cases disposed of.				
1. By being struck off, owing to the demand having been remitted.	48	248	97	1,370
2. By being wholly satisfied	2,037	13,323	535	4,602
Total ...	2,085	13,571	632	5,972
Balance outstanding at the close of the year ...	70	493	17	229

The reduction in the number of cases taken out, from 1,799 in 1893-94, to 579 in 1894-95, is very satisfactory and indicates good work on the part of the

collecting staff. Of the 97 cases struck off during the year, 30 were on account of the demand being irrecoverable owing to the death or insolvency or absconding of the debtors and 67 on account of objections.

OBJECTIONS TO ASSESSMENTS

51. The number of objections to assessments filed during the year and the nature of their disposal is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	Claims for ordinary remission.				Other complaints.			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of		Pending.	Received during the year and pending from last year.	Disposed of.	Pending.		
		Remission allowed.	Remission refused.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cossye ...	259	44	204	11	229	222	7	459	18

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENTS.

52. The cost of the revenue establishment during the last five years is shown below:—

Establishment under the Collector.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances ...	19,757	17,947	20,263	16,620	18,436
Temporary establishment ...	649	682	441	346	1,289
Contingencies ...	1,260	1,154	1,014	1,814	873
Headman's fees ...	60	335	375	325	813
Total ...	21,726	20,118	22,093	19,105	21,411

In addition to the above, the following sums were paid by the Executive Engineer for water regulation:—

	Water-regulation.	
	Permanent.	Temporary.
	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	488	595
1891-92	473	682
1892-93	419	500
1893-94	822	288
1894-95	1,187	263

The increased cost of the permanent establishment is due to the transfer of patrols from the Revenue Department to the Executive Engineer's establishment in January 1894. The cost of collecting and assessing was 16·70 per cent. of the amount realized, as compared with 12·2 per cent. of the previous year. The Superintending Engineer attributes the increase to the reduction of demand, owing to the non-renewal of the lapsed leases, and also to the entertainment of temporary amins for check-measurement of the long leases.

NAVIGATION.

53. The navigation receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,35,492, as compared with Rs. 1,14,994 in 1893-94. The number of passengers carried by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company was the largest on record, and the amount of tolls recovered from the Company was Rs. 44,434 as compared with

Rs. 30,647 of the previous year. The Superintending Engineer makes the following remarks:—

"The rice crop was a good one, and consequently the export was large. A large traffic seems to have sprung up in the tidal reaches, consisting of rice from the Ghattal side to Calcutta, and of paddy on the return journey from Calcutta.

"It is probable, however, now that parts of the Buxi khal have been cleared, that during spring tides, and especially during bad weather, these boats will only use that part of the tidal canal from Bansbaria to Ulubaria, so as to avoid the Rupnarain."

There was an increase of 3,698 tons of rice and 50 tons of paddy carried on the Midnapore Canal, as compared with the amounts carried in the previous year.

TRAFFIC.

Particulars regarding the traffic on the canal for the last ten years are tabulated below:—

DESCRIPTION.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open	No.	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
Toll collections ...	Rs.	1,25,331	1,01,054	1,08,460	1,25,332	1,16,409	89,556	(a)1,32,572	(a)1,14,141	(a) 114,994	(a)1,35,492
Rate of toll per mile	"	2,364	1,906	2,046	2,365	2,196	1,689	1,841	1,585	1,597	1,882
Number of boats, including empty boats	No.	42,240	45,799	49,628	54,214	52,060	45,054	42,328	40,438	36,910	39,375
Tonnage of boats, ...	Tons	372,608	387,440	409,866	470,806	462,418	417,803	411,892	4,10,063	369,691	420,906
Passengers carried ...	No.	122,094	208,582	160,567	167,259	176,220	187,700	163,836	(b) 205,804	(b) 203,653	(b)2,16,525
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts	Rs.	1,27,22,175	97,25,587	1,18,44,844	1,31,70,269	1,45,12,442	1,48,33,391	1,26,65,724	1,26,04,204	1,22,50,436	1,24,69,708

(a) Inclusive of tolls (Rs. 41,180,29,066, Rs. 30,647, and 44,434) paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers (92,257, 100,916) and 109,059 carried by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company's steamers.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

54. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years were as follows:—

DETAILS.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water		...	...	10	4	...
Plantations		52	40	34	44	55
Other canal produce ...		37	5	1	2	1
Rent of buildings ...		721	711	740	712	890
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands	6,079	8,758	8,586	12,468	12,049
	" of fisheries	736	4,447	1,162	1,479	1,507
	Cost of process	1,009	2,516	1,280	2,173	722
	Other items...	370	2,670	5,166	7,437	7,084
Total ...		9,004	19,147	16,979	24,319	22,308

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

55. The actual cost of maintenance and repairs, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant during the last four years is shown below:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works, including buildings	8,373	9,965	9,430	15,461
Main canal and branches ...	1,18,241	59,802	67,404	68,702
Distributaries ...	10,365	12,612	20,932	18,501
Drainage and protective works	1,239	2,090	2,058	1,240
Working steamers ...	3,044	2,961	3,354	538
Total ...	1,41,262	87,430	1,03,178	1,04,502

The large increase in the cost of maintaining the head works was due mainly to sand-filling and rubble-packing in front of the under sluices at Mohanpur. The cost of working Government steamers and bholio was only Rs. 598, as compared with Rs. 3,354 in 1893-94. The expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 39,569, against Rs. 38,788 of the previous year.

HEAD WORKS AND WEIRS.

56. The expenditure on the Midnapore and Panchkurah head works during the year was Rs. 10,497 and Rs. 4,964, respectively, against Rs. 5,638 and Rs. 3,892 in the preceding year. On weirs the expenditure was at the rate of Rs. 3·59 per foot run at Midnapore, and Re. 1·24 at Panchkurah, against Rs. 0·74 and Re. 1·53, respectively, last year.

MAIN CANAL.

57. The outlay on repairs to the main canal, including that on head works, on working steamers, and on drainage works, was Rs. 86,001, against Rs. 82,246 in 1893-94.

DISTRIBUTARIES.

58. On distributaries the expenditure on repairs was Rs. 18,501, or Rs. 65 per mile, against Rs. 20,932, or Rs. 74 per mile, in the previous year.

59. The cost of maintenance per mile of both the main canal and the distributaries is given below for each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Main Canal and Head Works, &c.			Distributaries.		
	Length of canal open.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.	Length of distributary channels.	Total cost of work.	Rate per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.
1885-86 ...	48	1,10,350	2,299	277	14,424	52
1886-87 ...	48	1,20,135	2,503	283	17,617	63
1887-88 ...	48	1,10,494	2,301	283	20,687	74
1888-89 ...	48	83,675	1,743	283	22,464	79
1889-90 ...	48	93,738	1,953	283	19,769	69
1890-91 ...	48	93,187	1,941	283	11,851	41
1891-92 ...	48	1,30,897	2,727	283	10,365	36
1892-93 ...	48	74,818	1,558	283	12,612	44
1893-94 ...	48	82,246	1,713	283	20,932	74
1894-95 ...	48	86,001	1,792	283	18,501	65

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARING.

60. The quantity of silt dredged during the year was larger than usual, though the rate was reduced. The figures compared with those of 1893-94 are shown in the following table:—

Name of dredger.	Quantity of earth dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	Cost of removing		Total.	Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Remarks.
			Steam hopper-barges.	Ordinary hopper-barges.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Hector dredger ...	1,691,750	5,173	1,462	...	6,635	3·06	0·86	3·92	
Ajax ditto ...	2,595,250	6,154	1,739	...	,893	2·4	0·67	3·04	
Atlas ditto ...	1,180,660	3,585	1,014	...	4,599	3·04	0·86	3·90	
Combination ditto ...	277,630	1,872	...	...	1,827	6·70	...	6·70	
Marchant ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·4	...	5·40	
Cadmus steam excavator ...	455,142	2,483	...	...	2,483	...	...	11·5	
Elevators and jams ...	99,287	...	...	...	11,146	...	...	...	
S. L. *Cricket* ...	...	3,149	...	...	3,147	...	..	...	
Mud Boats ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total for 1894-95 ...	6,290,719	22,414	4,215	...	27,775	3·6	0·7	4·4	
Total for 1893-94 ...	4,455,444	19,455	4,575	...	24,030	4·3	1·0	5·4	

61. The expenditure on plantations during the year was Rs. 195, against Rs. 236 of the previous year. A large number of saplings were destroyed by strong winds in June and July 1894. The following table compares the condition of the plantations in 1894-95 with 1893-94 :—

PLANTATIONS.

YEAR.	Trees upwards of 12 feet high.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1894-95 ...	13,010	4,113	3,227	20,350
1893-94 ...	10,151	5,794	3,109	19,054

62. On the whole the administration of the year was satisfactory, though the seasonable rainfall resulted in a falling off in the irrigated area.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Babu Raj Mohan Chakravarti was in charge of the Revenue Division during the year and did good work.

HIJILI TIDAL CANAL.

63. The capital, interest and revenue accounts of this canal are given below:—

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	81,583	16,62,210
II.—Establishment	18,739	5,51,988
III.—Tools and plant	6,000	1,33,004
IV.—Suspense accounts	......	......
Loss by exchange	......	22,790
Total ...	1,06,322	23,69,992
V.—*Less*—Receipts on capital account	......	925
Net total—direct charges ...	1,06,322	23,69,067
INDIRECT CHARGES.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	......	......
Leave and pension allowances	2,623	59,114
Total—indirect charges ...	2,623	59,114

The works in connection with the remodelling of the canal are approaching completion. During the year good progress was made with the large sluice on the Haldi river at Terapakia, which, when finished, will be used to feed the second range of the canal. The channel leading from it to the canal, about 2½ miles in length, is intended to act as a silt trap, so that by the time the water reaches the canal it will be free from matter in suspension. No other works charged to capital account were in progress during the year.

2.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

	Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1893-94	17,45,805
Ditto for 1894-95	92,636
	18,38,441

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

3.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (Actuals).

Particulars.	Expenditure— During 1893-94.	Expenditure— During 1894-95.	Particulars.	Receipts— During 1893-94.	Receipts— During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
			Water-rates ...	...	...
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs ...	50,517	41,339	Navigation ..	58,209	57,089
II.—Revenue management ...	3,700	41,40	Miscellaneous ...	987	1,436
Total Direct Charges ...	54,217	45,479	Total ...	59,196	58,525
Indirect charges ...	2,284	1,917	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...
Total working expenses	56,501	47,126			
Net revenue ...	2,695	11,099	Net total receipts	59,196	58,525
Total ...	59,196	58,525			

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 64 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

64. The following statement shows the receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years:—

PARTICULARS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	52,143	51,904	40,406	53,921	40,338	27,145	36,348	52,180	58,209	57,089
Miscellaneous	312	2,500	1,452	1,249	1,614	899	567	1,282	987	1,436
Total ..	52,455	54,404	41,858	55,170	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,462	59,196	58,525
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	910	...	73	...	...	...	72	...	...
Total Receipts ...	52,455	53,494	41,858	55,097	41,952	28,044	36,915	53,390	59,196	58,525
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance, and repairs.										
Works	...	...	...	1,718	...	...	...	...	1,925	4
Repairs	34,099	11,988	47,928	50,980	16,713	27,012	32,588	16,447	32,077	26,148
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	7,843	2,756	11,855	16,572	4,157	8,636	11,433	5,568	12,614	9,770
Tools and plant	3,524	4,155	2,105	2,808	1,806	13,487	1,693	5,363	3,901	5,417
Total ...	45,466	18,899	61,888	72,078	22,676	49,135	45,714	27,372	50,517	41,339
II.—Revenue management.										
Navigation establishment ...	3,143	3,026	3,007	3,195	3,039	2,833	2,955	4,332	3,700	4,140
Total Direct Charges ...	48,609	21,925	64,895	75,273	25,715	51,968	48,669	31,704	54,217	45,479
INDIRECT CHARGES	1,538	810	2,081	2,767	1,007	1,606	2,014	1,385	2,284	1,947
Total working expenses ...	50,147	22,735	66,976	78,040	26,722	53,574	50,083	33,089	56,501	47,426
Net revenue ...	2,308	30,759	(—)25,118	(—)22,943	15,230	(—)25,530	(—)13,768	20,301	2,695	11,099

RAINFALL.

65. The rainfall registered during the year at Contai station was 83·37 inches as compared with 78·26 inches in 1893-94.

The total maintenance charges amounting to Rs. 47,426 included Rs. 7,000 expended in repairing the locks during the closure. The net revenue of Rs. 11,099 compares favourably with the average of the previous nine years.

FLOODS.

66. The floods of 1894-95 in the rivers crossed by the canal were not high ones and call for no remarks. The following statement shows the highest gauge readings of the rivers Hooghly, Haldi, and Russulpur:—

NAME OF RIVER.	Locality.	1893-94.		1894-95.		HIGHEST RECORD.		REMARKS.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Hooghly ...	Gewankhali ...	26th May 1893	117·30	15th Sept. 1894	116·20	Cyclonic storm of 1874.	123 23	
Haldi ...	Terapakia ...	26th " "	119·00	2nd " "	116·50	* Not known ...	120·23	* Recorded on plan without date (Mr. Vertannes').
Russulpur ...	Kalinagar ...	11th Sept. "	115·50	2nd " "	114·70	20th August 1888	118·50	

NAVIGATION.

67. The traffic statistics for the last ten years are given below:—

PARTICULARS.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Miles open ... ... No.	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
Toll collections ... Rs.	52,143	(a)51,904	(a)40,406	(a)53,910	(a)40,341	(a)27,145	(a)33,348	(a)52,180	(a)58,209	(a)57,089
Rate of toll per mile ..	1,798	1,734	1,338	1,700	1,200	821	1,128	1,607	2,007	1,968
Number of boats, including empty boats No.	19,316	17,542	13,503	16,481	13,755	10,215	15,332	16,084	14,716	15,133
Tonnage of boats ... Tons	163,535	149,747	124,903	165,635	124,605	91,114	133,575	168,239	1,78,640	193,345
Passengers carried ... No.	...	6,569	11,951	34,032	(b)30,222	(b)22,420	(b)27,320	(b)42,488	60,081	(b)34,951
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ... ... Rs.	32,74,961	31,48,826	26,13,351	33,01,123	27,29,720	20,78,972	34,97,725	52,56,550	42,37,488	44,85,280

(a) Inclusive of tolls, Rs. 1,603, Rs. 1,532, Rs. 4,590, Rs. 5,523, Rs. 3,346, Rs. 3,631, Rs. 5,508, Rs. 7,586, and Rs. 5,330 paid by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.
(b) Inclusive of passengers, 23,243, 17,554, 21,209, 31,792, 41,280, and 16,484 carried by the Company's steamers.

The tollage receipts amounted to Rs. 57,089, and show a decrease of Rs. 1,120 compared with the figures of 1893-94. But in that year the tolls were abnormally large on account of the pilgrim traffic attracted by the Car festival at Puri, which only occurs once in every 10 or 12 years. Comparing the returns of 1894-95 with those of 1892-93, the total tonnage shows an increase of 15 per cent., while the increase in the tollage is 10 per cent. The reason of the tollage not keeping pace with the increase in tonnage is probably to be found in the reduced rates of through-tickets from the Orissa Coast Canal to Gewankhali. The object of this reduction was, as explained in paragraph 125 following, to encourage boats to use the Hijili Tidal Canal in their journeys to Calcutta, instead of going down the Russulpore river and up the Hooghly. It is too early yet to pass judgment on the effects of the change.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

68. The miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are shown below:—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
899	567	1,282	987	1,436

DREDGING.

69. The quantity of silt dredged from Ranges I and II of the canal and the cost of removal are shown in the statement below:—

Name of dredgers, hopper barges and mud punts.	Cubic feet dredged.	Actual cost of lifting.	Cost of removing— By hopper barges.	By mud punts.	Total.	Lifting rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Removing rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
Dredger *Marchant* No. III, with 2 mud punts.	81,460	445 10 9	...	407 4 6	407 4 6	5·47	5·00	10·47	Worked in Range I.
Dredger *Marchant* No. I, with 2 mud punts.	125,291	718 3 0	...	497 10 0	497 10 0	5·73	3·97	9·70	Ditto II.
	39,600	255 8 9	...	203 0 0	203 0 0	6·46	5·12	11·58	
Dredger *Comus*, with 2 mud punts ..	91,183	607 10 9	...	296 5 0	296 5 0	6·67	3·24	9·91	Ditto I.
Dredger *Jack* No. II, with 4 mud punts.	141,086	699 1 6	...	634 13 0	634 13 0	4·95	4·50	9·45	Ditto II.
Total ...	478,620	2,726 2 9	...	2,039 0 6	2,039 0 6	5·69	4·26	9·95	Ditto II.
Total for 1893-94* ...	150,104	656 0 0	...	549 0 0	549 0 0	4·37	3·66	8·03	

* In 1893-94 only one dredger, a *Marchant*, worked with 5 mud punts.

The Superintending Engineer gives the following details of the work of the dredgers:—

The *Comus* (Bruce's) worked from 27th August to 20th October in the 13th mile of Range II, and removed nearly a lac of silt.

Marchant No. I from 28th to 29th August was employed in removing the nose from end of Kalinagar lock entrance, where it meets the Sadar khal. From 30th August to 18th October it was engaged in clearing silt at Kalinagar, 29th mile of Range II. From 21st October to 12th November it worked in the 13th mile of Range II, when it was sent to the Kidderpore Dockyard for thorough repairs. From 2nd March 1895, it was at work again in removing the bund put up during closure at Gowankhali, Range I. "*Jack*" (*Marchant* No. II) worked from the date of its arrival (6th December 1894 to end of March 1894) in the 13th and 14th mile of Range II. *Marchant* No. III worked from the date of its arrival (3rd February 1895) to end of March, in the 2nd and 3rd mile of Range I at Etamugra in removing bund put up for closure works."

The quantity of silt removed from the Gowankhali, Etamugra and Terapakia locks and their entrances during the short closure of the canal in February and March is given below:—

		Quantity in c. ft.	Rate.	Cost.	Remarks.
1		2	3	4	5
Gowankhali from	Canal ...	...	...	...	
	Lock ...	8,610	8	69	
Etamugra from	Canal ...	1,891	5	9	
	Lock ...	5,409	6·5	35	
Terapakia from	Canal ...	...	...	...	
	Lock ...	8,715	6·5	57	

PLANTATIONS.

70. The following table shows the state of the plantations for the last two years:—

Year.	Trees upwards of 12 feet in height.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet in height.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
1894-95 ...	3,051	2,199	828	6,078
1893-94	2,863	2,510	898	6,271

GENERAL.

71. An opportunity was taken by the Executive Engineer during the closure of the canal to make some exepriments on the loss due to leakage, evaporation, and percolation from the impounded water. From the results obtained and from the observations of the daily loss during January, February, and April, when the canal was working, the Superintending Engineer shows that the loss of water due to leakage through the lock gates is five times greater than the loss due to lockage alone. This heavy leakage is through the old iron lock-gates. The efforts already made to make them stanch have not been very successful, and it will be a matter for consideration whether they should not be replaced by wooden gates similar to those employed on the Coast Canal locks.

The Rasalpur river has deepened considerably, owing to the water brought into it by the recently remodelled Baliaghye drain. This is very encouraging, as also is the improvement in the Sadar khal effected by the dredging of the Kalaboria khal.

SONE CANALS.

72. The Capital, Interest and Revenue accounts of these canals are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works	24,191	1,87,45,822
II.—Establishment	5,551	52,02,867
III.—Tools and plant	30,043	22,59,099
IV.—Suspense accounts	(—)20,905	1,08,448
Loss by exchange	......	52,240
Total ...	38,880	2,63,68,476
V.—*Less*—Receipts on capital account	......	3,74,445
Net total direct charges	38,880	2,59,94,031
Indirect Charges.		
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	......	37,911
Leave and pension allowances	777	8,77,657
Total indirect charges	777	9,15,568

No important works were carried out during the year chargeable to the Capital Account of the Sone Project. Good progress was made on the Mohunpur drainage scheme which has for its object, the draining of the land adjacent to the Jamroro Subdivisional head-quarters, and some permanent outlets were constructed on the Chowsa Branch Canal. These works were charged to Minor Works and Navigation. Under Major Works, the work of the year was confined to some outlets on distributaries and some small syphons.

INTEREST ACCOUNT.

II.—INTEREST ACCOUNT.

		Rs.
Interest charges to end of 1893-94	... ...	1,86,53,306
Ditto for 1894-95	... ...	10,38,984
Total	...	1,96,92,290

Revenue Account.

III.—REVENUE ACCOUNT (ACTUALS).

Particulars.	Expenditure—		Particulars.	Receipts—	
	During 1893-94.	During 1894-95.		During 1893-94.	During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs	5,22,766	4,90,471	Water-rates ...	8,42,309	7,43,243
			Navigation ...	60,025	58,898
II.—Revenue management ...	1,64,123	1,61,251	Miscellaneous ...	29,578	35,620
Total direct charges	6,86,889	6,51,722	Total ...	9,31,912	8,37,761
			Less—Refunds of revenue.	6,237	2,927
Indirect Charges ...	54,087	55,017			
Total Working Expenses	7,40,976	7,06,739			
Profit, actual ...	1,84,699	1,28,095			
Total ..	9,25,675	8,34,834	Total Receipts ...	9,25,675	8,34,834

Note.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 74 following.

Earnings.

73. The following statement compares the "Earnings" with the actual outlay for the years 1893-94 and 1894-95:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Earnings—		
Irrigation	7,39,959	6,56,332
Navigation	59,905	58,850
Miscellaneous	29,578	35,620
Total ...	8,29,442	7,50,802
Deduct refunds of revenue ...	6,237	2,927
Net earnings	8,23,205	7,47,875
Outlay	7,40,976	7,06,739
Earned profit ...	82,229	41,136

The irrigation earnings are the net assessments for the irrigation of the year, after deducting refunds, or in other words, the water-rate value of the irrigation done during the year. A portion of these assessments, viz., those for rabi irrigation are not legally payable until the 5th April. Consequently the total irrigation earnings during the year will not be the same as the total amount of water-rates falling due during the year. Thus the Rs. 6,56,332 shown above as the irrigation earnings of 1894-95, includes a sum of Rs. 16,636 for rabi irrigated during the year, which was not payable until 1895-96, and excludes a sum of Rs. 45,866 which fell due during the year for rabi irrigation of 1893-94. The navigation earnings are the assessed

tollage for the year, together with the actual miscellaneous receipts charged to navigation The miscellaneous earnings are perforce the actual realisations under that head.

74. The following is a statement of the revenue account and working expenses of the canals for ten years:—

FINA RES

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	9,78,323	8,26,461	5,19,586	7,59,556	8,16,394	6,44,718	8,11,750	9,08,070	8,42,309	7,43,243
Navigation	46,243	54,254	55,904	57,829	57,759	65,629	66,517	59,080	60,025	58,898
Miscellaneous	38,080	37,714	28,459	26,504	23,342	26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,620
Total ...	10,62,646	9,18,429	6,03,949	8,43,889	8,97,495	7,30,475	9,10,094	10,56,373	9,31,912	8,37,761
Less—Refunds of revenue	10,657	15,737	15,331	12,611	16,520	7,305	4,020	3,792	6,237	2,927
Total Receipts ...	10,51,989	9,02,692	5,88,618	8,31,278	8,80,975	7,29,170	9,06,074	10,52,581	9,25,675	8,34,834
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Works, maintenance and repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements) ...	...	...	5,532	10,426	4,712	3,263	3,812	6,541	7,419	10,972
Repairs, including compensation	2,83,315	3,08,765	3,08,448	3,28,182	2,92,992	2,72,831	2,59,832	2,80,579	2,65,928	2,20,227
Establishment, including direction and accounts	65,163	71,066	2,10,227	1,97,677	1,82,667	1,88,895	1,89,196	2,08,810	2,22,213	2,81,729
Tools and plant	32,451	27,698	28,221	33,920	33,460	28,527	28,843	28,031	27,206	27,543
Total ...	3,80,929	4,07,529	5,52,428	5,70,205	5,13,831	4,93,516	4,81,683	5,23,961	5,22,766	4,90,471
II.—Revenue management.										
Irrigation establishment	1,46,028	1,43,660	1,35,243	1,58,249	1,52,823	1,45,528	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732	1,46,960
Navigation ditto ...	14,756	14,535	14,308	14,165	14,305	14,242	14,264	14,430	14,391	14,291
Total ...	1,60,784	1,58,195	1,49,551	1,72,414	1,67,128	1,59,770	1,66,377	1,73,730	1,64,123	1,61,251
Total—direct charges ...	5,41,713	5,65,724	7,01,979	7,42,619	6,80,959	6,53,286	6,48,060	6,97,691	6,86,889	6,51,722
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	31,632	32,097	50,369	51,813	48,971	48,813	49,780	53,556	54,087	55,017
Total—indirect charges ..	31,632	32,097	50,369	51,813	48,971	48,813	40,780	53,556	54,087	55,017
Total—working expenses	5,73,345	5,97,821	7,52,348	7,94,432	7,29,930	7,02,099	6,97,840	7,51,247	7,40,976	7,06,739
Net revenue ...	4,78,644	3,04,871	(—)1,63,730	36,846	1,51,045	27,071	2,08,234	3,01,334	1,84,699	1,28,095

The decrease in the irrigation receipts was due to the seasons being very favourable for the crops, and consequently unfavourable to irrigation. The decrease in the working expenses is satisfactory. It was due in a great measure to the economy exercised in silt clearing. The increase under Extensions and Improvements was chiefly on account of the construction of a surface supply inlet at Dehri for the purpose of testing certain theories of Mr. Buckley concerning the action of the head sluice in scouring heavy sand from the bed of the river. The Eastern Main Canal and Patna Canal were closed from the 21st April to the 19th June, and the Western Main Canal from 14th to the 25th May, for repairs.

LENGTHS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

75. The following table shows the lengths of canals and distributaries in operation and the areas commanded, provided with distributaries, and irrigated at the close of each of the last two years, respectively:—

Name of Canal.	1893-94.								1894-95.							
	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of areas irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Eastern Sone Division. — Eastern Main	7¼	..	9	.	15,462	15,462	2,868	18	7¼	...	9	.	15,462	15,462	2,232	[illegible]
Eastern Sone Division. — Patna	79	..	341½	...	390,693	379,737	81,560	21	79	...	341½	...	390,693	379,737	78,625	[illegible]
	86¼	..	350½		406,155	395,199	84,428	21	86¼	...	350½	...	406,155	395,109	80,857	[illegible]
Arrah Division. — Arrah	65¼		208	.	229 433	229,433	67,338	29	65¼		208	...	229 433	229,433	62,966	[illegible]
Arrah Division. — Dumraon Branch	...	40¼	149	.	209,817	209,817	53,740	25	...	40¼	149	...	209,817	209,817	46,172	[illegible]
Arrah Division. — Behea Branch	...	31	112	.	179,104	179,104	53,077	30	...	31	113	...	179,104	179,104	49,306	[illegible]
	65¼	71¼	469	...	618,354	618,354	171,164	28	65¼	71¼	470	...	618,354	618,354	158,444	
Dehri Workshops Division—Western Main	9	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	9	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Buxar Division. — Western Main	12¼		45¾	...	89,480	89,480	23,542 (Western Main and Gurra Chowbey Branch)	11	12¼		46½	...	89,480	89,480	18,130 (Western Main and Gurra Chowbey Branch)	
Buxar Division. — Gurra Chowbey Branch		38	56	..	173 449	114,522				38	55¼	...	173,440	114,522		
Buxar Division. — Buxar	45¼		184	..	233 600	209,569	84,642 (Buxar and Chowsa Branch)	24	45¼	..	105¼	...	233,600	2·3,680	59,703 (Buxar and Chowsa Branch)	
Buxar Division. — Chowsa Branch	.	3¼	105¾	. .	212,480	133,728			.	3¼	111¼	...	212,480	134,514		
	57¾	77¼	391¼	.	709,000	547,299	108,184	19	57¾	77¼	408½	...	709,000	542,096*	77,838	
SONE CANALS	218¼	148¾	1,210¾	...	1,733,509	1,560,852	346,776	23	218¼	148¾	1,228½	...	1,733,509	1,555,649	317,134	

* The decrease in this area is due to a revision of the areas provided with distributaries from the Buxar and Chowsa Branch Canals.

The additional lengths of distributaries in the Buxar Division is chiefly due to the parallel channels in Bhojepur distributary and Chowsa Branch Canal not included in previous returns.

VILLAGE CHANNELS AND OUTLETS.

76. The lengths of village channels and the number of outlets in use during the year were as follows:—

Division.	Total length of village channels completed up to end of 1894-95.	Total number of temporary and permanent outlets in use during 1894-95.	Number of permanent outlets.
1	2	3	4
	Miles.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	393¾	1,449	951
Arrah	1,092¼	2,186	1,744
Buxar	693	925	479
Total, 1894-95 ...	2,179¼	4,560	3,174
Total, 1893-94 ...	1,888¼	4,906	3,036

The increase of 290¾ miles to the length of village channels is very satisfactory, as is the continued increase in the number of permanent outlets.

RAINFALL.

77. The following is a statement of rainfall in the vicinity of the Sone Canals for the last five years:—

		Average of 22 Stations.				
		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season	August ...	14·47	9·11	15·47	7·52	14·81
	September...	6·58	4·09	4·27	10·30	9·50
	October ...	0·99	1·17	0·33	4·42	8·06
	Total ...	22·04	14·37	20·07	22·24	32·37
Rabi season ...	November...	......	......	0·03	0·32	2·08
	December ...	0·01	......	......	......	0·03
	January ...	1·69	0·13	0·61	0·09	0·56
	February ...	0·39	1·03	2·07	0·93	0·61
	Total ...	2·09	1·16	2·71	1·34	3·28
	Whole year ...	52·86	29·12	38·36	47·66	58·22

The Superintending Engineer writes—

"The rainfall in the kharif season was extremely heavy, being more than 50 per cent. in excess of the average of the previous eight years. In the Buxar Division it is believed that the rainfall was the largest on record since the canals were opened."

The "Hathia Naichhatra," *i.e.*, the period between the 25th September and the 8th or 9th October, when in Bihar it is generally considered necessary to water the rice crop, was one of abnormally favourable rainfall in two consecutive years, "a fact which has greatly influenced the area leased under long term leases."

Regarding the rainfall in the rabi season the Superintending Engineer says—

"The copious rainfall in October, together with the heavy rainfall of the rabi season itself—which was more than double the average—so far moistened the soil that irrigation in most cases was entirely unnecessary for the rabi crop."

FLOODS.

78. There was no high flood in the Sone during the year. The highest level at the Dehri weir was practically the same as the highest level in 1893-94, as is shown in the statement below. The R. L. of the crest of the weir is 334·00:—

RIVER SONE.

Locality.	1894-95—18th August 1894.		1893-94—25th September 1893.		Highest known 1876-77—7th July 1876.	
	Above weir.	Below weir.	Above weir	Below weir.	Above weir.	Below weir.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.	R. L.
Dehri	338·35	336·70	338·30	336·50	342·10	341·00
Barun	339·50	338·30	340·00	337·70	343·50	342·70

The highest flood readings recorded in this circle for the river Ganges in 1894-95 were—

RIVER GANGES.

Locality.	Date.	Reading.	Highest known since 1875.	
			Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5
		R. L.		R. L.
Buxar	22nd August 1894 ...	199·05	6th August 1875 ...	200·71
Digah	23rd " " ...	167·63	14th " 1879 ..	169 20
Hajipur, confluence of rivers Ganges and Gandak ...	24th " " ...	164·50	14th " " ...	166·20

The Executive Engineer of the Buxar Division remarks that the flood in the Ganges was remarkable for its duration. He states that it was above 197·00 from the 18th to the 28th August.

IRRIGATION. 79. The irrigation for ten years, together with the rainfall over 16 stations actually situated on the canal irrigated area, is shown below:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Perennial. hot weather.	Total.	Rainfall.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.
1885-86 ...	217,072	87,936	27,562	332,570	44·52
1886-87 ...	177,510	60,639	30,055	268,204	58·84
1887-88 ...	220,428	69,945	25,007	315,380	40·18
1888-89 ...	238,895	100,142	16,872	355,909	45·43
1889-90 ...	230,741	55,613	18,928	305,282	49·65
1890-91 ...	211,726	51,318	17,970	281,014	52·23
1891-92 ...	248,819	210,907	14,997	474,723	26·82
1892-93 ...	274,839	126,195	9,727*	410,761	37·69
1893-94 ...	280,528	66,458	19,790*	366,776	46·62
1894-95 ...	258,361	41,664	17,109*	317,134	59·65

* These figures are for hot weather crops only. Those of the years previous to 1892-93 represent both sugarcane and hot weather-crops.

The total area irrigated was 49,642 acres less than that in the previous year.

80. The following statement gives the areas of each crop irrigated under annual and five-year leases from 1889-90 to 1891-92, and under season and long-term (seven and three-year) leases in 1892-93, 1893-94 and 1894-95 under the new rules:—

IRRIGATION UNDER LEASES (UNDER RULES OLD AND NEW).

CROP.		1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.		1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5		6	7
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif ...	Five-year leases...	174,780	189,227	200,716	Long-term leases	235,637	254,515	233,756
	Annual leases ...	41,917	22,499	48,103	Season leases	39,202	26,013	24,605
	Total ...	216,697	211,726	248,819		274,839	280,528	258,361
Rabi ...	Five-year leases...	31,128	20,761	20,274	Long-term leases	36,329	37,231	30,234
	Annual leases ...	20,336	20,632	177,308	Season leases	89,866	29,227	11,430
	Total ...	51,464	41,393	197,582		126,195	66,458	41,664
Sugarcane	Five-year leases...	18,360	13,568	13,801	*			*
	Annual leases ...	5,004	4,402	1,196	*			*
	Total ...	23,364	17,970	14,997	......		...	...
Hot-weather		13,757	9,925	13,325	Season leases	9,727	10,790	17,109
GRAND TOTAL ...		305,282	281,014	474,723		410,761	366,776	317,134
Total five-year leases ...		224,268	223,556	234,791	Total long-term leases	271,966	291,746	263,990
" annual leases ...		81,014	57,458	239,932	" season leases	138,795	75,030	53,144

* Under the new rules for the Sone Canals there are no separate leases for sugarcane. They are included in each season lease as explained above.

The total areas irrigated under each form of lease are abstracted as follows for convenient reference:—

		1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area irrigated under long-term leases	...	271,966	291,746	263,990
" " " season leases	...	129,356	74,292	51,913
" " by sale by volume ...	...	5,732	57	55
" " without permit ...	...	3,707	681	1,176
Total	...	410,761	366,776	317,134

The very large falling off in the rabi irrigation was entirely on account of the heavy rainfall in the rabi season following the abnormal rain fall in October. The Superintending Engineer points out that the area irrigated in the rabi season was the smallest since 1882-83 when only 25,935 acres were irrigated. That year was distinguished by weather conditions similar to those of 1894-95, *i.e.*, there was heavy rain in the rabi season following a very wet October.

Regarding the falling off in the long-term leases the Superintending Engineer writes—

"The area of leases which lapsed on the 31st March 1894 was unusually large. These leases were five-year ones, which had been made in 1889-90: in the two years previous to that one, and notably the year 1888-89, there had been deficient rainfall in the "Hathia:" indeed in 1888-89 there was hardly any rainfall after the 11th of September until the end of the kharif season. These two bad years produced a large demand for long-term lease in 1889-90, which have expired, rather unfortunately in some respects, after a year of remarkably copious rainfall in the critical period of the "Hathia," and the people have declined to renew many of the leases which have expired."

Another cause of the decrease in long-term leases was that care was taken not to grant leases unless the village channels were in good order, and the boundaries of the block suitable.

New rules were introduced in December 1894 to restrict the area irrigated in villages near the canal, which have hitherto monopolized more than 70 per cent. of the available supply of water in the kharif season, in order that villages less favourably situated may obtain water. Leases for more than 50 per cent. of the area of a village will not, under the new rules, be granted, unless the village has been under long lease and seeks its immediate renewal when it expires. When 60 per cent. of a village is under long lease, no "season" lease will be granted. It is, however, being considered whether it would not be advisable, when existing leases expire, to refuse to renew them beyond 50 per cent. of the total area of the village.

It has been decided to enhance the long-term lease rate from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per acre, and the "season" lease rate from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-8 per acre. The last of the old five-year leases will expire on the 31st March 1896, and as none of the seven-year leases which were first issued in 1892 will expire till 1899, the year 1897 offers a good opportunity for introducing the revised rates. A notification to this effect was published on the 28th January 1895. It has been ruled that the increased rate for long-term leases will remain unchanged for seven years. Widespread notice of the pending change has been given over all the area commanded by the canals.

DISTRIBUTION BY SUBDIVISIONS.

The areas irrigated in each subdivision are shown below:—

	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone Division—		
Daudnagar subdivision	39,797	
Bikram ditto	41,060	
		80,857
Arrah Division—		
Nasriganj subdivision	31,003	
Koath ditto	46,172	
Ramnagar ditto	49,306	
Ageaon ditto	31,963	
		158,444
Buxar Division—		
Sikroul subdivision	39,991	
Jamrore ditto	26,769	
Basawan ditto	11,073	
		77,833
Total		317,134

LONG-TERM LEASES.

Particulars of the long-term leases are given in the following statement:—

Division.	Leases which lapsed on 31st March 1894.	Leases in force on 1st April 1894.			Leases entered into during 1894-95.		Total area under long-term leases in 1894-95.
		Seven-year leases.	Five-year leases.	Three-year leases.	Seven-year leases.	Three-year leases.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Eastern Sone ...	10,069	26,561	28,022	755	10,264	618	66,220
Arrah	29,329	38,497	52,833	3,823	24,444	1,204	120,801
Buxar	30,818	28,108	17,522	8,045	9,158	...	62,833
Total ...	70,216	93,166	98,377	12,623	43,866	1,822	249,854

The Superintending Engineer writes—

"The area under long-term leases has increased steadily from 1888 up to 1893-94. This increase has now met with a check which will probably continue during 1895-96, for there was again most copious rainfall in October 1894. It must, however, be noticed that there is no check in the Eastern Sone Division, where the increase in long-term leases still continues."

UNAUTHORISED IRRIGATION.

81. The assessments for the unauthorized use of water and for wastage were slightly in excess of those of the previous year. The figures for the last five years are given below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Unauthorized use of water...	2,734	13,861	14,549	4,760	6,910
Wastage of water ...	256	314	105	615	682

Under the rules now in force, irrigation effected without permit in the kharif season cannot be assessed if the water used is drawn from lands which are under lease.

IRRIGATION EACH DIVISI (UNDER T NEW RULES

82. The following statement shows the areas actually irrigated in each Division since the year 1892-93, when the new rules came into force:—

Eastern Sone Division.					Arrah Division.					Buxar Division.					Total for all Divisions.				
Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			Total.	Long-term leases.	Season Leases.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.			Kharif.	Rabi.	Hot-weather.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	[illegible]
Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	[illegible]
64,801	7,873	6,987	...	79,661	124,814	14,835	35,996	4,664	180,309	82,351	16,494	46,883	5,063	150,791	271,966	39,202	89,866	9,727	41[illegible]
67,894	9,123	4,880	2,531	84,428	133,894	7,987	18,064	14,210	174,164	89,958	8,903	6,283	3,040	108,184	291,746	26,013	29,227	19,790	36[illegible]
68,657	7,359	2,372	2,469	80,857	129,308	7,760	8,318	13,058	158,444	66,025	9,486	740	1,562	77,833	263,990	24,605	11,430	17,109	31[illegible]

DUTY OF WATER.

83. The following table gives the duties obtained during the kharif and rabi seasons on the several canals for the last three years. But the year under review was one of such abundant rainfall that the figures are of little value, and the Superintending Engineer points out that the high duty of 146·22 acres, in the Buxar Division, during the kharif season, really means that a great portion of the area under lease took hardly any water at all.

Kharif.

	1894-95.		1893-94.		1892-93.	
	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.	Acres.	Duty.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series ...	71,180	73·83	72,024	69·52	68,284	56·43
Arrah Canal System ...	119,625	91·04	124,072	82·82	122,471	70·46
Buxar Canal System ...	67,556	146·22	84,432	96·71	84,084	74·87
Western Main Series ...	187,181	102·79	208,504	86·80	206,555	71·52
Sone Canals ...	258,361	92·77	280,528	81·59	274,839	67·06

Rabi.

1	1894-95. Acres.	1894-95. Duty.	1893-94. Acres.	1893-94. Duty.	1892-93. Acres.	1892-93. Duty.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Main Series ...	7,208	15·56	9,873	51·96	11,377	45·51
Arrah Canal System ...	25,761	68·51	35,873	71·74	53,174	76·73
Buxar Canal System ...	8,695	84·41	20,712	69·73	61,644	96·77
Western Main Series ...	34,456	71·93	56,585	70·99	114,818	86·33
Sone Canals ...	41,664	44·23	66,548	67·33	126,195	79·87

Some interesting observations were recorded during the year by the Executive Engineer of the Arrah Division on the loss of water in distributaries in the kharif season, and on the duty of water in hot-weather irrigation. It was found that the loss per cent. per mile of channel varied from 0·40 to 2·05, though on the Dumraon Branch Canal, when the average discharge was 173 cubic feet per second, the percentage of loss per mile was only 0·18. The experiments on the duty of water in the hot weather, *i.e.*, from the 25th March to the 25th June, showed it to be about a third less than that obtained in the kharif season, *viz.*, from 25th June to 25th October, and the depth of water required nearly six inches against four in the kharif season.

CROP EXPERIMENTS.

84. *Crop experiments.*—The results of the experiments made during the year to determine the yield of rice and wheat crops irrigated from the canals are given in the following tables:—

TABLE I.

Result of experiments on "good" rice crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1894-95.

DIVISION.	Number of experiments.	AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE WEIGHED DRY. Grain. Maunds.	Grain. Seers.	Straw. Maunds.	Straw. Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Eastern Sone	35	33	28	75	28
Arrah	51	31	30	76	17
Buxar	39	30	21	73	28
Sone Circle average ...	125	31	37	75	14

N.B.—A good crop means a crop decidedly above the average crop in the village in which it was taken.

TABLE II.

Result of experiments on "average" rice crops irrigated with canal water.

DIVISION.	Number of experiments.	Grain. Maunds.	Grain. Seers.	Straw. Maunds.	Straw. Seers.
Eastern Sone	22	25	1	53	10
Arrah	50	24	8	65	9
Buxar	56	23	28	51	32
Sone Circle average ...	128	24	5	57	12

N.B.—An "average" crop means a crop that was considered as an average crop in any village in which an experiment was made.

TABLE III.

Result of experiments on "good" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1894-95.

Division.	Staple.	Irrigated with canal water.				
		Number of experiments made.	Average yield per acre.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ..	Wheat ...	13	11	25	15	31
Arrah	" ...	20	14	16	19	20
Buxar	" ...	18	11	12	14	...
Sone Circle average ...	...	51	12	24	16	25

TABLE IV.

Result of experiments on "average" wheat crops irrigated with canal water for the year 1894-95.

Division.	Staple.	Irrigated with canal water.				
		Number of experiments made.	Average yield per acre.			
			Grain.		Straw.	
			Maunds.	Seers.	Maunds.	Seers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Eastern Sone ...	Wheat ...	7	8	8	13	26
Arrah ...	...	35	9	...	15	1
Buxar ...	...	20	8	9	12	6
Sone Circle average ...	...	62	8	27	13	38

85. The demands, collections, and balances of water-rates for the last five years are shown below:—

DEM COLL AND C

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due for recovery during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisation.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91 ...	2,81,782	6,29,124	9,10,906	6,44,718	21,460	2,44,728
1891-92 ...	2,44,728	6,93,685	9,38,413	8,11,750	15,230	1,11,443
1892-93 ...	1,11,443	9,50,733	10,62,176	9,59,472	14,914	87,790
1893-94 ...	87,790	8,53,161	9,40,951	8,31,261	4,832	1,01,858
1894-95 ...	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	7,43,863	4,091	40,809

As explained in paragraph 73, the assessments of the year will not correspond with the amount falling due in the year, on account of the rabi irrigation assessments not being legally payable until the 5th April. In other words the amount of assessments for rabi irrigated in one year does not fall due until the following year. This accounts for the difference between the Examiner's figures and those shown in the preceding statement. The Examiner regards

the assessments received during the year as being payable during the year, and his balance outstanding is based on those assessments. But a portion of the amount so shown is not in reality an outstanding balance at all, but is the amount falling due in the following year. Thus the Examiner gives the amount outstanding at the end of the year as Rs. 57,443 instead of Rs. 40,809 as shown above. The amount of Rs. 6,86,905 shown in this statement as falling due during the year, is arrived at as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Examiner's "assessments of the year" ...	......		6,57,054
Add—The assessments of the rabi of 1893-94 which were "received" in that year, but legally due in 1894-95	45,866	Add	29,230
Deduct—The assessments of the rabi of 1894-95 which were "received" in that year, but legally due in 1895-96	16,636		
			6,86,284
Deduct—Certain excess recoveries which are treated as "amounts falling due during the year" (see paragraph 29 of Deputy Collector's Revenue Report)	......		621
Amount falling due during the year	......		6,86,905

ARREARS.

86. In the following statement the Deputy Collector shows the extent to which the arrears as well as current demand have been worked off:—

	Demand of 1894-95 consisting of—	Collected or remitted in 1894-95.	Percentage of demand adjusted.	Unadjusted balance at close of year.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Arrears of 1892-93	3,960	3,141	79·3	819
Do. of 1893-94	97,897	89,077	90·9	8,820
Total arrears outstanding on 1st April 1894 ...	1,01,857	92,218	90·5	9,639
Current demand for 1894-95	6,86,905	6,55,737	95·4	31,168
Total ...	7,88,762	7,47,955	94·8	40,807

These figures are highly satisfactory. Not only are the arrears lower than they have ever been before on the Sone Canals, but the percentage of collection is higher than in any previous year.

COLLECTIONS.

87. The following statement gives the collections in each district:—

District.	Demand.			Adjustments.				Balance on 31st March 1895.	Percentage, column 8 on column 4.
	Arrears on 31st March 1894.	Current demand for 1894-95.	Total.	Collection.	Remission made by canal officers.	Written off as irrecoverable.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Shahabad	75,554	5,18,489	5,94,043	5,58,230	1,226	2,464	5,61,920	32,123	94·6
Patna	19,596	77,478	97,074	92,336	30	194	92,560	4,514	95·3
Gaya	6,707	90,938	97,645	93,297	171	7	93,475	4,170	95·7
Total ...	1,01,857	6,86,905	7,88,762	7,43,863	1,427	2,665	7,47,955	40,807	94·8

Besides the collections of Rs. 7,43,863 shown above, a further sum of Rs. 1,828 was credited to water-rate accounts as below:—

	Rs.
Surplus or excess recoveries	(—)620
Process fees in certificate cases	2,432
Miscellaneous	16
Total ...	1,828

88. The sums remitted in 1893-94 and 1894-95 according to the figures given by the Examiner of Accounts, were —

	1893-94.	194-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
By Canal officers	1,606	1,237
By Civil do.	3,226	2,854
Total ...	4,832	4,091

According to the figures supplied by the Superintending Engineer the remissions were—

	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.
Written off by Civil officers as irrecoverable ...	3,226	2,665
Remissions granted by Executive Engineers ...	2,180*	2,640
Extraordinary remissions by Superintending Engineers	...	189
Remitted on revised and cancelled khatianis ...	15,251	8,370
	20, 657	13,864

The continued reduction in the amounts written off as irrecoverable is very satisfactory. The Superintending Engineer thinks that the system of embezzling money under the guise of its being irrecoverable, of which a notable case has lately been brought to light, was formerly more common than has been supposed, and that the reduction of fraud brought about by increased vigilance and supervision is largely accountable for the decrease in the amounts shown as irrecoverable.

Of the Rs. 2,640 remitted by Executive Engineers, Rs. 1,403 were in reality refunds on account of amounts which had been recovered by the Deputy Collector before the remission statements had been received by him.

The following table explains the remissions made by Executive Engineers :—

Class.	Causes.	Eastern Sone Division.	Arrah Division.	Buxar Division.	Total 1894-95.	Total 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
a	Charged by mistake for land cultivated by others	...	...	...	...	7
b	Excess measurement or errors in calculation	49	131	108	288	449
c	Lift charged as flow	5	3	...	8	43
d	Irrigation not denied, but remitted as not chargeable under the Act ...	...	12	61	73	381
e	Land not having been irrigated at all	1	35	967	1,003	610
f	Injury to crop due to insufficient supply	...	206	...	206	208
g	Land thrown temporarily out of cultivation (applicable to long leases only)	50	...	88	138	100
h	Failure of crop originally sown, Rule 82	8	58	654	720	174
i	Land appropriated for other purposes than cultivation	2	3	5	10	6
j	Double assessment, as when land assessed on a season lease is subsequently included in a long lease in the same year	126	15	53	194	202
	Total ...	241	463	1,936	2,640	2,180

The totals for the last five years are given below:—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
6,555	3,304	4,620	2,180	2,640

The percentage of remissions on the gross demand was as follows in each Division:—

	Percentage of remissions to gross demand.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.
Eastern Sone Division	0·13	0·10
Arrah ditto	0·16	0·08
Buxar ditto	0·19	0·31

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

89. The following statement shows the expenditure on the revenue establishments for the last five years:—

PARTICULARS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Establishment under Collector.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Permanent establishment, including travelling allowances.	31,253	40,997	58,538	55,308	54,311
2. Temporary establishment ..	687	4,752	3,070	2,903	3,217
3. Contingencies	2,398	2,784	2,663	4,274	5,596
4. Fees to tahsildars or establishment employed in lieu thereof.	24,499	16,868	2,580*	5,166	8,309
Fees to patwaris	3,988	2,205	1,152	368	114
Establishment under Superintending and Executive Engineers.					
Permanent and temporary establishment, including travelling allowances.	48,105	50,228	52,187	49,930	45,335
Contingencies	3,500	5,443	4,768	3,426	3,96
Water-regulation establishment ...	2,235	2,286	2,310	2,277	2,26
Headmen's fees	28,861	26,550	32,032	26,080	23,86
Total ...	1,45,528	1,52,113	1,59,300	1,49,732	1,46,960
Collections of water-rates and miscellaneous revenue by the Canal Revenue Department.	6,47,839	8,15,858	9,71,202	8,45,177	7,45,691
Percentage	22·3	18·66	16·4	17·7	19·7

* Lambardar's fees and contractor's percentage.

The decreased expenditure is due to the smaller irrigation of the year as compared with that of the previous year, and to the reduced collections.

COST PER ACRE.

90. The total cost of the revenue establishment under each Executive Engineer per acre irrigated, is shown below:—

DIVISION.	1894-95.			1893-94.
	Revenue* establishment.	Area irrigated.	Cost per acre.	Cost per acre.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Acres.	A. P.	A. P.
Eastern Sone	17,487	80,857	3 5	3 5
Arrah	34,619	158,444	3 6	3 3
Buxar	23,308	77,833	4 9	4 1
Total Sone Canals ...	75,414	317,134	3 9	3 6

* Includes proportion of water regulation establishment employed on the head works.

91. The following statement gives particulars of the disposal of objections to assessments. Claims for ordinary remission are distinguished from other complaints, such as petitions alleging damage from the canals, complaints against individuals, and other miscellaneous claims. The totals are compared with those of the two previous years.

OBJECTIONS TO ASSESSMENTS.

Division.	Claims for Ordinary Remission.				Other Complaints.			Total complaints received during the year, excluding those pending from previous year.	Pending.
	Received during the year and pending from previous year.	Disposed of.		Pending.	Received during the year and pending from last year.	Disposed of.	Pending.		
		Remission allowed.	Remission refused.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	314	121	182	11	25	20	5	329	16
Arrah	1,246	319	885	42	30	29	1	1,205	43
Buxar	1,081	426	641	14	69	67	2	1,023	16
Total ...	2,641	866	1,708	67	124	116	8	2,557	75

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The large reduction in complaints is probably due to the bumper season: every one was well off and satisfied. About one-third of the claims for remission were admitted to be good: this is the same proportion as in previous years. Out of the 2,690 cases dealt with during the year, there were 27 only in which the complainants appealed to the Collector of the district against the orders of the Canal officer: about one-third of the appeals were allowed and two-thirds were rejected."

92. The following statement shows the number of appeals to the Collectors of districts against Executive Engineers' decisions, and how they were disposed:—

APPEALS.

Division.	Number of Appeals—		Appeals allowed.	Appeals discharged.	Pending.
	Pending from last year.	Instituted during the year.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone ...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah ...	2	11	1	9	3
Buxar ...	1	16	5	9	3
Total ...	3	27	6	18	

93. Twenty-eight cases were tried by Executive Engineers vested with Magisterial powers under the Act. Forty-eight persons accused were convicted and twenty-one discharged. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 475, and the number of days' imprisonment aggregated sixty-one.

CASES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1876.

94. The Special Deputy Collector in charge of the collections continues to deal with the certificates required in realising water-rates.

CERTIFICATES.

The amount of certificate work done in each district during the year under review, as compared with that of the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

	Shahabad.				Patna.				Gaya.				Total.			
	1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95.		1893-94.		1894-95	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		
Cases for disposal—																
1. Cases pending at the close of the preceding year.	98	1,604	76	1,259	37	1,752	24	122	18	111	...	...	153	3,[illegible]27	100	
2. Cases instituted during the year ..	2,026	19 327	1,813	16,904	114	725	153	1,338	79	810	53	526	2.21?	20,862	2,01?	1
Total ..	2,124	[illegible]	1,889	18,163	151	2,477	177	1,460	97	921	53	[illegible]	2,372	24,389	2,111	2(
Cases disposed of—																
1. By being struck off owing to the demand having been remitted and cancelled.	107	1,326	91	881	2	270	14	75	1	12	...	...	110	1,608	105	
2. By being wholly satisfied ...	1,941	18,406	1 732	15,807	125	2,085	160	1,354	96	909	52	522	2,162	21,400	1,944	1
Total ..	2,048	19,732	1,823	16,7.8	127	2,355	174	1,420	97	921	52	522	2,272	23,008	2,049	1
Balance outstanding at the close of the year.	76	1,:5.	66	1,405	24	122	3	31	...	...	1	4	1:0	1,381	70	

The decrease in the number of cases pending at the close of the year is satisfactory.

NAVIGATION. 95. The Navigation receipts for the last five years are shown in the statement below:—

NAVIGATION RECEIPTS.

Year.	Eastern Main Series.			Western Main Series.			Total.	Total tollage only.
	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts	Number of miles open.	Tollage receipts.	Transport service receipts.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	86½	28 465	...	132½	28,128	9 036*	65,629	56,593
1891-92	86½	25,[illegible]	...	13.½	31,[illegible]37	9,178*	66,517	57,[illegible]9
1892-93	86½	20 832	...	132½	29.164	[illegible]93*	59.089	49.996
1893-94	86½	2[illegible].954	...	132½	27,594	9,477*	59.025	59,548
1894-95	86½	19,787	...	132½	29,5[illegible]2	9,549*	58,8[illegible]8	49,349

* There is no longer any Government transport service. These receipts are on account of hire of steamers, boats and sundries.

TOLLAGE. TOLLAGE (ASSESSED).

Year.	Patna Canal system, Eastern Main Canal series.	Arrah Canal system.	Buxar Canal system.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs	Rs.	Rs.
1890-91	28,523	18,180	9,998	56.704
1891-92	25.465	21,[illegible]48	10.789	57.[illegible]92
1892-93	20,9[illegible]3	18,1[illegible]6	10.869	50,028
1893-94	23,[illegible]98	[illegible]9 8[illegible]	7,190	50,4[illegible]0
1894-95	19,663	19,817	9,80[illegible]	49,[illegible]09

TRAFFIC.

COMPARISON OF TRAFFIC.

		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6
Number of miles open ...	No.	218½	218½	218½	218½	218½
Toll collections ...	Rs.	56,701	67,292	50,023	50,430	49,900
Collections per mile ...	"	259	262	229	230	225
Boats, including empties ...	No.	8,644	8,645	6,710	6,666	6,119
Tonnage of boats ...	Tons.	114,096	129,147	97,841	98,551	85,573
Estimated value of cargo, including rafts ...	Rs.	65,25,714	70,06,595	57,32,365	61,19,288	49,20,434

TRANSPORT SERVICE.

96. The contract for the transport service was again given to Messrs. Radford & Co., the rates being increased to Rs. 750 per month for the hire of steamers and Rs. 1,250 for compounded tollage. The corresponding amounts of the former contract were Rs. 600 and Rs. 500, respectively. The ordinary repairs of the steamers, which belong to Government, are executed by the lessees. The following table shows the extent of the steamer traffic:—

Particulars.			Patna Canal.	Arrah Canal	Buxar Canal.	Total.	Total for 1893-94.
1			2	3	4	5	6
Passengers carried	Up ...	No.	4,848	12,742	7,924	25,514	26,229
	Down	"	4,617	12,966	7,983	25,566	25,926
Cargo carried	Up	... Tons.	1,177	361	372	1,910	1,515
	Down ...	"	955	558	533	2,049	2,114

On the Patna Canal the steamer makes one trip in a week each way. On the Arrah and Buxar Canals there is a service twice a week. Rs. 7,800 was realized during the year for the hire of steamers, and Rs. 1,750 for the hire of accommodation boats and mud punts. The four cargo boats belonging to Government which used to contribute to these receipts were sold in 1893.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

97. The details of the miscellaneous receipts for the last five years are given below:—

Particulars.		1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1		2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of water ...	...	393	1,056	805	730	867
Plantations ...	...	365	998	853	1,164	1,671
Other canal produce ...	...	1,816	712	957	1,651	2,793
Water-power ...	...	1,158	1,049	1,138	978	1,715
Rent of buildings ...	...	8,164	8,327	8,807	8,921	8,267
Fines ...	...	40	6	362	20	456
Miscellaneous	Rent of lands ...	8,114	9,020	9,241	9,014	12,773
	Fisheries ...	431	489	523	647	582
	Cost of process ...	2,937	3,7[illegible]9	2,955	2,528	2,432
	Sale of old materials	121	82	35	139	11
	Other items ...	2,610	5,323	3,529	3,736	4,054
Total ...		26,128	31,827	29,214	29,578	35,620

MAINTENANCE CHARGES AND REPAIRS.

98. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs by main sub-heads for the last four years is shown below.—

PARTICULARS.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Head works ...	20,922	22,374	27,297	29,618
Main canal, including branches	1,75,837	2,00,130*	1,89,160	1,48,428
Distributaries	58,248	55,918	46,457	37,802
Drainage and protective works ...	3,622	2,157	3,014	4,379
Cost of working transport service	1,155	...	...	...
Compensation	28	...	...	...
Total ...	2,59,832	2,80,579	2,65,928	2,20,227

* Includes Rs. 600 for the Arrah-Dehri Telegraph line, and Rs. 4,491 on account of theft money in the Revenue Division and of money embezzled in the Patna district.

REPAIRS TO HEAD WORKS.

99. The cost of repairs to head works during the last four years were:—

	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Weir on Sone River	11,617	14,058	18,262	22,426
Other works	8,773	7,577	8,301	5,696
Total ...	20,390	21,635	26,563	28,122

The expenditure on the Sone weir was largely increased by the repairs to the apron of the Barun under-sluices, which the large holes scoured out below floor level made imperative.

MAINTENANCE OF MAIN CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

100. The following table details the expenditure on maintenance and repairs in each division for the last three years:—

	ARRAH DIVISION.			BUXAR DIVISION.			EASTERN SONE DIVISION.			TOTAL.		
	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1892-93.	1893-94.	189[illegible]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1[illegible]
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R[illegible]
Western Main Canal ...	45,304	46,412	37,695	11,303	19,748*	9,326	...	...	...	56,607	66,160	47,[illegible]
Eastern ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,059	28,898	30,286	28,059	28,898	30,[illegible]
Canals*	43,208	28,882	21,060	13,861	15,275	12,801	30,852	25,476	18,298	87,921	69,633	52,[illegible]
Branch Canals	13,805	13,309	13,169	9,989	8,222	7,291	...	...	...	23,794	21,531	20,[illegible]
Distributaries	24,668	25,038	16,874	15,587	10,799	11,927	15,663	10,619	9,003	55,908	46,456	37,[illegible]
Drainage and protective works	1,099	1,024	1,062	102	135	843	956	1,255	2,475	2,157	3,014	4,[illegible]
Total ...	1,28,084	1,15,265	89,860	50,842	54,179	42,188	75,530	66,248	60,057	2,54,456	2,35,692	1,92,[illegible]

*Includes cost of maintaining the Telegraph line from Arrah to Dehri.

The Superintending Engineer is to be congratulated on the success which has attended his efforts to effect economy in the maintenance of the Sone Canals. The total expenditure shows a decrease of Rs. 43,587 as compared with the figures of 1893-94, and Rs. 62,351 compared with those of 1892-93.

101. The following table gives particulars of dredging during the year, compared with the results of the two previous years:—

Canals.	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost, including removal over spoil bank, or discharge into river.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna ...	1,842,959	10,783	5 13 6	2,180,403	12,922	5 14 9	1,257,586	6,644	5 4 6
Western Main (1—9 miles) ...	6,725,424	40,368	6 0 0	6,103,980	40,015	6 8 11	4,272,874	26,211	6 2 1
River Sone	3,376,392	7,309	2 2 7	2,623,947	5,699	2 2 7	3,704,946	6,533	1 12 2
Head Lock	123,939	506	4 1 2	67,112	374	5 9 2	65,195	246	3 12 6
Total ...	12,068,714	58,966	4 8 4	8,795,039	46,118	5 3 10	8,043,015	32,990	4 1 7

The Superintending Engineer gives the following explanation of the decrease in the amount dredged from the Eastern Main and Patna Canals:—

"The decrease in the quantity of dredging was partly due to a small decrease in deposit, but mainly to the fact that it was decided not to dredge as much silt as usual from the head of the canal, but to reduce the bed width of the canal to 100 feet in the first ⅝th mile, where it is 160 feet base nominally. The dredging at the head of the canal was stopped on the 28th October, a much earlier date than usual."

There was a large increase in the amount dredged from the bed of the Sone river in order to keep a channel open from Dehri to Barun. It is due to the river silting up more and more every year. Surveys are now being made with the object of finding a channel, not direct across, which may be opened out at a cheaper cost.

In the Arrah division, the amount dredged from the lock channels was only 99,345 cubic feet, at a cost of Rs. 483, against 561,402 cubic feet, costing Rs. 2,625 in the previous year. The reduction was effected by cutting the channels to the smallest width sufficient for the traffic and not to the full width as in previous years. From the Buxar Canal, 452,758 cubic feet were excavated.

The rates given above include the cost of lifting the silt into barges and of carrying it either over the spoil banks or into the river.

102. The cost of lifting the silt on to the barges, or dredging proper was as shown below.—

	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of dredging.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. ft.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Eastern Main and Patna Canals	1,842,959	2,605	1 6 7	2,180,403	3,117	1 6 10	1,257,586	2,260	1 12 9
Western Main Canal ...	6,725,424	12,483	1 13 8	6,103,980	12,335	1 13 2	4,272,874	8,055	1 12 10
River Sone	3,376,892	6,727	1 15 10	2,623 947	5,100	1 15 1	3,704,946	6,265	1 11 1
Head Lock	123,939	346	3 5 5	67,112	222	3 5 0	65,195	198	3 0 8
Total ...	12,038,714	22,161	2 2 4	10,975,412	20,774	2 2 0	9,300,601	16,778	2 1 4

The total cost per 1000 cubic feet of removing the silt was Rs. 5-4-6 as compared with Rs. 5-14-9 in 1893-94.

REPAIRS TO DREDGERS.

103. The expenditure on repairs to dredgers is shown below for the last three years.

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12 Fouracres' dredgers	6,752	6,467	6,036
2 Bruce's ditto	546	627	362
2 English ditto	3,081	3,575	2,724
Mud punts ...	3,076	3,075	2,508
Total ...	13,455	13,744	11,630

COST OF "LIFTING" SILT.

104. The real cost of "lifting" the silt on to mud punts in 1894-95 was :—

DREDGERS.	Working expenses per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs per 1,000 cubic feet.	Interest and repairs of mud punts per 1,000 cubic feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.
Fouracres' dredgers ...	1 13 1	1 14 4	1 9 6	5 4 11
Bruce's do. ...	1 10 11	2 0 8	1 9 6	5 5 1
English or ladder dredgers ...	1 13 10	2 14 3	1 9 6	6 5 7

The Superintending Engineer gives also the following statistics of the gross cost of dredging done on the Sone Canals, but he points out that the figures do not include provision for the depreciation of the plant.

PERIOD.	Gross quantity dredged in all divisions.	Cost of "lifting" and "discharging"	Repairs to dredging plant.	Total cash expenditure.	Interest on capital cost of plant.	Grand total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Cubic feet.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1889.	10,979,293	62,826	13,575	76,401	19,609	96,010
Year 1889-90	10,378,752	57,395	13,660	71,061	19,609	90,670
" 1890-91	12,357,802	62,644	15,635	78,279	19,609	97,888
" 1891-92	10,967,078	61,433	13,933	75,366	19,609	94,975
" 1892-93	13,034,651	63,781	13,455	77,236	19,609	96,845
" 1893-94	13,515,482	69,374	13,744	83,118	19,609	1,02,727
Average of 5 years ending 31st March 1894.	12,050,753	62,925	14,087	77,012	19,609	96,621
Year 1894-95	9,432,461	40,264	11,630	51,894	24,099	75,993

SILT CLEARED BY HAND.

105. The quantity of silt cleared by hand from main canals in the Eastern Sone Division and the cost, compared with the figures for the two previous eayrs, is shown below:—

	1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.	Quantity cleared by hand.	Cost.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
rn Main and Patna Canals...	6,836,101	23,430	4 0 2	5,395,181	20,426	3 12 7	5,495,278	23,377	4 4 1

From the Western Main Canal 998, 888 cubic feet of silt were excavated by hand, at a cost of Rs. 5,350, and the total quantity dredged was 4,272,874 cubic feet.

WEED CLEARING.

106. The following figures give the cost of weed-clearing for the last five years:—

Division.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	396	277	366	584	...
Arrah ...	1,299	2,470	466	1,391	638
Dehri Workshop ...	1,350	1,060	1,435	1,656	2,273
Buxar ...	1,505	2,206	1,583	1,134	179
Total ...	4,550	6,013	3,850	4,765	3,090

MILEAGE RATES OF REPAIRS OF CANALS AND DISTRIBUTARIES.

107. The following statement compares the cost of repairs to main canals and distributaries per mile during the year, with the cost in the two previous years.

Canal.	Division.	1892-93.		1893-94.		1894-95.	
		Number of miles.	Cost per mile.	Number of mile.	Cost per mile.	Number of miles.	Cost per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Eastern Main Canal ...	Eastern Sone	7¼	3,870	7¼	3,986	7¼	4,163
Western ditto ...	Dehri Workshops ...	9	5,641	9	5,980	9	4,973
	Buxar	12½	467	12½	987	12½	181
Buxar Canal ...	Do.	45¼	306	45¼	338	45¼	282
Patna do. ...	Eastern Sone	79	388	79	323	79	231
Arrah do. ...	Arrah	65½	653	65½	441	65½	318
Dumraon Branch ...	Do.	40¼	145	40¼	170	40¼	132
Behea ditto ...	Do.	31	256	31	208	31	253
Chowsa ditto ...	Buxar	39½	150	39½	119	39½	98
Gurrah Chowbey Branch	Do.	38	107	38	93	38	89
Distributaries ...	Arrah	469	52	469	53	70	35
	Buxar	388¾	40	391⅓	28	408¼	29
	Eastern Sone	350¼	45	350¼	30	350¼	25

PLANTATIONS. 108. The number of trees, classified according to size, in the plantations in each division are shown below:—

Divisions.	1894-95. Trees over 12 feet in height.	1894-95. Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	1894-95. Seedlings under 4 feet.	1894-95. Total.	1893-94. Trees over 12 feet in height.	1893-94. Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	1893-94. Seedlings under 4 feet.	1893-94. Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Eastern Sone	101,083	31,498	45,250	177,831	99,564	34,125	46,721	180,410	...	2,579
Arrah	69,087	24,324	31,063	124,474	61,425	25,243	30,561	123,219	1,255	...
Dehri Workshops	49,891	8,885	17,701	76,477	17,290	37,574	24,378	79,243	...	2,768
Buxar	25,077	8,720	14,097	47,894	25,374	8,187	16,196	49,757	...	1,863
Total ...	245,138	73,427	108,111	426,676	209,653	105,122	117,856	432,631	1,255	7,210
					Net decrease ...		...	...	...	5,955

The decrease is explained as due to the destruction of seedlings from various causes.

The receipts and expenditure of the year were as under:—

Division.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Sone ...	585	445
Arrah ...	249	1,905
Dehri Workshops ..	845	2,400
Buxar ...	41	2,156
Total ...	1,720	6,906

MILLS. 109. A sum of Rs. 1,715 was realized during the year for the leasing of mills, the expenditure on their up-keep being Rs. 182.

Maulvi Syed Mahamed Nasiruddin was in charge of the Revenue Division during the year and did excellent work.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT. 110. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of these canals are given below:—

I.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of Account.	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	1,076	53,50,585
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	54,467
Total direct charges ...	1,076	52,96,118
Indirect charges	...	62,404

The expenditure charged to Capital Account during the year was confined to an adjustment of land charges by the Civil Department, in connection with the completion of the work on the improvement of the bad bend in the Jangulia river in the steamer route mentioned in last year's report.

Revenue Account.

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

	Expenditure—			Receipts—	
	During 1893-94.	During 1894-95.		During 1893-94.	During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Direct charges.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—Works, Maintenance and Repairs	2,34,597	2,36,369	Navigation ...	4,07,695	4,30,769
			Miscellaneous ...	13,129	12,688
II.—Revenue Management ...	39,344	39,553	Total ...	4,20,824	4,43,457
			Less—Refunds of revenue ...	283	454
Total direct charges	2,73,941	2,75,922			
Indirect charges ...	13,188	13,345			
Total working expenses ...	2,87,129	2,89,267			
Profit	1,33,412	1,53,736			
Total ...	4,20,541	4,43,003	Net total receipts	4,20,541	4,43,003

Note.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 111 following.

Financial results.

111. The following is a statement of the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the canals for each of the last ten years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	5,01,141	4,77,199	5,74,766	5,69,920	4,88,309	5,19,263	5,15,125	4,64,716	4,07,695	4,30,769
Miscellaneous	(—)21,657	6,455	5,168	5,224	7,312	5,883	10,218	15,528	13,129	12,688
Total ...	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,144	4,95,621	5,25,146	5,25,343	4,80,244	4,20,824	4,43,457
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	..	...	19	78	61	124	130	283	454
Net total receipts ...	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,125	4,95,543	5,25,085	5,25,219	4,80,114	4,20,541	4,43,003
Working Expenses.										
Direct charges.										
I.—Works, Maintenance, and Repairs.										
Works (extensions and improvements)	32,277	5,002	1,478	4,573	1,244	36,676	36,289	(—)26,498	53	1,766
Maintenance and Repairs ...	67,942	1,02,480	1,04,527	1,63,656	1,65,315	1,49,872	1,72,457	1,65,223	1,64,943	1,64,876
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	22,833	24,255	49,248	46,981	50,618	64,041	65,757	49,754	54,856	55,769
Tools and plant	18,944	8,317	18,139	29,054	13,510	20,691	12,541	13,207	14,745	13,958
Total ...	1,41,996	1,40,174	1,73,392	2,41,264	2,30,687	2,71,280	2,87,044	1,89,686	2,34,597	2,36,369
II.—Revenue Management.										
Navigation Establishment ...	44,751	42,714	38,920	37,684	36,281	38,313	41,359	39,935	39,344	39,553
Total direct charges ...	1,86,747	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948	2,66,968	3,09,623	3,28,403	2,39,621	2,73,941	2,75,922
Indirect charges.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances	9,402	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,536	13,188	13,345
Total indirect charges ...	9,402	9,376	12,344	11,853	12,165	14,334	14,996	12,556	13,188	13,345
Total working expenses ...	1,96,209	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,801	2,79,133	3,23,957	3,43,399	2,52,177	2,87,129	2,89,267
Net revenue ...	2,83,275	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,324	2,16,410	2,01,128	1,81,820	2,27,937	1,33,412	1,53,736

Under extensions and improvements a few useful works including a masonry latrine, a landing ghat, and a small masonry building for the Chitpur durwan, were undertaken, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 1,275. Under this head also was charged the cost of a survey amounting to Rs. 491, of the Bhangore khal which was necessary for the preparation of the estimates and plans for its canalization.

The percentage of the net revenue on the capital outlay is shown below for ten years:—

Year.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect)—		Receipts and Working Expenses.			Percentage of net revenue to capital outlay to end of year.
	During the year.	To end of the year.	Gross revenue.	Charges (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86	(—)12,566	52,17,981	(a) 4,79,484	1,96,209	2,83,275	5·4
1886-87	5,298	52,23,274	4,83,654	1,92,264	2,91,390	5·5
1887-88	15,842	52,39,116	5,79,934	2,24,656	3,55,278	6·7
1888-89	49,369	52,88,485	5,75,125	2,93,801	2,81,324	5·3
1889-90	(—)281	52,88,204	4,95,543	2,79,133	2,16,410	4·1
1890-91	5,693	52,93,897	5,25,085	3,23,957	2,01,128	3·8
1891-92	(—)10,327	52,83,570	5,25,219	3,43,399	1,81,820	3·4
1892-93	74,279	53,57,849	4,80,114	2,52,177	2,27,937	4·2
1893-94	(—)403	53,57,446	4,20,541	2,87,129	1,33,412	2·5
1894-95	1,076	53,58,522	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	2·8

(a) Is Rs. 35,185 smaller than it should be by reason of error of account.

The actual realizations of the year were Rs. 22,462 in excess of those of 1893-94, while the increase in the working expenses was only Rs. 2,138. The improvement, though not great, may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory. The supervisor of the canals, Mr. Cooksey, regards with disfavour the increase in the number of steamers and flats using the Circular Canal. The number which entered it during the year was 221 against only 45 in 1893-94. The Superintending Engineer states that the new measurement rules are undoubtedly favourable to flats. He writes:—

"Under existing rules, native boats pay tollage on the maundage carried; whereas, flats pay approximately on 65 maunds for every hundred maunds of cargo. As the number of flats is steadily increasing, it now becomes a question if a rule should not be at once introduced so as to ensure flats paying, like country boats, on the actual weight of cargo on board."

112. There was no change in the lengths of the canals open for navigation. They are as follows:—

			Miles.
Calcutta and new canals		...	10
Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kaorapookhar khal ...		...	37
Total Calcutta Canals		...	47
Eastern Canals	Inner boat route	189	316
	Outer ditto	127	
Steamer route		...	350
Total Calcutta and Eastern Canals		...	713

NAVIGATION.

113. The statement below shows the collections made during the year by the Collector and Supervisor of the Canals and by the Executive Engineer, respectively:—

Canals.	Number of boats and rafts.	Collections by Collector and Supervisor.						Collections by Executive Engineer.	Grand Total, gross revenue.
		Tolls from boats and rafts.	Demurrage.	Ferry tolls.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	Total.	Rents of buildings, lands, and other miscellaneous receipts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	71,126	3,06,237	5,106	3,776	5,495	6,566	3,27,180	} 7,858	4,20,824
Tolly's Nala ...	74,338	83,252	1,277	1,055	...	202	85,786		
Total 1894-95 ...	145,273	4,12,738	5,594	4,145	6,925	0,295	4,35,697	7,760	4,43,457
Total 1893-94 ...	145,511	3,89,489	6,383	4,831	5,495	6,768	4,12,966	7,858	4,20,824

The tolls from boats and rafts, which constitute the chief source of revenue from these canals, amounted during the year to Rs. 4,12,738 against Rs. 3,89,489 of the previous year. This increase was due in a great measure to the large rice and jute crops in Eastern Bengal, which stimulated the traffic in these products. There was also a very substantial increase in the coal traffic, while in salt, though there was an increase in the tonnage, the tollage, was Rs. 1,503 less than last year. This was due to the larger use of flats which as stated in paragraph 111 pay tolls on only ⅔rds of their actual cargo, and also to a larger quantity being sent in to the canal and there unloaded, for which a reduced rate is charged.

In kerosine oil there was a large decrease, chiefly due to the diversion of the traffic to the Eastern Bengal Railway. The Superintending Engineer considers that a great portion of the jute traffic also, which was formerly borne by the canal, has been diverted to the Railway.

TRAFFIC.

114. The following table classifies the boats which used the canals during the last two years:—

Year.	Canal.	Number and Class of Boats—					
		Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1893-94	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	40,003	23,480	6,778	775	26	71,063
	Tolly's Nala	23,068	12,657	855	2	...	36,582
	Total 1893-94 ...	63,071	36,137	7,633	777	26	1,07,644
1894-95	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	41,469	27,278	3,494	184	37	72,462
	Tolly's Nala	24.087	12,551	136	...	...	36,774
	Total 1894-95 ...	65,556	39,829	3,630	184	37	109,236

In the total number of boats which entered the canals during the year, there was an increase of 1,592. No comparison can be made of the numbers of boats of different classes in the two years, owing to the change in the system of measurement. In 1893-94 some boats were measured under the old, some under the new, system.

There was a decrease in the number of small boats which entered Tolly's Nala from Koarapookhar and paid tolls at Russa, from Rs. 37,749 in 1893-94 to Rs. 35,965 in 1894-95. Including these boats the total number was 145,201 against 145,393 in the previous year.

The tonnage of boats as determined by canal measurement, and the estimated weight and value of the cargo* are shown in the comparative statement below:—

Year.	Canal.	Number of boats, excluding rafts.*	Tonnage of boats by canal measurement.	Weight of cargo in tons.	Value of cargo.	Tollage, including demurrage.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94 ..	Circular Canal	71,062	851,462	534,913	4,52,26,749	3,16,794	
	Tolly's Nala ...	74,331	339,261	187,493	1,26,50,485	84,288	
	Total 1893-94 ...	145,393	1,190,723	722,406	5,78,77,234	4,01,082	0·69
1894-95 ...	Circular Canal	72,462	768,964	560,601	4,69,91,110	3,31,531	
	Tolly's Nala ...	72,739	256,777	199,251	1,40,13,278	93,490	
	Total 1894-95 ...	145,201	1,025,741	759,852	6,10,04,388	4,25,021	0·69

* Includes passenger and empty boats.

The decrease of tonnage is only apparent and is due to the new system of measurement introduced in 1893-94.

The increase in the weight and value of the cargo is attributed to the increase in the rice and jute traffic.

MISSING TICKETS.

115. The number of missing tickets in each of the last ten years is shown below:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1885-86	653	1890-91	212
1886-87	542	1891-92	210
1887-88	677	1892-93	169
1888-89	329	1893-94	252
1889-90	238	1894-95	170

The reduction from 252 in the previous year to 170 during the year under review is satisfactory.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

116. The following statement compares the cost of the revenue establishment for each of the last five years:—

Particulars.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and commission of Supervisor ...	11,475	11,863	10,529	9,780	9,946
Salary of Canal Inspectors ...	5,172	5,016	5,013	4,545	4,882
Supervisor's office establishment ...	5,155	5,424	6,076	6,879	6,931
Canal police	2,061	2,049	2,059	2,058	2,067
Supervisor's steam-launch establishment ...	98	...	...	...	...
Inspector's boat establishment	1,049	1,036	696	691	685
Dhappa water-boat establishment ...	168	168	166	168	168
Dafadars	271	480	828	747	828
Travelling allowance	22	71	71	118	42
Contingencies	1,261	3,125	2,106	1,877	1,624
Toll-collecting establishment	11,478†	12,127†	12,391	12,486†	12,232†
Total cost of establishment ...	38,210	41,359	39,935	39,344	39,405

† Includes salaries of darogas, clerks, cashiers, kootnavises, koyals, toll poons, and dinghi crews.

117. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,688 against Rs. 13,129 in 1893-94, showing a small decrease of Rs. 441. MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

118. The expenditure under this head was Rs. 1,766 against Rs. 53 in the previous year. EXTENSIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

119. The statement below shows the distribution of the maintenance charges under the several sub-heads as compared with the previous year:— MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

CANALS.	Locks.	Masonry bridge.	Roads.	Buildings.	Plantations.	Dredging.	Channel and banks.	Towpaths.	Rustic bridges.	Steam-launches.	Miscellaneous.	Drainage.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta Canals, 1894-95 ...	3,081	3,721	16,256	1,993	481	24,696	5,396	961	437	3,627	13,357	82	74,088
Ditto, 1893-94 ...	3,452	3,781	16,164	2,473	521	14,916	7,370	1,214	560	3,896	11,928	162	66,437
Tolly's Nala, 1894-95 ..	...	2,234	227	522	...	...	464	420	185	...	97	...	4,149
Ditto, 1893-94 ...	...	3,719	241	4,462	...	...	490	425	205	...	13	...	9,555
Steamer route 1894-95 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,094	...	2,094
Ditto, 1893-94 ...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...	2,095	...	2,095
Eastern Canals, 1894-95 ..	...	...	...	2,014	581	3,826	31,507	15,566	22,621	...	8,430	...	84,545
Ditto, 1893-94 ...	...	...	.	1,238	674	6,653	30,135	20,416	20,346	...	7,394	...	86,856
Total, 1894-95 ...	3,081	5,955	16,483	4,529	1,062	28,522	37,367	16,947	23,213	3,627	23,978	82	1,64,876
Total, 1893-94 ...	3,452	7,500	16,405	8,173	1,195	21,569	37,995	22,055	21,111	3,896	21,430	162	1,64 948

The increased expenditure on dredging was chiefly owing to two of the dredgers being worked during the whole year instead of for nine months only as in the previous year.

The variations under the other sub-heads are not such as to call for special comment.

120. The work done by the dredgers and the cost, including that of delivering the mud, are shown below:— DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

	Quantity dredged.	Cost.	Rate per 1,000 cubic feet.
1	2	3	4
	C. feet.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Steam dredger, *Victoria* ...	812,400	7,970	9 12 11½
Fouracres' dredger ...	645,600	5,821	9 0 3
Marchant's hand dredger ...	339,000	3,825	11 4 6
Hydraulic dredger, *Clinker* ...	1,463,670	10,902	7 7 2

The actual rates of dredging, excluding the cost of delivering the mud, the cost of repairs, and the interest on original cost of dredging plant, were as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.	
Steam dredger, *Victoria*	4 5 6	Per 1,000 cubic feet.
Fouracres' dredger	3 6 10	
Marchant's hand dredger	0 11 5	
Hydraulic dredger, *Clinker*	2 15 6	

The *Victoria* only worked for 139 days, the Fouracres' dredger for 254 days, the Marchant's dredger for 242 days and the *Clinker* for 229 days.

The *Victoria*, Fouracres and *Clinker* are all steam dredgers.

PLANTATIONS.

121. The state of the plantation for the last two years is shown below:—

Year.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1893-94 ...	2,496	1,977	720	5,193
1894-95 ...	2,986	1,684	601	5,271

The cost incurred during the year was Rs. 1,062 against Rs. 1,195 in 1893-94.

STEAMER ROUTE.

122. The expenditure on the steamer route and the receipts from steamers and flats using it are shown below for each of the last ten years:—

Years.	Receipts.	Expenditure— On capital account.	On revenue account.	Total.	Net revenue.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1885-86 ...	5,230	15,096	1,629	16,725	(—)1,495	
1886-87 ...	4,365	......	1,627	1,627	2,738	
1887-88 ...	4,445	......	1,864	1,864	2,581	
1888-89 ...	4,670	......	5,352	5,352	(—)682	
1889-90 ...	4,640	......	2,094	2,094	2,546	
1890-91 ...	5,425	......	2,268	2,268	3,157	
1891-92 ...	4,640	......	1,920	1,920	2,720	
1892-93 ...	4,955	28,964	2,094	31,058	(—)26,103	
1893-94 ...	5,495	627	2,094	2,721	2,774	
1894-95 ...	6,925	754	2,094	2,848	4,077	
Total ...	50,790	45,441	23,036	68,477	(—)17,687	

The increase in the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,430 over those of last year, and as the expenditure was practically the same, the increase in the net revenue was Rs. 1,303.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

123. The Capital and Revenue Accounts of this canal are given below:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

1.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Heads of account.	Outlay during 1894-95.	Outlay to end of 1894-95.
1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges	46,942	43,35,817
Less—Receipts on capital account	...	3,293
Total direct charges ...	46,942	43,32,524
Indirect charges	634	1,04,989

The canal, which, including 4½ miles of river crossing, is 102 miles long from end to end, was open for navigation throughout the year.

There was an expenditure of Rs. 19,684 under capital account during the year on the works detailed below:—

		Rs.
(a)	Building a new inspection bungalow at Charbatia ...	1,619
(b)	Ditto ditto at Bhaitghur ...	2,602
(c)	Remodelling flood escapes on Ranges IVA and V ...	7,744
(d)	Making a new escape in the 109th mile of Range V and closing an old one at Jamka in the 108th mile ...	6,042
	Completing the dock and two tanks at Panchpali ...	360
	Dredging some of the unexcavated portions of Ranges IVA and V	1,317
	Total ...	19,684

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The construction of the inpection bungalows at Charbatia and Bhaitghur was nearly completed when the year expired. A commencement was made with the revetted escapes at Jamka, Panchpali, Gumai, and Atilabad, consisting of brick blocks laid at certain levels with stone pitching between them one foot deep.

The new escape in the 109th mile of Range V was completed in place of the one closed in the 108th mile at Jamka. The remodelling of the Jamka sluice was taken in hand, but not completed."

2.—REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals.)

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Particulars.	Expenditure— During 1893-94.	Expenditure— During 1894-95.	Particulars.	Receipts— During 1893-94.	Receipts— During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges.			Water-rates ..	...	...
I.—Maintenance and repairs ...	87,103	76,448	Navigation ...	95,233	64,094
			Miscellaneous ...	2,477	1,937
II.—Revenue management ..	7,029	6,898			
			Total ...	97,710	66,031
Total direct charges ...	94,132	83,346			
			Less—Refunds of revenue ...	1,143	91
Indirect charges ...	4,001	3,725			
Total working expenses	98,133	87,071			
Net revenue ...	(—)1,566	(—)21,131			
Total ...	96,567	65,940	Net total receipts	96,567	65,940

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1893-94 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 124 following.

The receipts were less by Rs. 30,627 than those of 1893-94, which were exceptionally large owing to the abnormal pilgrim traffic, but were about the average of ordinary years. The net result was a loss of Rs. 21,131.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

124. The receipts on Revenue account and working expenses of the canal for the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	189
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R
RECEIPTS.										
Water-rates ...	1	(—) 1	...	...	61	...	...	...	...	..
Navigation ...	13,663	28,587	52,828	65,047	63,724	64,220	60,051	55,832	95,233	6
Miscellaneous ..	54	902	1,026	1,381	1,563	1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477	1
Total ...	13,718	29,488	53,854	66,428	65,348	65,630	62,123	64.981	97,710	6
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	......	......	17	254	15	44	66	47	1,143	
Net total receipts ...	13,718	29,488	53,837	66,174	65,333	65,586	62,057	64,934	96,567	6
WORKING EXPENSES.										
DIRECT CHARGES.										
I.—Maintenance and Repairs.										
Repairs ...	23,155	43,969	53,277	42,603	50,528	42,312	48,598	45,490	58,234	5
Establishment, including direction and accounts ...	5,326	10,120	14,289	11,377	926	15,452	17,100	17,266	21,552	1
Tools and plant ...	791	3,432	8,743	14,462	10,513	9,794	3,464	6,663	7,317	
Total ...	29,272	57,521	76,309	68,445	61,967	67,558	69,162	69,419	87,103	7
II.—Revenue Management.										
Navigation establishment ...	609	2,183	4,559	6,123	6,044	6,208	6,14	6,855	7,029	
Total direct charges ...	29,881	59,704	80,868	74,568	68,011	73,760	75,296	76,275	94,132	8
INDIRECT CHARGES.										
Capitalized abatement of land revenue ...	......	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Leave and pension allowances ...		1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	
Total indirect charges ..	831	1,722	2,639	2,450	975	3,032	3,253	3,377	4,001	
Total working expenses	30,712	61,426	83,507	77,018	68,986	76,798	78,549	79,652	98,133	8
et revenue ...	(—) 16,994	(—) 31,938	(—)29,670	(—)10,844	(—)3,653	(—)11,212	(—)16,492	(—)14,718	(—)1,566	(—)2

The reduction in the maintenance expenditure from the figures of the previous year amounted to Rs. 10,655. On works alone the rate was Rs. 541 per mile as compared with Rs. 613 per mile in 1893-94. The repairs of the sluices damaged by the cyclone of May 1893 formed no inconsiderable item in he expenditure, the Jamka outlet sluice in particular having been very roughly treated. The other important works executed under repairs were the opening of a channel from the Bhograi lock to the Subarnrekha, owing to the deterioration of the Guchida river; the repairs to several escapes; silt clearing from the outfall channel of the Kansbans sluice; and the revetment of the eroded left bank of the Burrabullong river close to the Nulcool lock.

NAVIGATION.

125. An important change in the tollage assessments was made during the year by the introduction, on the 1st January 1894, of through tickets at reduced rates from various toll stations on the Coast Canal to Gewankhali. The rate from Balasore to Gewankhali was reduced from 86 to 66 annas, and on Range V also the rate was reduced from 38 to 28 annas. The object aimed at was to induce boats to use the Hijili Tidal Canal instead of going round by sea to the Hooghly, and also to stimulate traffic on Range V. Notwithstanding this concession, the Executive Engineer reports that "boats still prefer to use the Rasalpur and Haldi rivers when weather permits," and that 8,610 boats adopted this route, rather than pay the tollage on the Tidal Canal. The Superintending Engineer believes this must be chiefly local traffic from the river marts, and suggests, as worthy of consideration, the reduction of the tollage on the Hijili Canal during the cold weather months.

To estimate the effect of the reduced rates, a comparison with the returns of 1892-93 should be made rather than with those of 1893-94 when, as stated in paragraph 123, the traffic was abnormal. The following is an abstract from the returns of the two years:—

Year.			Tonnage.	Tollage.
				Rs.
1892-93	...	11,334 boats 851 steamers	100,807	37,406 from boats. 18,372 from steamers.
1894-95	...	15,477 boats 863 steamers	151,412	44,342 from boats. 18,297 from steamers.

Though the reduced tolls applied to the steamers, they actually pay 7½ per cent. higher rates than they did in 1892-93, owing to the reduction in the allowance made for engine space from ½ to ⅓rd. Consequently, the decrease in their tollage shown in the table above, must have been due to lighter loads, as their number increased from 851 in 1892-93 to 863 in 1894-95. The increase in the tonnage of boats was was 50 per cent., which was probably due as much to the good rice crop as to the reduction in the tollage. Regarding the effect of the reduction of rates on Range V, the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"It is satisfactory to note an increase of tollage on Range V, notwithstanding the reduced rate. Rice is now being boated down this part of the canal from Balasore for shipment at Chandbali."

TRAFFIC.

126. The following table compares the traffic of the year with that in 1893 94:—

CANAL.	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo, including rafts.		Tolls.	
	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Coast Canal	11,823	10,771	141,826	127,662	37,45,657	31,27,901	95,238	64,024

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.

127. The miscellaneous receipts during the last five years are shown below:—

1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,410	2,072	9,149	2,477	1,937

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

128. The amount of dredging done during the year was less than usual. The following table gives the results of the working for the last two years:—

Year.	Names of dredgers.	Quantity dredged.	Cost of—			Rate per 1,000 C. ft.		
			Lifting by dredger.	Removing by mud-punts.	Total.	Lifting.	Removing.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
						Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1893-94	*Marchant* with 8 mud-punts.	186,110	645	691	1,336	3 7 4	3 11 4	7 2 8
	Comus with 10 mud-punts.	149,710	1,273	579	1,852	8 8 0	3 12 9	12 4 9
	Total ..	335,820	1,918	1,270	3,188	5 11 3	3 12 9	9 8 0
1894-95	*Marchant* with 6 mud-punts.	126,420	654	415	1,069	5 1 7	3 4 9	8 6 4
	Comus with 2 mud-punts.	156,102	1,351	710	2,061	8 10 5	4 8 9	13 3 2
	Total ...	282,522	2,005	1,125	3,130	6 14 0	3 14 9	10 12 9

PLANTATIONS.

129. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Trees over 12 feet in height.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1893-94 ...	825	1,082	5,873	7,780
1894-95 ...	1,454	4,627	4,602	10,683

FLOODS.

130. The highest flood levels recorded on the various rivers crossed by the Orissa Coast Canal, are shown in the following table:—

Name of River.	Locality.	1894-95.		1893-94.		Highest on record.		Remarks.
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Subarnarekha	Bhograi ...	27th July 1894 ...	116·60	29th June 1893	117·20	June 1863* ...	121·5	* Without date on plan (Mr. Vertannes).
Panchpara ...	Panchpara ...	25th " " ...	115·50	14th September "	118·50	Not known ...	118·00	
Burrabullong	Nalcul ...	29th " " ...	116·70	12th " "	115·50	22nd September 1885.	118·90	
Matai ...	Charbatia ...	29th " " ...	113·6	26th May "	113·50	Not known ...	116·05	

All the rivers were in high flood in July 1894, but no damage worth recording was done.

The highest levels in the various ranges were as follows:—

Range III	...	...	=113·10	on 29th	July 1894.
" IVA	...	...	=115·50	on 25th	ditto.
" IVB	...	...	=115·80	on 26th	ditto.
" V	...	...	=113·60	on 29th	ditto.

SARAN CANALS.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

131. The Capital Account of these canals has been closed. The Revenue Account is given below:—

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

REVENUE ACCOUNT—(Actuals).

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE— During 1893-94.	EXPENDITURE— During 1894-95.	PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS— During 1893-94.	RECEIPTS— During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
DIRECT CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance and repairs.	5,962	1,479	Water-rates ...	6,764	938
			Navigation ...	...	...
			Miscellaneous ...	50	444
INDIRECT CHARGES ...	243	63			
			Total ...	6,814	1,382
Total working expenses	6,205	1,542	Less—Refunds of revenue.	530	3,182
Net revenue ...	79	(—)3,342			
Total ...	6,284	(—)1,800	Net total receipts	6,284	(—)1,800

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 132 following.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

132. The receipts on Revenue Account and working expenses of the Saran Canals for the last ten years are shown in the following statement:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	11
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	39,737	11,072	21,070	20,415	22,990	36,823	15,785	1,492	6,764	938
Navigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,406	1,355	(—) 405	399	123	160	46	34	50	444
Total ...	41,143	12,427	20,665	20,814	23,113	36,983	15,831	1,526	6,814	1,382
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	3,182
Net total receipts ...	41,143	12,427	20,665	20,814	23,113	36,983	15,831	1,526	6,284	(—) 1,800
WORKING EXPENSES										
Direct charges.										
Maintenance and repairs	18,014	23,481	18,601	23,976	24,900	26,454	9,021	9,517	4,111	1,037
Establishment	4,144	5,400	9,119	10,248	12,422	10,560	3,710	3,772	1,739	447
Tools and plant	593	(—) 978	400	673	991	389	(—) 193	213	112	(—) 5
Total direct charges ...	22,751	27,903	28,120	34,897	38,313	37,403	12,538	13,502	5,962	1,479
Indirect charges.										
Capitalization of abatement of land revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leave and pension allowances ...	580	756	1,277	1,435	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63
Total indirect charges ...	580	756	1,277	1,435	1,739	1,478	519	528	243	63
Total working expenses ...	23,331	28,659	29,397	36,332	40,052	38,881	13,057	14,030	6,205	1,542
Net revenue ...	17,812	(—) 16,232	(—) 8,732	(—) 15,518	(—) 16,939	(—) 1,898	2,774	(—) 12,504	79	(—) 3,342

LENGTH OF CANALS OPEN AND AREAS COMMANDED AND IRRIGATED.

133. There was no change in the lengths of the canals, which are given in the following table:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1894-95. Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.	1893-94. Navigable canals.	Canals for irrigation only.	Distributaries.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of area irrigated to area provided with distributaries.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Saran Canals.		Miles.			Acres.		Acres.			Miles			Acres.		Acres.	
Main canal or head cut		6·34								6·34						
Branch Canals.																
I.—Daha feeder		3·34	...	...	64,000		Nil	...	...	3·34	...	...	64,000	...	1,568	...
II.—Gandaki		1·57								1·57						
III.—Dhanai		1·00								1·00						
IV.—Gandaki		6·57								6·57						
In addition to the above, the following are maintained:-																
I.—Thakraha Sota		1·50	.	...	...		...	..	...	1·50	...	...	..	...	...	...
II.—Roopan Chap Sota		27·00		...	...	.	...	...	...	27·00	..	...	...	...	...	...

These canals were closed on the 31st March 1894, by the construction of dams across the mouths of the feeders. The 38 miles of distributaries in the Moniara and Sadowa estates are the property of the proprietors of those concerns. No other distributaries exist. Two dams, constructed ten years ago by the Manager of Moniara, across the Daha, for irrigation purposes, were cut during the year to allow the drainage of the head cut to pass down the canal.

RAINFALL.

134. The average rainfall on the area under command is shown by seasons in the table below for the last five years:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Kharif season* ...	24·60	11·52	27·70	24·96	28·55
Rabi	1·43	0 61	2·29	1·08	2·62
Year	58·63	35·05	49·19	49·95	51·28

* August, September and October.

The Superintending Engineer writes:—

"The rainfall was very general over the whole district and was even more favourable than the previous year; light and seasonable rain fell during the hot-weather months. The rainfall during the rains, especially in September and October, was abundant, so that even if the canals had been opened, there would have been no demand for irrigation. Both the indigo and rice crops gave better outturns than the average."

FLOODS.

135. The floods which occurred during the year were not very high, but one which came down the Gunduk on the 27th June 1894 caused a good deal of damage to indigo and other crops on the Dearas.

IRRIGATION.

136. As the canals were closed, there was no irrigation during the year.

ASSESSMENTS, COLLECTIONS AND BALANCES.

137. The agreement with the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa concerns, which expired on the 31st March 1894, was not renewed. It was decided to make a radical change in the system of working the canals, and rules were accordingly published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, laying down the conditions under which water would be admitted to them. The most important of these is that payment of the charge levied for the supply of water to any canal must accompany any application for the opening of its head sluice. The amounts fixed for each canal are as follows:—

		Rs.
No. III.—The Daha	.. ...	10,000
„ IV.— „ Gandaki	.. ...	5,500
„ V.— „ Dhanai	... ...	6,500
„ VI.— „ Gangri	... ...	8,000
Total	...	30,000

As no one applied during the year to have any sluice opened, the canals remained closed throughout the year.

When the agreement with the proprietors of Moniara and Sadowa terminated on the 30th March 1894, there were two outstanding revenue accounts—

(i) The account with the old guarantors whose agreement expired on the 31st March 1891.

The discrepancies which existed between the Collector's account and that kept by the Executive Engineer, were carefully investigated during the year by the Executive Engineer and the Collector, and the following is the amended account up to the 31st March 1895:—

Serial number.	Guaranteeing Factory.	By Treasury Account Balance on 1st April 1891.		Collected from April 1st 1891 to 31st March 1894.	Balance on 31st March 1894.		Amount paid or written off as per Bengal Government No. 1461, dated 22nd January 1895, to Commissioner of Patna.	Balance due to on 1st April 1895.	Remarks.
		From factory.	To factory.		Due from	Due to			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1	Moniara ...	......	3,167 10 8	259 5 6	......	3,426 15 9	3,167 0 0	259 15 9	Paid.
2	Sadowa ...	1,590 0 0	......	1,611 7 8	......	111 7 8	*75 0 0	36 7 8	*Paid.
3	Jogapore ...	2,561 10 1	......	2,498 8 6	63 2 1	......	*63 2 1	......	*Written off.
4	Burhogra ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
5	Arrowa ..	2,615 14 1	......	619 7 9	1,996 6 4	......	*1,996 6 4	......	*Written off.
6	Ramcola ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
7	Barhowli ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
8	Rajaputty ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
9	Shalpore ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
10	Hurpur ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	
11	Bansopali ...	500 0 0	......	500 0 0	......	......	......	......	
12	Gaighat ...	251 4 6	......	251 4 6	......	......	......	......	
	Total ...	7,408 12 8	3,167 10 8	5,720 1 5	2,059 8 5	3,538 7 5	5,301 8 5	296 7 5	

(ii) The account with the proprietors of the Moniara and Sadowa concerns for three years from the 1st April 1891 to the 31st March 1894.

At the beginning of the year there was still an outstanding balance of Rs. 4,382 which, by the terms of the agreement, should have been paid to Government by the proprietors on or before the 31st March 1894. But there was a sum of Rs. 5,267 outstanding for irrigation done outside the proprietors' dehats, which, if it had been recovered, would have been payable to them. A compromise was therefore effected. A sum of Rs. 3,724, which represented the total of all demands over Rs. 2 of these assessments, was credited to the proprietors' accounts, and the balance Rs. 1,648, was remitted to the cultivators. There then only remained a sum of Rs. 672 to be paid to Government by the proprietors. The amount was paid, and the account closed.

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

138. The expenditure on maintenance during the past five years is shown below:—

	Miles.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Repairs to head out and river protective works ..	6·34	7,445	4,304	1,841	1,766	432
Repairs to Daha feeder ...	3·34	1,290	357	544	499	166
„ to Gandaki feeder ...	1·57	1,735	221	1,550	550	150
„ to Dhanai feeder ...	1·00	592	65	411	242	119
„ to Gangri feeder ...	6·57	2,777	129	565	424	170
„ to dams and channels for irrigation purposes ...	...	12,615	3,945	5,106	631	...
Total ...	...	26,454	9,021	9,517	4,112	1,037
Establishment ...	...	10,560	3,710	3,772	1,738	447
Tools and plant (actual) ...	...	389	(—)193	213	112	(—)5
Refund of revenue ...	...	...	...	...	530	3,182
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	37,403	12,538	13,502	6,492	4,661

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE.

The principal item in the expenditure of 1894-95 was the construction of the dams to close the mouths of the feeders. There was no silt clearance during the year.

PLANTATIONS.

139. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.			Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	TOTAL.
1			2	3	4	5
			No.	No.	No.	No.
1893-94	...	...	5,276	6,117	6,041	17,434
1894-95	...	...	8,436	4,588	4,935	17,959

The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 50 against Rs. 73 in preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The only revenue derived from the canals during the year was Rs. 422 which was realized on account of the grass and fisheries which were sold for Rs. 755.

NADIA RIVERS.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

140. There was no appreciable change in the lengths of the channels in the Nadia rivers system, which, as recorded last year, aggregate 477 miles approximately. No capital account of expenditure is kept. The Revenue account for the last two years is given below:—

PARTICULARS.	EXPENDITURE—		PARTICULARS.	RECEIPTS—	
	During 1893-94.	During 1894-95.		During 1893-94.	During 1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT CHARGES.					
I.—Maintenance and repairs ...	1,15,418	98,117	Navigation ...	1,71,166	1,41,419
			Miscellaneous ...	86	279
II.—Revenue management ...	23,017	34,268			
			Total ...	1,71,252	1,41,698
Total direct charges ...	1,38,435	1,32,385			
Indirect charges ...	8,222	8,494	*Less*—Refunds of revenue ...	1	...
Total working expenses ...	1,46,657	1,40,879			
Profit ...	24,594	819			
Total ...	1,71,251	1,41,698	Net total receipts	1,71,251	1,41,698

NOTE.—The details by heads of expenditure for the year 1894-95 and nine preceding years will be found in the table given in paragraph 141 following :—

141. The receipts on revenue account and working expenses for the last ten years are shown below:— FINANCIAL RESULTS.

1	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
RECEIPTS.										
Navigation	1,83,392	2,02,707	1,98,318	1,91,791	1,85,983	2,00,508	1,92,718	1,65,380	1,71,166	1,41,419
Miscellaneous	390	543	357	97	60	136	247	158	86	279
Total ...	1,83,781	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,86,043	2,00,644	1,92,965	1,65,538	1,71,252	1,41,698
Less—Refunds of revenue ...	...	...		...	220	162	228	18	1	...
Total receipts ...	1,83,781	2,03,250	1,98,675	1,91,888	1,85,823	2,00,482	1,92,737	1,65,520	1,71,251	1,41,698
WORKING EXPENSES.										
Direct Charges.										
Maintenance and repairs ...	43,084	29,061	48,201	88,933	47,843	52,482	62,704	68,763	77,364	68,588
Establishment	31,568	29,298	41,925	43,395	39,537	45,410	45,838	51,581	58,732	60,669
Tools and plant	1,759	1,409	3,593	2,390	2,250	2,476	1,330	1,644	1,861	1,890
Suspense accounts	1,262	450	(—) 1,097	(—) 14	(—) 1,036	3,169	(—) 3,015	1,066	478	1,238
Total direct charges ...	77,068	60,213	92,022	1,34,694	87,594	1,03,537	1,06,857	1,23,054	1,38,435	1,32,385
Indirect Charges.										
Leave and pension allowances	4,419	4,101	5,870	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222	8,494
Total indirect charges ...	4,419	4,101	5,870	6,075	5,395	6,357	6,417	7,221	8,222	8,494
Total working expenses ...	82,087	64,314	97,892	1,40,769	92,989	1,09,894	1,13,274	1,30,275	1,46,657	1,40,879
Net revenue ...	1,01,694	1,38,936	1,00,783	51,119	92,834	90,588	79,463	35,245	24,594	819

The decrease in the receipts, amounting to Rs. 29,553, was due to the Jalangi river being unnavigable for large boats during a considerable portion of the year. There can be no doubt that these rivers are gradually deteriorating, and the difficulties and cost of keeping them open for navigation are increasing every year. It is true there was some improvement in the state of the Bhagirathi, but the depth of water was not sufficient to allow large boats to ply on it, and the usual route by the Jalangi was entirely closed to them. The average receipts of late years have appreciably diminished, and the fast declining revenue has almost disappeared. The Executive Engineer seems hopeful, however, of an improvement next year, and the Superintending Engineer writes that "it is quite possible, with good entrances, and a plentiful supply in the Ganges, for the shoals to be so improved as to greatly reduce the cost of maintenance. It is to be hoped that from 1895-96 a new period of prosperity will begin for these rivers."

142. No rainfall register is kept up for these rivers. RAINFALL. FLOODS.

The gauge readings at Gheria and Berhampore for the last six years are given below:—

		GHERIA.		BERHAMPORE.
1889	...	34·00	...	30′4½″
1890	...	34·70	...	30′11¾″
1891	...	29·30	...	26′7″
1892	...	31·55	...	29′1¼″
1893	...	30·75	...	27′11½″
1894	...	32 75	...	30′3½″

The highest flood levels of 1894-95 are compared below with the highest levels in the previous year and with the highest levels on record. The readings given are the heights above mean sea level :—

River.	Locality.	1894-95.		1893-94.		Highest known.	
		Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.	Date.	Reading.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bhagirathi ...	Berhampore	29th Aug. 1894	64·04	20th Aug. 1893	61·70	14th Aug. 1890	64·71
Jalangi ...	Sarupganj	6th Sept. "	39·41	20th Sept. "	27·42	28th " "	34·83
Mathabhanga ...	Hanskhali	27th Dec. "	24·96	1st Oct. "	23·75	3rd Sept. "	39·93

The Bhagirathi river rose to within 8¼ inches of the highest recorded level. The embankment at Laltakuri was seriously threatened, but happily the danger was successfully averted.

143. The several classes of boats which plied on the rivers and the tolls collected from them are tabulated below :—

Name of River.	Number and class of boats.						Collections by Toll Collectors.					
	Up to 100 maunds.	Between 100 and 1,000 maunds.	Between 1,000 and 2,500 maunds.	Between 2,500 and 5,000 maunds.	Over 5,000 maunds.	Total.	Tolls from boats.	Tolls from rafts.	Tolls from steamers and flats.	Total tolls.	Miscellaneous receipts.	Total collections.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bhagirathi (Jangipur toll station).	7,299	4,418	713	229	15	12,674	20,372	552	7,670	37,594	279	1,41,698
Bhagirathi and Bhyrub-Jalangi (Sarupganj toll station).	12,158	12,553	1,574	245	3	26,532	67,622	66	13,710	81,398		
Mathabhanga and Ichamati (Hanskhali toll station).	4,905	5,157	355	14	...	10,431	22,394	22	11	22,427		
Total, 1894-95 ...	24,362	22,127	2,642	488	18	49,637	1,10,388	640	21,391	1,41,419	279	1,41,698
Total, 1893-94 ...	26,394	26,578	2,858	494	16	56,330	1,46,401	458	24,307	1,71,166	86	1,71,252

144. The following is a statement of the number of boats, their tonnage the weight and value of their cargo, and the toll collection :—

Name of River.	Number of boats, inclusive of steamers, flats and rafts.	Tonnage of boats.	Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Toll* collection.	Percentage of toll on value of cargo.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bhagirathi	13,116	186,883	78,704	60,12,842	37,594	...
Ditto and Bhyrub-Jalangi ...	26,948	372,495	142,686	2,16,52,717	81,398	...
Mathabhanga and Ichamati ...	10,454	108,870	36,060	35,46,798	22,427	...
Total, 1894-95 ...	50,518	668,245	257,450	3,12,12,357	1,41,419	0·45
Total, 1893-94 ...	57,118	789,852	322,492	3,96,34,759	1,71,166	0·43

* Tolls from boats, steamers, flats and rafts.

STEAMER SERVICE.

145. No transport service is maintained by Government on these rivers. The steamer service kept up by the several companies are shown in the statement below:—

NATURE OF SERVICE.	TERMINAL STATIONS— From—	To—	Outward and inward.	PERIOD.
1	2	3	4	5
	Calcutta Steam Navigation Company.			
Weekly ...	Calcutta ...	Jangipur ...	Both ...	From 1st July to 23rd December 1894.
Twice a week ...	Kalna ...	Katwa and Juaganj.	Do. ...	Throughout the year.
Ditto ...	Azimganj ...	Dhulian ...	Do. ...	21st September to 3rd November 1894.
Twice daily ...	Berhampore	Azimganj ...	Do. ...	June 1894 to 31st March 1895.
	East Indian Railway Company.			
Twice a week ...	Azimganj ...	Dhulian ...	Both ...	9th July to 19th December 1894.
Daily ...	Berhampore	Azimganj ...	Do. ...	19th February to 10th March 1895.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT.

146. The cost of the revenue establishment for the last five years is shown below:—

	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salary and commission of Collectors	13,224	13,210	2,391	12,644	14,807
Accounts and office establishment	9,223	8,942	18,879	8,901	8,494
Travelling allowance ...	711	530	601	525	766
Contingencies	472	452	411	947	395
Total ...	23,630	23,134	22,282	23,017	24,462

There was an increase of Rs. 1,445 during the year due mainly to the higher pay and allowances drawn by the Officiating Toll Collector, Mr. Street (now Honorary Assistant Engineer).

MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS.

147. The charges for maintenance and repairs (exclusive of establisment and tools and plants) for the last three years are detailed below:—

PARTICULARS.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Re-opening lower entrance channel, Bhagirathi river	...	546	...
Training works in river Bhagirathi ...	46,518	51,481	41,642
" " Bhyrub ...	3,174	4,318	3,989
" " Jalangi ...	3,287	6,430	7,034
" " Mathabhanga ...	3,062	2,060	2,717
Sounding Nadia rivers	6,161	6,500	6,535
Maintaining and working divisional boats ...	2,698	2,635	2,493
Petty and other charges	3,863	3,394	4,178
Total ...	68,763	77,436	68,588

The total expenditure was Rs. 8,776 less than that of the previous year, and is explained by the Superintending Engineer as follows:—

"The decrease was due to every endeavour having been made to keep down the expenditure on training works to the lowest possible figures, as also to the favourable condition of the Bhagirathi throughout the year, occasioned by the opening of the new entrance at Narainpur."

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. 148. The miscellaneous receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 279, against Rs. 86 in the previous year.

DREDGING AND SILT CLEARANCE. 149. There was no expenditure under this head during the year.

PLANTATIONS. 150. The only plantations kept up in the Nadia Rivers division are those on the berms of the Bhagirathi embankments. Their condition is shown by the following statement:—

Year.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings from 4 to 12 feet.	Seedlings below 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1893-94 ...	11,546	31,111	7	14,664
1894-95 ...	13,558	3,169	3,616	19,543

EDEN CANAL.

LENGTH OF CANAL. 151. No capital or revenue account of this canal is maintained. The aggregate length of the excavated channels has been increased by one mile during the year, by making two short links to connect the old blind channel Rankini Doho with the Kana Damodar and Kana Nadi. The lengths of the several channels are as follows:—

	Miles.
Joojooty sluice and channel	2
Eden Canal, proper	190
Kana Damodar junction cut	2½
Saraswati junction cut	2½
Connecting channel between the Rankini Doho and the Kana Damodar	½
Connecting channel between the Rankini and Kana Nadi	0
Total ...	27½

In addition to the above the natural channels of the Kana Nadi, Kana Damodar, and North and South Saraswati are included in the system.

The gross area commanded by the Eden canal is about 300,000 acres, of which about 200,000 acres are culturable, and 100,000 acres irrigable.

REVENUE ACCOUNT. 152. The receipts and expenditure for the last two years are given below:—

EXPENDITURE.	1893-94.	1894-95.	RECEIPTS.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Works	515	12,554	Water-rates ...	35,943	29,674
Maintenance and repairs	35,619	25,303	Miscellaneous ...	620	576
Establishment ...	13,474	14,129			
Tools and plant ...	732	752	Total ...	36,563	30,250
Total expenditure ...	50,340	52,738	*Less*—Refunds of revenue	654	50
Balance, deficit ...	14,431	22,538	Net total receipts ...	35,909	30,200

The original works executed or in progress during the year were the following:—

(a) Remodelling the existing irrigation channel from Halara above the Kana Damodar stop-dam to Kalna. This work was commenced in 1893-94, and completed during the year under review at a total cost of Rs. 694, of which a sum of Rs. 179 only was expended during the year.

(b) Combined bridge and regulator over the Kana Damodar at Chakdighi, to regulate the supply of water in the Kana Damodar for irrigation purposes, as well as to give the people of Chakdighi and of the neighbouring villages, the benefit of a substantial road bridge. The estimated cost of the work is Rs. 10,300 against which a sum of Rs. 8,229 was expended during the year.

(c) A project for connecting, by two channels, an old blind water-course called Rankini Doho, 7,400 feet in length, with the Kana Damodar and Kana Nadi, and for providing a sluice at the mouth of the channel. The land was given free of cost by the promoters, and the work was completed at cost of Rs. 4,111 against the estimated amount of Rs. 5,169.

Besides the above, the following original works were also carried out during the year, but their cost was charged to the grant for maintenance of the canal.

(i) *Stop-dam at the mouth of the Channel No. 2 at Joojooty.*—To obviate the necessity of removing silt from the channel at an annual cost of about Rs. 6,000, and also to guard the sluice itself from the free action of the floods. The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,791.

(ii) *Connecting channel between the Behula and the Gangoor Nadis.*—To facilitate the irrigation of a number of villages. The cost of the work was Rs. 734.

(iii) *Remodelling the existing channel from regulating sluice No. 3 at Chanchai to feed the Dhosi Nadi.*—The work was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 716.

The expenditure on maintenance was only Rs. 25,303 against Rs. 35,619 of the previous year, the decrease being due to the small amount of silt which it was necessary to excavate from the canals. The receipts from water-rates on the other hand diminished from Rs. 35,943 in 1893-94 to Rs. 29,674 in the year under review. This was due to the cancelling of a number of leases on the banks of the Banka, the full length of which has not been brought under the operation of Irrigation Act, and to other causes.

RAINFALL.

153. The rainfall registered at Edilpore was 48·1 inches as compared with 67·48 inches in the previous year. But the rain was seasonable, and in the kharif season practically the same amount fell as in the corresponding months of 1893-94. The demand for canal water was therefore not large.

CROP EXPERIMENT.

154. Regarding crop experiments the Superintending Engineer writes:—

"Owing to abundant rainfall, the year was not favourable for crop experiments. A few experiments were, however, made with paddy crops only, with the result that an acre of middle class land irrigated by canal water produced 25 maunds and 35 seers of paddy and 38 maunds 14½ seers of straw, whereas an acre of the same class of land not receiving the benefit of canal water, yielded only 20 maunds and 26 seers of paddy and 30 maunds and 5½ seers of straw."

AREAS LEASED AND IRRIGATED.

155. The total area leased during the year was 44,584 acres as compared with 47,925 acres in 1893-94, the falling off being due to the cancelling of leases of villages on the banks of the Banka Nala and Kana Damodar.

From the Eden canal alone 17,982 acres were irrigated in the Burdwan district, against 10,670 acres in the previous year, and 2,408 acres in the Hooghly district, against 1,069 acres in 1893-94. The increase was mainly due to the scanty rainfall, but as the fall was well distributed, a large portion of the leased area did not require canal water.

The areas irrigated by the Eden canal during the last five years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Long leases.	Annual leases.	One flushing beyond area commanded.	Unauthorised.	Total.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
1890-91 ...	...	...	...	...	1,330	
1891-92 ...	12,707	1,478	...	...	14,185	
1892-93 ...	47,848	6,534	...	16,951	71,333	
1893-94 ...	11,601	138	...	...	11,739	
1894-95 ...	19,650	20	720	...	20,390	

Those figures show that it is only in exceptional years that there is any demand for canal water.

DEMAND, COLLECTION AND BALANCE. 156. The water-rates assessed during the year amounted to Rs. 38,121 and the total demands, including the arrear balance from the previous year of Rs. 31,541, was Rs. 69,662. Against this amount Rs. 29,674 were collected during the year, Rs. 6,725 remitted, and Rs. 94 adjusted as excess recoveries. The balance left unrealized at the end of the year was Rs. 33,169.

REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT. 157. The cost of the revenue establishment during the year was Rs. 4,052 against Rs. 2,378 in the previous year.

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS. 158. The miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 576 against Rs. 620 in 1893-94.

PLANTATIONS. 159. The expenditure on plantations was Rs. 76 against Rs. 66 in 1893-94. The number of mahogany trees was increased from 334 to 360.

FLOODS. 160. There were eight floods in the Damodar river during the year, the last of which, only 2 feet 5 inches below the highest recorded, occurred as late as 27th October 1894. No damage to the canal was done, though the flood which reached its maximum at Edilpore on the 8th July, was only 11 inches below the highest on record.

GAIGHATTA AND BUXI KHAL.

LENGTH OF CHANNEL. 161. This channel, 7½ miles in length, was taken over by the Public Works Department on the 1st April 1894. It was formerly an important trade route connecting the Damodar and Rupnarain rivers, but its importance diminished when the Midnapore canal was opened, and it was placed under the management of the Hooghly Road Cess Committee. After this, from want of proper attention it silted up so much that the traffic of even small boats was almost stopped. Subsequently, it came into the hands of the District Board of Howrah, and its annual income was then estimated at Rs. 2,810. Government was eventually asked to resume its management, as it continued to deteriorate, and its income in consequence to diminish.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 31,471, was sanctioned for its re-excavation, of which Rs. 19,854 were spent during the year. The total expenditure on its maintenance amounted during the year to Rs. 27,269. The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 820.

The right of collecting tolls for 1895-96 has been farmed out for Rs. 5,100.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

EXPENDITURE.

162. The expenditure incurred in maintaining this canal during the last five years is shown below:—

PARTICULARS.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Works	6,236	...	...	...	...
Maintenance ...	2,011	7,300	7,093	5,913	5,567
Establishment ...	3,293	3,003	2,813	2,438	2,405
Tools and plant ...	287	203	126	2	36
Total ...	11,827	10,506	10,032	8,383	8,008

There was no high flood in the Teur river during the year, and consequently the weir was much less damaged than usual during the flood season. A deep hole was scoured out below the apron in front of the under-sluices, and a portion of the apron itself was damaged.

No revenue is derived from the canal.

The miscellaneous receipts were Rs. 63 against Rs. 163 in 1893-94.

IRRIGATION.

163. As the rainfall was very deficient up to the end of August, there was a large demand for canal water and a total area of 5,518 acres was irrigated. The areas of the different crops irrigated during the last four years were as follows:—

Nature of crop.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	2,539	4,895	2,710	5,033
Rabi	495	150	46	117
Poppy	552	734	301	322
Hot weather crops ...	...	640	14	46
Total ...	3,586	6,400	3,071	5,518

PLANTATIONS.

164. The state of the plantations for the last two years is shown below:—

YEAR.	Trees over 12 feet.	Saplings between 4 and 12 feet.	Seedlings under 4 feet.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	No.	No.	No.	No.
1893-94 ...	188	182	286	656
1894-95 ...	247	246	202	695

GENERAL RESULTS.

NET REVENUE.

165. The net results of the year 1894-95, compared with those of the previous year, are shown below:—

PARTICULARS.			Receipts from all sources.	Working expenses, including refunds of revenue. (Direct and indirect charges.)	Profit or loss.
1			2	3	4
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	...	16,72,626	15,48,765	+1,23,861
1894-95	...	...	15,24,040	14,65,962	+58,078
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.					
For which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.					
1893-94	...	...	5,25,348	3,93,423	+1,31,925
1894-95	...	...	5,10,870	3,81,607	+1,29,263
For which only Revenue accounts are kept.					
1893-94	...	...	1,71,252	1,46,658	+24,594
1894-95	...	...	1,42,518	1,69,186	−26,668
For which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.					
1893-94	...	...	36,687	59,377	−22,690
1894-95	...	...	30,313	60,823	−30,510
Total	1893-94	...	24,05,913	21,48,223	+2,57,690
	1894-95	...	22,07,741	20,77,578	+1,30,163

The total receipts show a surplus of Rs. 73,741 over the figures of the revised budget estimates, while the total expenditure was Rs. 1,18,358 less than that budgetted for.

EARNINGS.

166. Reckoned on earnings, that is on assessed revenue, as opposed to actual receipts, the net results of the Major Irrigation Works for the last two years were as follows:—

		Earnings.	Working expenses.	Profit or loss.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	...	14,77,532	15,48,765	(—)71,233
1894-95	...	13,85,719	14,65,962	(—)80,243

The revenue from Minor Works and Navigation is derived mainly from tollage receipts.

ARREARS.

167. Good progress was made during the year in the recovery of water-rates, and the reduction of the uncollected balance from Rs. 1,72,235 to Rs. 77,498, is very satisfactory.

The figures for the three canal systems are given below:—

Canals.	Outstanding on 1st April 1894.	Demand of 1894-95.	Collected or adjusted.	Outstanding on 1st April 1895.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa	63,350	1,68,449	1,99,659	32,140
Midnapore	7,027	1,35,016	1,37,494	4,549
Sone	1,01,858	6,85,905	7,47,954	40,809
Total ...	1,72,235	9,90,370	10,85,107	77,498

Canal.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage of collections.		
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894-95.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	48,584	1,51,075	1,99,659	76·60	89·68	86·13
Midnapore Canal	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	6,332	1,31,162	1,37,494	90·11	97·14	96·79
Sone Canals	1,01,858	6,86,905	7,88,763	92,418	6,55,536	7,47,954	90·73	95·43	94·82
Total, 1894-95 ...	1,72,235	9,90,370	11,62,605	1,47,334	9,37,773	10,85,107	85·54	94·68	93·33
1893-94.									
Orissa Canals	89,816	1,90,824	2,80,640	59,738	1,57,552	2,17,290	66·51	82·56	77·42
Midnapore Canal	48,567	1,30,111	1,78,678	47,349	1,24,302	1,71,651	97·49	95·53	96·77
Sone Canals	87,790	8,53,161	9,40,951	83,830	7,55,263	8,39,093	95·48	88·52	89·18
Total, 1893-94 ...	2,26,173	11,74,096	14,00,269	1,90,917	10,37,117	12,18,034	84·41	88·33	87·70

168. A comparison is made in the following table between the approximate value of crops irrigated by Major Irrigation Works during the year and in 1893-94:—

VALUE OF CROPS.

Canals.	1893-94.		1894-95.	
	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.	Area irrigated.	Value of crops.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Orissa	103,526	32,05,156	122,561	37,78,130
Midnapore	85,763	26,35,605	70,116	25,22,086
Sone	366,776	1,22,10,325	317,134	1,21,71,797
Total ...	556,065	1,80,50,786	509,811	1,84,72,013

The average value per acre of the various crops irrigated has increased from Rs. 32·4 to Rs. 36·2.

169. The date fixed for the submission of revenue reports to the office of the Chief Engineer is the 5th September. The dates when the different reports were received are shown below:—

DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.

		In 1894.	In 1895.
Orissa Circle ...	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner.	8th September.	17th August.
	Superintending Engineer's report ...	5th ditto.	5th September.
South-Western Circle	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner.	5th October.	6th August.
	Superintending Engineer's report ...	6th September.	2nd September.
Sone Circle ...	Deputy Collector's report through Commissioner.	8th ditto.	4th ditto.
	Superintending Engineer's report ...	3rd ditto.	27th August.

All the reports were punctual.

GENERAL RESULTS.

170. It was stated in the Revenue Report for 1893-94, that that year had been one of a disappointing character, as far as irrigation was concerned, by reason of the heavy and seasonable rainfall. These unfavourable conditions were even more marked during the year under review. The rainfall was quite as seasonable, and in many irrigation centres, far more abundant than in 1893-94. It is not therefore surprising to find that there was a general disinclination on the part of cultivators to enter into fresh leases, and that there was very little demand for canal water. The consequence has been an inevitable decline in the revenue derived from irrigation. The year has nevertheless presented many very satisfactory features. The efforts made in each circle to effect economy in maintenance have not been altogether in vain, and on the Sone Canals in particular, the unremitting energy displayed by Mr. Buckley, in order to attain this desirable object, deserves special commendation. In the Arrah division, the expenditure was the lowest on record, and for the whole circle there was an appreciable reduction in the working expenses. The improvement effected in the recovery of water-rates is another gratifying result of the year's work. Never before has the outstanding balance been so low as it was at the close of the year 1894-95, and while credit is due to the Deputy Collectors in charge of the Revenue divisions, it is the Superintending Engineers who are mainly responsible for this very satisfactory state of things. As regards Navigation, the history of the year suggests several questions for serious consideration. The difficulty of keeping the Nadia rivers open for navigation is becoming every year more pronounced and the work itself more costly. The tollage receipts are steadily declining and during the past year barely covered the working expenses. Unless a marked improvement takes place during the ensuing season, some modification in the system of controlling these channels will probably have to be made. On the Calcutta and Eastern Canals the traffic shows a steady development notwithstanding the competition of the Eastern Bengal Railway, but the tendency to employ flats in the place of the old type of country boat, seems to demand a revision of the measurement rules, which unduly favour the former.

TOURS AND INSPECTIONS OF OFFICERS.

171. The statement showing the number of days spent by the various officers on tour is a satisfactory record, and proves that in all cases works away from head-quarters received due attention. The inspections of divisional and subdivisional offices were nearly up to the standard in the Sone and South-Western Circles, but in Orissa only one divisional office was inspected. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that Mr. Connan who was in charge of the circle proceeded on furlough in December 1894. He was succeeded by Mr. Hughes.

A. D. McARTHUR, COLONEL, R.E.,
Offg. Chief Engineer.

The 8th November 1895.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

IA.

STATEMENT OF CANALS IN THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

Particulars.	Orissa Canals.			Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.			Saran Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.
	Mahanadi Series.	Brahmini-Byturni Series.	Total.			Eastern Main Canal Series.	Western Main Canal Series.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Source of supply of water ...	River Mahanadi.	Rivers Brahmini and Byturni.		River Cossye.	Rivers Rupnarain and Russalpur.	River Sone.			River Gandak.	River Hooghly and Sundarban creeks.	Rivers Russalpur, Subarnarekha, Panchpara, Burrabolong, and Metai.
Minimum discharge of river—cubic feet per second ... Kharif ...	Not taken	15,994	15,994·00	29,000	Tidal canal for navigation only.	5,257, October 22nd, 1883			5,082, March 26th, 1884	Tidal canal for navigation only.	Tidal canal for navigation only.
Rabi ...	2,714·49	2,683	5,397·49	300		1,868, February 16th, 1884					
Hot weather	264·81	372	636·81	200		447, May 27th, 1879					
Maximum discharge of canals—cubic feet per second	3,902·00	2,156·00	6,058·00	1,400		1,613	4,342	5,955	1,084		
Average annual rainfall ... Inches	58·39	60·44	57·86	57·29		43·28	41·15	41·82	43·69		
Gross area commanded ... Acres	433,800	137,500	571,300	180,000		406,155	1,327,354	1,733,509	64,000		
Culturable area ... "	439,951	137,500	577,451	173,160		317,307	1,036,995	1,354,302	50,000		
Area irrigable by complete project ... ... "	439,951	137,500	577,451	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	50,000		
Area irrigable at present ... "	317,785	81,034	398,819	125,000		309,040	707,360	1,016,400	30,000		
Sanctioned estimate—											
Direct charges ... Rs.	3,14,54,901		(a) 3,14,54,901	(b) 83,73,091	(c) 25,41,849	2,78,88,697		(d) 2,78,88,697	6,63,521	(e) ...	(f) 43,46,873
Indirect do. ... "	9,21,560		9,21,560	1,81,215	67,620	13,99,607		13,99,607	33,111	...	1,28,068
Interest during construction ... "	1,21,54,723		1,21,54,723	54,17,730	2,17,460	29,67,227		29,67,227	...	...	...
Total estimate ... "	4,45,31,174		4,45,31,174	1,39,75,036	28,26,929	3,22,55,531		3,22,55,531	6,96,632	...	44,74,941

Direct charges ...	Rs.	2,56,64,409		(g) 2,56,64,409	82,61,317	23,69,067	2,59,94,031		2,59,94,031	6,09,570	52,96,118	43,32,524
Indirect do. ...	"	5,78,653		5,78,653	1,84,152	59,114	9,15,568		9,15,568	27,183	62,404	1,04,939
Interest during construction ...	"	1,96,87,443		1,96,87,443	74,00,401	18,33,441	1,96,92,290		1,96,92,290	...	...	...
Total expenditure ...	"	4,59,30,505		4,59,30,505	1,58,45,870	42,66,622	4,66,01,889		4,66,01,889	6,96,753	53,58,522	44,37,463
Works as now sanctioned—												
Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	29	86¼	132¼	218½		47	102
Branch do. do. ...	"	110¾	6½	117¼	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	6⅓	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels ...	"	1,763	384	2,147	304·89	Nil	350¼	878½	1,228¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Of above—Navigable channels ...	Miles	202⅓	38	240⅓	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47(h)	102
Works completed at end of 1894-95—												
Main canals, irrigation	Miles	138¾	31½	170¼	53	29	86¼	132¼	218½		47	102
Branch do. do. ...	"	103	6½	109½	19	Nil	Nil	148¾	148¾	6⅓	Nil	Nil
Distributaries, including village channels ...	"	962½	129¼	1,091¾	293·19	Nil	350¼	878½	1,228¾	12½	Nil	Nil
Of above—Navigable channels ...	Miles	166¾	38	204¾	72	29	86¼	132¼	218½	Nil	47	102

(a) Rupees 19,58,356 sanctioned for direct outlay on the Orissa project from 1st April 1890 to date of closing of construction estimate on 31st March 1895—*vide* Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 295*I.*, dated 8th December 1892. From 1890-91 to 1894-95 Rs. 17,19,078 have been expended out of this amount.

(b) and (c) The estimates for the Midnapore and Hijili Tidal Canals respectively having been withdrawn and closed, the figures shown are the totals of the old and fresh sanctions.

(d) Sanction to the construction estimate for the Sone project expired on 31st March 1891. The expenditure from 1st April 1891 is chargeable against the schedule of works amounting to Rs. 7,63,707 for direct outlay and Rs. 16,306 for indirect outlay sanctioned in Government of India, Public Works Department letter No. 6*I.*, dated 6th January 1893 and against Rs. 6,932 sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 915*I*, dated 18th August 1893.

(e) There is no general sanctioned estimate for this project.

(f) Includes Rs. 8,66,000 expended from famine relief funds.

(g) Includes Rs. 69,001 expended against the estimate for Rs. 58,631 sanctioned in Bengal Government letter No. 531I., dated 27th July 1893, chargeable to the head 43—Minor Works and Navigation.

(h) This length is that of the Calcutta and new cut canals and Tolly's Nala with 20 miles of Kaorapukur Khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length.

1D.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR AND TO END OF 1894-95.

Irrigation Works.		Direct Charges (Net Expenditure).						Indirect charges, exclusive of interest.	Total capital, excluding interest.	Simple interest.
		Works.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Suspense accounts.	Loss by exchange.	Total.			
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Major Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	To end of previous year	1,83,31,234	45.69,401	20,11,692	1,46,299	2,68,070	2,53,26,696	5,70,887	2,58.97,583	1,86,67,621
	During 1894-95 ...	2,63,092	55,114	25.427	—5,920	......	3.37,713	7,766	3,45,479	10,19,822
Midnapore Canal	To end of previous year	53,41,241	19,18,019	9,07,257	......	94,800	82,61,317	1,84,152	84,45,469	70,69,948
	During 1894-95 ...	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	3,30,453
Hijili Tidal Canal	To end of previous year	15,80,617	5,33,249	1,26 089	......	22,790	22,62.745	56,491	23.19,236	17,45,805
	During 1894-95 ...	81.583	18.739	6,000	...	...	1,06.322	2,623	1.08.945	92,636
Sone Canals ...	To end of previous year	1,85.13.537	51,64,605	20,95.416	1,29,353	52.240	2.59,55.151	9,14.791	2,68,69,942	1.86.53.306
	During 1894-95 ...	24,191	5,551	30,043	—20,905	......	38,880	777	39,657	10,38,984
Total ...	To end of previous year	4,37,66,629	1,21,85,274	51,40,454	2,75,652	4,37,900	6,18,05,909	17,26,321	6,35,32,230	4,61,36,680
	During 1894-95 ...	3,68,866	79,404	61,470	—26,825	......	4,82,915	11,166	4.94,081	24,81,895
Minor Works and Navigation.										
Tirhut project ...	To end of previous year	90,685	4,33,943	6,797	......	......	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	......
	During 1894-95 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Damodar " ...	To end of previous year	44,477	94,864	4,800	......	......	1,45,141	16,239	1,61,380	......
	During 1894-95 ...	—1,200	......	......	......	......	—1,200	......	—1,200	......
Saran Canals ...	To end of previous year	4,79,448	1,64,170	25,952	......	......	6,69,570	27,183	6,96,753	......
	During 1894-95 ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year	33,11,662	7,39,778	2,06,088	28,054	......	42,85,582	1,04,305	43,89,887	......
	During 1894-95 ...	19,684	4,528	20,823	1,907	......	46,942	634	47,576	......
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	To end of previous year	45,16,941	3,94,819	3,68,463	14,819	......	52,95,042	62,404	53,57,446	......
	During 1894-95 ...	834	......	......	242	......	1.076	......	1,076	......
Total ...	To end of previous year	84,44,213	18,27,574	6,12,100	42,873	......	1,09,26,760	2,84,781	1,12,11,541	......
	During 1894-95 ...	19,318	4,528	20,823	2,149	......	46,818	634	47,452	......
Grand Total ...	To end of previous year	5,22,10,842	1,40,12,848	57,52,554	3,18,525	4,37,900	7,27,32,669	20,11,102	7,47,43,771	4,61,36,680
	During 1894-95 ...	3,88,184	83,932	82,293	—24,676	......	5,29,733	11,800	5,41,533	24,81,895

Receipts on capital account deducted from the following heads.

		Works.	Establishment.	Tools.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project ...	To end of previous year ...	44,621	13,300	28,280	86,201
	During 1894-95	36	...	...	36
Midnapore Canal ...	To end of previous year ...	12,668	7,300	11,590	31,558
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	To end of previous year ...	10	...	915	925
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals ...	To end of previous year ...	2,08,094	32,711	1,33,640	3,74,445
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...
Tirhut project ...	To end of previous year ...	45	74	39	158
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...
Damodar project ...	To end of previous year ...	45,149	...	2,300	47,449
	During 1894-95	1,200	...	...	1,200
Saran Canals ...	To end of previous year ...	498	...	...	498
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canal	To end of previous year ...	3,028	260	5	3,293
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	To end of previous year ...	54,467	...	...	54,467
	During 1894-95	...	...	...	...

I

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION

Realizations under main heads of

Irrigation Works.	Revenue (Actual Receipts). Irrigation. Water-rates directly paid.	Share of land revenue.	Total.	Navigation.	Plantations and lands.	Water-powers.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Refund of revenue.	Gross receipts (less refunds).	Revenue … Establish… Direction.	Execution.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MAJOR WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project	1,93,550	...	1,93,550	1,15,201	2,514	...	21,807	3,33,072	727	3,32,345	5,870	48,083
Midnapore Canal	1,36,882	...	1,36,882	1,35,492	55	...	22,253	2,94,682	259	2,94,423	2,870	12,065
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	...	...	..	57,089	35	...	1,401	58,525	...	58,525	654	4,231
Sone project	7,43,243	...	7,43,243	58,898	1,671	1,715	32,234	8,37,761	2,927	8,34,834	5,780	1,10,084
Total, Major Irrigation works.	10,73,675	...	10,73,675	3,66,680	4,275	1,715	77,695	15,24,040	3,913	15,20,127	15,194	1,75,363
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.												
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept.												
Saran project	938	...	938	...	12	...	432	1,382	3,182	—1,800	26	196
Orissa Coast Canal ..	...	...	...	64,094	...	...	1,937	66,031	91	65,940	1,318	8,535
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	...	...	...	4,30,769	...	...	12,688	4,43,457	454	4,43,003	4,166	23,718
Total ...	938	...	938	4,94,863	12	...	15,057	5,10,870	3,727	5,07,143	5,510	32,451
Works for which only revenue accounts are kept.												
Nadia Rivers	..	...	...	1,41,419	...	...	279	1.41,698	...	1,41,698	1,715	11,486
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	820	...	820	496	3,211
Total ...	...	...	...	1,41,419	...	...	1,099	1,42,518	...	1,42,518	2,211	14,697
Works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.												
Eden Canal	29,674	...	29,674	...	...	...	576	30,250	50	30,200	...	...
Total Minor works and Navigation.	30,612	...	30,612	6,36,282	12	...	16,732	6,83,638	3,777	6,79,861	7,721	47,148
Grand Total ...	11,04,287	...	11,04,287	10,02,962	4,287	1,715	94,427	22,07,678	7,690	21,99,988	22,915	2,22,511

(a) Irrigation Revenue Officers specially

(b) Rupees 4,052 was expended during the year on account of the temporary establishment sanctioned

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VORKS IN BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1895.

Revenue and Working Expenses.

WORKING EXPENSES.															
...ANAGEMENTS.			MAINTENANCE OF WORKS.												
...ment.			Establishment.												
Navigation.	Civil officers. (a)	Total.	Direction.	Execution.	Medical.	Total.	Works.	Repairs.	Sundries.	Tools and plant.	Plantations.	Total.	Indirect charges.	Grand total, working expenses.	Net revenue.
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,095	69,681	1,41,629	5,870	48,983	...	54,853	6,547	2,28,088	...	24,532	164	4,55,813	27,507	4,83,320	—1,50,975
8,060	22,861	45,896	2,890	12,065	...	14,955	11,093	1,04,307	...	30,599	195	2,16,045	8,519	2,24,564	69,859
4,140	...	9,025	654	4,231	...	4,885	4	35,835	...	5,417	313	45,479	1,947	47,426	11,099
14,291	1,46,960	2,77,115	5,780	1,10,085	...	1,15,865	10,072	2,13,319	...	27,543	6,908	6,51,722	55,017	7,06,739	—1,28,095
43,606	2,39,502	4,73,665	15,194	1,75,364	...	1,90,558	28,616	5,71,549	..	97,091	7,580	13,69,059	92,990	14,62,049	58,078
...	...	224	26	197	...	223	...	987	...	—5	50	1,479	63	1,542	—3,342
6,898	...	10,751	1,319	8,534	...	9,853	195	52,548	..	3,999	...	83,346	3,725	87,071	—21,131
39,553	...	67,437	4,166	23,719	..	27,885	1,766	1,63,814	...	13,958	1,062	2,75,922	13,345	2,89,267	1,53,736
46,451	...	84,412	5,511	32,450	...	37,961	1,961	2,17,340	...	17,952	1,112	3,60,747	17,133	3,77,880	1,29,263
34,268	...	47,469	1,714	11,486	...	13,200	...	69,588	1,238	1,890	...	1,32,385	8,494	1,40,879	819
...	...	3,707	497	3,211	...	3,708	...	19,854	...	...	...	27,269	1,038	28,307	—27,487
34,268	...	51,176	2,211	14,697	...	16,908	...	88,442	1,238	1,890	...	1,59,654	9,532	1,69,186	—26,668
...	(b)...	...	...	14,129	...	14,129	12,554	25,303	...	752	...	52,738	...	52,738	—22,538
80,719	...	1,35,588	7,722	61,276	...	68,998	14,515	3,31,094	1,238	20,594	1,112	5,73,130	26,665	5,99,804	80,057
,24,535	2,39,502	6,09,253	22,916	2,36,640	...	2,59,556	43,131	9,02,643	1,238	1,17,685	8,692	19,42,198	1,19,655	20,61,853	1,38,135

...mployed in collection of revenue.
...r the supervision and management of irrigation and collection of revenue from the Eden Canal.

IIC.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL FOR 1894-95, BASED ON ACTUAL RECEIPTS.

Principal results of operations for the year ended 31st March 1895.

Irrigation Works.	Direct and indirect outlay to end of 1894-95.	Gross receipts, direct and indirect, from all sources (less refunds).	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net revenue (excluding charges for interest)	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of the year.	Interest at 4 per cent. on direct capital outlay at commencement of year and at 2 per cent. on outlay during the year.	Surplus revenue after paying interest on direct capital outlay.		Excess charges, including interest on direct capital outlay.	
							Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.	Amount.	Percentage on total sum at charge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
In operation.										
Hijili tidal canal ...	24,28,181	58,525	47,426	11,099	·46	92,686	...	...	81,587	3·3
In progress.										
Orissa project ...	2,62,43,062	3,32,345	4,83,320	—1,50,975	deficit ·58	10,19,822	...	...	11,70,797	4·4
Midnapore canal ...	84,45,469	2,94,423	2,24,564	69,859	·83	3,30,453	...	...	2,60,594	3·0
Sone project ...	2,69,09,599	8,34,834	7,06,739	1,28,095	·48	10,38,984	...	...	9,10,889	3·3
Total ...	6,40,26,311	15,20,127	14,62,049	58,078	·09	24,81,895	...	...	24,23,817	3·7
Minor Works and Navigation.										
In operation.										
Saran project ...	6,96,753	—1,800	1,542	—3,342	deficit ·48	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern canals.	53,58,522	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	2·86	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	1,41,698	1,40,879	819	...	...	...	...	...	...
In progress.										
Orissa Coast canal ...	44,37,463	65,940	87,071	—21,131	deficit ·47	...	...	...	...	...
Ghaighatta and Buxi Khals.	...	820	28,307	—27,487	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abandoned or held in abeyance.										
Tirhut project ...	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar project ..	1,60,180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,12,58,993	6,49,661	5,47,066	1,02,595	·91	...	...	...	...	...

IIIC.

DEMANDS AND REALIZATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

Irrigation Works.	Balance of demand unrealized at commencement of year.	Demands of the year.	Total.	Deduct remissions not including cash refunds.	Net total.	Deduct amount unrealized at end of the year.	Actual receipts of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation Works.							
Orissa project	63,350	3,07,971	3,71,321	6,109	3,65,212	32,140	3,33,072
Midnapore Canal ...	7,027	2,92,816	2,99,843	612	2,99,231	4,549	2,94,682
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	...	58,525	58,525	...	58,525	...	58,525
Sone project	1,01,858	7,80,803	8,82,661	4,091	8,78,570	40,809	8,37,761
Total ...	1,72,235	14,40,115	16,12,350	10,812	16,01,538	77,498	15,24,040
Minor Works and Navigation.							
Saran project	(a) 6,459	(a) 444	(a) 6 903	...	(a) 6,903	(a) 5,521	(a) 1,382
Orissa Coast Canal ...	...	66,031	66,031	...	66,031	...	66,031
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	...	4,43,457	4,43,457	...	4,43,457	...	4,43,457
Nadia Rivers	...	1,41,698	1,41,698	...	1,41,698	...	1,41,698
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals ...	...	820	820	...	820	...	820
Eden Canal	31,541	38,603	70,144	6,725	63,419	33,169	30,250
Total ...	38,000	6,91,053	7,29,053	6,725	7,22,328	38,690	6,83,638
Grand Total ..	2,10,235	21,31,168	23,41,403	17,537	23,23,866	1,16,188	22,07,678

Note.—Refunds of revenue have not been deducted from actual receipts of the year.
(a) These figures have been supplied by Examiner. They do not agree with those given by Superintending Engineer in his Revenue Report of the Saran Canals for 1894-95.

IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE FINANCIAL RESULTS OF IRRIGATION WORKS IN

Principal results of operations for

Irrigation Works.	Capital outlay (direct and indirect) to end of the year.	REVENUE ASSESSED — Direct assessed: Occupier's rate (water rates.)	Owner's rate.	Plantations.	Water-power.	Navigation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa project	2,62,43,062	1,76,202	......	2,514	......	1,17,608
Midnapore canal	84,45,469	1,04,875	......	55	......	1,31,078
Hijili tidal canal ...	24,28,181	......	......	35	......	57,089
Sone project	2,69,09,599	6,56,332	......	1,671	1,715	58,850
Total major irrigation works ...	6,40,26,311	9,37,409	......	4,275	1,715	3,64,625
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.						
Saran project	6,96,753	......	......	12	......	......
Orissa Coast canal ...	44,57,463	......	......	......	......	64,094
Calcutta and Eastern canals ...	53,58,522	......	......	......	......	4,30,769
Total ...	1,05,12,738	......	......	12	......	4,94,863
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	......	......	......	......	......	1,41,419
Gaighatta and Buxi Khals ...	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total ...	......	......	......	......	......	1,41,419
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.						
Eden canal	......	38,121	......	......	......	......
Total minor works & navigation	1,05,12,738	38,121	......	12	......	6,36,282

N.B.—The assesed revenue means the revenue assessed on the irrigation of the year independently of whether the demand statements were

C.

BENGAL FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1894-95, BASED ON ASSESSMENTS OF THE YEAR.

the year ended 31*st March* 1895.

DURING THE YEAR. REVENUE. Miscellaneous.	Total.	Refunds of revenue.	Gross assessed revenue,—less refunds.	Indirect revenue —Land revenue due to operations of canals.	Grand total.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net assessed revenue of the year.	Percentage on capital outlay to end of the year.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
21,807	3,18,131	727	3,17,404	......	3,17,404	4,83,320	(—)1,65,916	·63 deficit.
22,253	2,58,261	259	2,58,002	......	2,58,002	2,24,564	33,438	·39
1,401	58,525	......	58,525	......	58,525	47,426	11,099	·46
32,234	7,50,802	2,927	7,47,875	......	7,47,875	7,06,739	41,136	·15
77,695	13,85,719	3,913	13,81,806	......	13,81,806	14,62,049	(—)80,243	·12 deficit.
432	444	3,182	(—)2,738	......	(—)2,738	1,542	(—)4,280	·61 deficit.
1,937	66,031	91	65,940	......	65,940	87,071	(—)21,131	·47 deficit.
12,688	4,43,457	454	4,43,003	......	4,43,003	2,89,267	1,53,736	2·86
15,057	5,09,932	3,727	5,06,205	......	5,06,205	3,57,880	1,48,325	1·41
279	1,41,698	......	1,41,698	......	1,41,698	1,40,879	819	......
820	820	......	820	......	820	28,307	(—)27,487	......
1,099	1,42,518	......	1,42,518	......	1,42,518	1,69,186	(—)26,668	......
576	38,697	50	38,647	......	38,647	52,738	(—)14,091	......
16,732	6,91,147	3,777	6,87,370	......	6,87,370	5,79,804	1,07,566	......

completed within the year or not. The actual amount of the demand statements issued during the year is given in column 3 of Table IIIC.

ID.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

PARTICULARS.	Orissa Canals.	Midnapore Canal.	Hijili Tidal Canal.	Sone Canals.	Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	Orissa Coast Canal.	Total.	Nadia Rivers.	Grand Tot
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Length of canal open for navigation ... ... Miles	204¾	72	29	218½	(a) 47	(b) 102	673¼	477	1,16
RECEIPTS.									
Tollage—Private boats ... Rs.	86,625	1,32,428	56,843	(c) 41,381	4,26,388	63,527	8,07,192	1,40,779	9,47,9
" Government boats "	6,651	...	...	...	...	...	6,651	...	6,6
" Rafts ... "	2,944	3,064	65	7,968	236	250	14,527	640	15,1
Carrying operations or transport services. Government boats. "	*18,981	...	...	9,550	...	...	28,531	...	28,5
Fines and sundries .. ... "	...	†6,167	181	...	4,145	317	10,810	...	10,8
Total receipts ... "	1,15,201	1,41,659	57,089	58,899	4,30,769	64,094	8,67,711	1,41,419	10,09,1
Maintenance charges, including special navigation establishment ... ... "	50,149	15,571	47,426	34,125	2,89,721	87,162	5,24,154	1,40,879	6,65,0
Net revenue of year ... "	65,052	1,26,088	9,663	24,774	1,41,048	(—)23,068	3,43,557	540	3,44,0
Total number of boats plying cargo ... ... No.	9,088	17,260	8,742	3,473	93,780	7,617	139,960	21,805	161,7
Ditto ditto passenger "	3,110	12,148	1,492	595	9,674	3,154	30,173	19,927	50,1
Ditto ditto empty boats "	7,472	9,867	4,899	2,051	41,747	5,569	71,705	7,905	79,6
Total ... "	19,670	39,275	15,133	6,119	145,201	16,340	241,838	49,637	291,4
Total registered tonnage of boats by canal measurement, cargo ... ... Tons	107,485	279,664	149,585	62,944	800,862	93,610	1,494,150	518,706	2,042,8
Ditto ditto passenger "	90,381	80,919	17,664	11,274	9,979	34,052	244,269	20,512	273,7
Ditto ditto empty boats "	41,139	60,413	26,096	11,355	244,900	23,750	407,683	90,027	497,7
Total ...	239,005	420,996	193,345	85,573	1,055,741	151,442	2,146,102	668,245	2,814,3
Ton-mileage—Up ... "	4,302,673	3,139,302	1,421,535	1,728,390	1,422,048	1,944,119	13,958,067	Nil	...
Ditto —Down ... "	4,241,766	4,571,294	2,068,104	2,743,970	8,069,456	2,261,903	23,956,493		
Total ... "	8,544,139	7,710,596	3,489,639	4,472,360	9,491,504	4,206,022	37,914,560	...	...
Estimated value of cargo—Up ... Rs.	22,71,990	58,39,818	20,45,382	21,19,580	76,59,396	17,19,631	2,16,55,797	1,44,52,136	3,61,07,9
Down ... "	28,14,460	66,29,890	24,39,907	25,62,518	5,83,44,992	13,97,940	6,91,89,707	1,67,60,221	8,59,49,9
Total ... "	50,86,450	1,24,69,708	44,85,289	46,82,098	6,10,04,388	31,17,571	9,08,45,504	3,12,12,357	12,20,57,8
Number of passengers—Total No.	120,138	216,525	34,951	52,299	61,200	61,335	546,448	53,161	599,6
Rafts, feet × feet × feet—Up c. ft.	60,201	2,014	5,639	5,325	17,553	8,053	98,785	1,355	100,1
" " " Down "	316,259	220,816	7,773	2,301,440	14,453	15,416	2,876,157	89,637	2,965,7
Total ... "	376,460	222,830	13,412	2,306,765	32,006	23,469	2,974,912	90,992	3,065,9
Estimated value of rafts—Total ... Rs.	85,322	1,51,611	6,175	2,38,366	56,858	10,330	5,49,662	1,12,179	6,61,8
Tollage on boats per ton per mile ... Pies	2·09	3·3	3·1	1·77	3·6	2·9	...	Nil	...
Tollage on rafts per 100 cubic feet ... Rs.	0·78	1·37	0·48	5·53 annas	0·74	1·07	...	0·70	...

* Includes Rs. 332 on account of hire of Government boats and launch.

† Koyali rent, shown by Examiner under "Miscellaneous receipts."

(a) This length is that of the Calcutta and new canals and Tolly's Nala, with 20 miles of Kaorapukur Khal. The Eastern Canals are 316 miles in length, of which inner boat route is 189 miles and the outer boat route 127 miles: the steamer route is 350 miles. Total length is 713 miles.

(b) Includes 44 miles of river crossings.

(c) Includes tollage on Government boats.

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

Description of Goods, &c.	Orissa Canals.						Midnapore Canal.						Hijili Tidal Canal.						Sone Canals.					
	Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.		Total.				Private.	
	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity—Tons.			Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured.	272	49	321	82,860	321	82,860	1,111	62	1,173	20,23,085	1,173	20,23,085	708	1	709	4,81,975	709	4,81,875	585	6	591	6,49,752	591	6,49,75
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	...	1,500	6	29	35	20,050	35	20,050
Dyes and tans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	201	201	5,54,674	201	5,54,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice or wheat	4,523	17,444	21,967	20,66,965	21,967	20,66,965	609	31,776	32,385	26,40,470	32,385	26,40,470	178	41,180	41,358	22,18,971	41,358	22,18,971	560	3,598	4,158	3,12,332	4,158	3,12,332
Other food-grains ...	3,742	2,144	5,886	4,26,482	5,886	4,26,482	19,164	16,363	35,527	18,12,276	35,527	18,12,276	1	85	86	5,160	86	5,160	341	950	1,291	1,00,480	1,291	1,00,480
Hides and skins ...	49	1,411	1,460	1,85,730	1,460	1,85,730	43	227	270	83,544	270	83,544	...	87	87	23,675	87	23,675	...	243	243	90,763	243	90,763
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	108	17	125	19,960	125	19,960	473	97	570	3,09,737	570	3,09,737	118	24	142	16,750	142	16,750	184	24	208	4,09,890	177	4,07,820
Oils	1,948	21	1,969	2,29,620	1,969	2,29,620	2,330	...	2,330	2,57,279	2,330	2,57,279	1,963	...	1,963	2,17,523	1,963	2,17,523	101	...	101	18,773	100	18,712
Oil-seeds	544	467	1,011	1,06,273	1,011	1,06,273	1,108	1,717	2,825	3,55,357	2,825	3,55,357	34	...	34	4,552	34	4,552	40	7,234	7,274	9,13,175	7,274	9,13,175
Provisions	1	2	3	350	3	350	1,109	2,414	3,523	2,96,716	3,523	2,96,716	326	6	332	19,894	332	19,894	14	4	18	7,479	18	7,479
Salt	367	1,242	1,609	1,58,648	1,609	1,58,648	10,306	...	10,306	9,54,860	10,306	9,54,860	5,196	268	5,464	5,94,443	5,464	5,94,443	4,636	62	4,698	5,18,533	4,698	5,18,533
Spices	6,525	48	6,573	9,17,010	6,573	9,17,010	895	69	964	2,30,580	964	2,30,580	2	...	2	500	2	500	76	11	87	15,222	87	15,222
Sugar	50	1,334	1,384	1,92,522	1,384	1,92,522	836	1,663	2,499	3,50,672	2,499	3,50,672	1,508	...	1,508	1,64,643	1,508	1,64,643	24	506	530	80,469	530	80,469
Tobacco	3	85	88	10,940	88	10,940	593	12	605	1,11,040	605	1,11,040	3,672	8	3,680	5,03,326	3,680	5,03,326	1,347	26	1,373	1,13,673	1,373	1,13,673
Building materials ...	1,147	1,374	2,521	25,177	2,521	25,177	1,495	9,760	11,255	25,303	11,255	25,303	960	487	1,447	8,584	1,447	8,584	322	3,187	3,509	19,975	2,889	14,814
Miscellaneous	2,614	9,954	12,568	6,39,199	12,568	6,39,199	3,638	4,042	7,680	6,44,424	7,680	6,44,424	348	9,896	10,244	1,11,217	10,244	1,11,217	3,360	6,819	10,179	13,58,770	9,673	13,36,336
Timber	4	1,139	1,143	12,130	1,143	12,130	139	46	185	16,307	185	16,307	276	374	650	22,716	650	22,716	227	38	265	9,157	87	2,589
Firewood	369	315	684	3,524	684	3,524	59	162	221	1,968	221	1,969	27	76	103	848	103	848	37	19	56	880	56	880
Bamboos	..	55	55	340	55	340	...	3	3	25	3	25	3	7	10	174	10	174	1,076	45	1,121	26,105	1,121	26,105
Coal and coke ...	22	8	30	520	30	520	2,442	10	2,452	17,847	2,452	17,847	1,847	13	1,860	16,074	1,860	16,074	1,042	118	1,160	16,521	1,135	16,341
Jute	...	66	66	8,150	66	8,150	1	108	109	12,446	109	12,446	4	854	858	72,864	858	72,864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasure	...	.	..	...	..	...	..	32	32	17,71,048	32	17,71,048	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	..	...	...	...
Total boat traffic ... Tons	22,288	37,175	59,463	50,86,450	59,463	50,86,450	46,551	68,764	115,315	1,24,09,708	115,315	1,24,09,708	17,171	53,366	70,537	44,85,289	70,537	44,85,289	13,978	22,919	36,897	46,82,098	35,536	46,35,539
C. ft.	...		...		..		...	...	...		...		.	..	...		...		...	...	...		...	
Raft Traffic.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.		C. ft.		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		Tons.	
Timber in logs	55,326	119,767	174,093	65,375	174,093	65,375	641	148,883	149,524	1,19,888	149,524	1,19,888	1,364	2,498	3,862	5,017	3,862	5,017	...	19	19	444	19	444
Squared timber ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	246	17	246
Sleepers, broad gauge	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	521	521	11,725	521	11,725
Sleepers, metre gauge	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Scantlings	...	...	...	.	...	...	37	39,467	39,504	30,095	39,504	30,095	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,654	3,654	26,444	3,654	26,444
Poles	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,510	3,516	42,391	3,516	42,391
Firewood	C. ft. ...	C. ft. 165,079	C. ft. 168,079	18,466	C. ft. 168,079	18,466	C. ft. 1,336	C. ft. 32,466	C. ft. 33,802	1,628	C. ft. 33,802	1,628	C. ft. 4,275	C. ft. 5,275	C. ft. 9,550	1,158	C. ft. 9,550	1,158	...	1,515	1,515	6,020	1,515	6,020
Bamboos ...	No. 19,500	No. 117,652	No. 137,153	2,481	No. 137,152	2,481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10,716	10,749	1,51,096	10,749	1,51,096
Reeds	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total raft traffic ... C. ft.	55,326	286,846	342,172	86,322	342,172	86,322	2,014	220,816	222,830	1,51,611	222,830	1,51,611	5,639	7,773	13,412	6,175	13,412	6,175	39	19,952	19,991	2,38,366	19,991	2,38,366
No.	19,500	117,652	137,152		137,152			...	...		...		.	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	
Grand Total Tons	22,288	37,175	59,463	51,72,772	59,463	51,72,773	46,551	68,764	115,315	1,26,21,319	115,315	1,26,21,319	17,171	53,366	70,537	44,91,464	70,537	44,91,464	14,017	42,871	56,888	49,20,464	55,527	48,73,905
C. ft.	55,326	286,846	342,172		342,172		2,014	220,816	222,830		222,830		5,639	7,773	13,412		13,412		...	...	...		...	
No.	19,500	117,652	137,152		137,153		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...		...	...	...		...	

IID—*concluded.*

DESCRIPTION AND QUANTITIES OF GOODS, &c., CARRIED ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

Description.	Total. Quantity—Tons.			Total. Value.	Private. Quantity.	Private. Value.
	26	27	28	29	30	31
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured	605	...	605	4,21,335	605	4,21,335
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	..	...	...	1,500	...	1,500
Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	4,241	25,150	29,391	12,86,376	29,391	12,86,376
Other food-grains	302	117	419	38,280	419	38,280
Hides and skins	...	58	58	6,200	58	6,200
Liquors	...	...	...	200	...	200
Metals	34	22	56	9,985	56	9,985
Oils	2,239	...	2,239	2,29,460	2,239	2,29,460
Oilseeds	..	71	71	7,073	71	7,075
Provision	167	173	340	22,214	340	22,214
Salt	3,574	53	3,627	3,83,318	3,627	3,83,318
Spices	4	...	4	2,000	4	2,000
Sugar	879	9	888	99,400	888	99,400
Tobacco	1,842	9	1,851	2,59,352	1,851	3,59,352
Building materials	361	160	521	5,091	521	5,091
Miscellaneous goods	1,281	1,595	2,876	1,75,115	2,876	1,75,115
Timber	101	1,304	1,405	38,563	1,405	38,563
Firewood	618	293	911	5,184	911	5,184
Bamboos	1	2	3	56	3	56
Coal and coke	859	38	897	8,060	897	8,060
Jute	10	155	165	15,807	165	15,807
Treasure	...	1	1	1,03,000	1	1,03,000
Total boat traffic ...	17,119	29,210	46,328	31,17,571	46,328	31,17,571
Raft Traffic.						
Timber in logs C. ft.	3,413	7,253	10,666	9,149	10,666	9,149
Square timber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sleepers, broad gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., metre gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ... ... ,,	4,640	8,163	12,803	1,181	12,803	1,181
Reeds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—raft traffic ...	8,053	15,416	23,469	10,330	23,469	10,330
Grand Total ... Tons C. ft.	17,118 8,053	29,210 15,416	46,328 23,469	31,27,901	46,328 23,469	31,27,901

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

Description.	Total. Quantity—Tons.			Total. Value.	Private. Quantity.	Private. Value.
	32	33	34	35	36	37
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured	...	270	270	1,37,630	270	1,37,630
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyes and tans	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice	622	226,875	227,497	2,09,82,836	227,497	2,09,82,836
Other food-grains	166	6,846	7,012	4,82,471	7,012	4,82,471
Hides and skins	...	114	114	65,830	114	65,930
Liquors	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals	162	520	682	1,39,385	682	1,39,385
Oils	6,700	3,306	10,006	14,00,875	10,006	14,00,875
Oilseeds	189	7,908	8,097	9,97,757	8,097	9,87,757
Provision	1,969	11,635	13,604	12,18,598	13,604	12,18,598
Salt	56,765	16,582	73,347	71,87,762	73,347	71,87,762
Spices	7	7,073	7,080	17,46,375	7,080	17,46,375
Sugar	12	576	588	1,63,250	588	1,63,250
Tobacco	369	1,795	2,164	4,24,270	2,164	4,24,270
Building materials	1,176	71,122	72,298	7,64,413	72,298	7,64,413
Miscellaneous goods	5,652	78,042	83,694	80,63,589	83,694	80,63,589
Timber	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood	14	101,818	101,832	7,69,855	101,832	7,69,855
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke	25,746	16,512	42,258	3,18,192	42,258	3,18,189
Jute	345	108,964	109,309	1,61,51,310	109,309	1,61,51,310
Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total boat traffic ...	99,894	659,958	759,852	6,10,04,388	759,852	6,10,04,388
Raft Traffic.						
Timber in logs C. ft.	17,553	4,705	22,258	55,642	22,258	55,642
Square timber ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sleepers, broad gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., metre gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ... ... ,,	...	9,748	9,748	1,216	9,748	1,216
Reeds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—raft traffic ...	17,553	14,453	32,006	56,858	32,006	56,858
Grand Total ... Tons C. ft.	99,894 17,553	659,958 14,453	759,852 32,006	6,10,61,246	759,852 32,006	6,10,61,246

NADIA RIVERS.

Description.	Total. Quantity—Tons.			Total. Value.	Private. Quantity.	Private. Value.
	38	39	40	41	42	43
Boat Traffic.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Cotton, raw and manufactured	...	37	37	5,874	37	5,874
Woollen goods, raw and manufactured.	...	...	...	10	...	10
Dyes and tans	...	96	96	2,016	96	2,016
Rice	6,286	22,596	28,882	24,07,186	28,882	24,07,186
Other food-grains	6,315	18,167	24,482	13,78,163	24,482	13,78,163
Hides and skins	..	199	199	82,730	199	82,730
Liquors	2	...	2	1,000	2	1,000
Metals	860	182	1,042	4,39,960	1,042	4,39,960
Oils	6,519	29	6,548	7,09,171	6,548	7,09,171
Oilseeds	803	17,691	18,494	20,93,208	18,494	20,93,208
Provision	2,511	2,718	5,229	3,87,737	5,229	3,87,737
Salt	24,981	...	24,981	26,61,663	981	26,61,663
Spices	1	853	854	94,520	854	94,520
Sugar	62	1,094	1,156	143,977	1,156	1,43,977
Tobacco	24	5,738	5,762	6,63,308	5,762	6,63,308
Building materials	2,602	1,328	3,930	39,812	3,930	39,812
Miscellaneous goods	37,420	60,253	97,673	1,52,08,542	97,673	1,52,08,542
Timber	51	108	159	12,484	159	12,484
Firewood	366	156	522	2,475	522	2,475
Bamboos	7	...	7	87	7	87
Coal and coke	5,403	280	5,683	76,217	5,683	76,217
Jute	13	31,699	31,712	48,00,717	31,712	48,00,717
Treasure	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total boat traffic ...	94,226	163,224	257,450	3,12,12,357	257,450	3,12,12,357
Raft Traffic.						
Timber in logs C. ft.	275	15,610	15,885	31,770	15,885	31,770
Square timber ... ... ,,	365	38,137	38,502	77,004	38,502	77,004
Sleepers, broad gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., metre gauge ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scantlings ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poles ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Firewood ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamboos ... ... ,,	715	35,890	36,605	3,405	36,605	3,405
Reeds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total—raft traffic ...	1,355	89,637	90,993	1,12,179	90,992	1,12,179
Grand Total ... Tons C. ft.	94,226 1,355	163,224 89,637	257,450 90,992	3,13,24,536	257,450 90,992	3,13,24,536

IE.

STATEMENT OF AREAS IRRIGATED BY IRRIGATION WORKS IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

Name of Canal.	Areas irrigated in acres.							Average discharge, cubic feet per second.				Areas irrigated per cubic foot per second.			
						Double-cropped.		At head.		Utilized.		Discharge at head.		Utilized.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Area irrigated.	Percentage of total area.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Orissa Canals.															
…apara Canal and its branches	62,877	2,605	65,482	64,737	745	...	...	976·00	393·19	869·57	233·82	64·42	6·62	72·30	11·14
…ndah ditto ditto ...	24,211	395	24,606	24,527	79	...	...	354·00	87·00	345·00	77·00	68·39	4·54	70·17	5·13
Level Canal, Range I... ...	12,878	893	13,771	13,771	...	...	...	358·62	161·35	173·27	8·06	35·90	5·53	74·43	1·10
Total Mahanadi Series ...	99,966	3,893	103,859	103,035	824	...	...	1,688·62	616·95	1,378·59	318·88	59·19	6·31	72·51	12·20
Level Canal, Range II* ...	2,453	128	2,581	2,535	46	...	...	16·18	1·19	15·52	...	151·60	1·07	158·05	...
…itte ditto III ...	14,351	81	14,432	14,194	238	...	...	187·22	12·72	173·67	...	76·65	6·37	82·63	...
…r Canal	1,689	...	1,689	1,680	9	..	...	18·38	...	18·38	..	91·89	...	91·89	...
…l Brahmini-Byturni Series ...	18,493	209	18,702	18,409	293	...	...	221·78	13·91	207·57	...	83·38	15·02	89·09	...
Total Orissa Canals ...	118,459	4,102	122,561	121,444	1,117	...	...	1,910·41	655·86	1,595·16	318·88	62·00	6·25	74·28	12·88
Midnapore Canal.															
…Midnapore weir	62,724	...	62,724	62,724	...	...	...	206	44	148	21	146·64	2·50	204·11	5·23
…Panchkoorah weir	6,452	175	6,627	6,588	39	...	...	38	8	16	...	71·80	8·12	170·68	...
Reaches, Ranges I and II ...	765	...	765	765	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total Midnapore Canal ...	69,041	175	70,116	70,077	39	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
…Canal	20,370	20	20,390	20,390	...	...	..	549·19	251·48	242·75	0·50	37·09	0·07	83·91	40·00
Sone Canals.															
…n Main Series	71,180	9,677	80,857	80,131	726	...	...	964	1,459	763	463	73·83	4·94	93·29	15·56
…rn ditto	187,161	40,096	233,277	233,491	2,786	...	...	1,821	924	1,329	479	102·79	37·29	140·84	71·93
Total Sone Canals ...	253,361	58,773	317,134	313,622	3,512	...	..	2,785	2,383	2,092	942	92·77	17·48	123·49	44·23
…Canals*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Closed on 31st March 1894, and there was no irrigation during the year.

IIE.

…ATEMENT SHOWING INCIDENCE OF WORKING EXPENSES AND ASSESSED WATER-RATES ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1894-95.

Name of Canal.	Average discharge of the year at canal head in cubic feet per second.	Water-rates assessed in 1894-95.					Gross assessed revenue from all sources.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Acres irrigated during the year.	Working Expenses.			Occupier's Rates (Water-rates).		Total Water-rates, Direct and Indirect.	
		Occupier's rates (water-rates).	Owner's.	Total direct.	Indirect.	Total of direct and indirect.				Per cent. on gross revenue.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second of discharge at canal head.	Per acre irrigated.	Per cubic foot per second discharge.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
…e Irrigation Works.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.							
… project	1,037·37	1,76,202	...	1,76,202	...	1,76,202	3,17,404	4,83,320	122,561	152·27	3·94	465·00	1·43	169·85	1·43	169·85
…apore Canal	98·25	1,04,875	...	1,04,875	...	1,04,875	2,58,002	2,24,564	70,116	87·03	3·20	22·85	1·49	10·60	1·49	10·60
Tidal Canal	...	...	...	..	...	..	58,525	47,420	...	81·03	...	...	...	...	...	...
… project	2,053	6,56,332	...	6,56,332	...	6,56,332	7,47,875	7,06,739	317,134	94·40	2·23	344·24	2·06	319·69	2·06	319·69
Total ...	...	9,37,409	...	9,37,409	...	9,37,409	13,81,806	14,62,049	509,811	105·80	2·77	...	1·83	...	1·83	...
…or Works and Navigation.																
… project*	...	...	...	...	...	...	(—)2,738	1,542	...	56·31	...	...	...	...	...	...
… Coast Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,940	87,071	...	132·04	...	...	...	...	...	...
…tta and Eastern Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,43,003	2,89,267	...	65·29	...	...	...	...	...	...
… Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,698	1,40,879	...	99·42	...	...	...	...	...	...
…atta and Buxi Khals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	28,307	...	3452·07	...	...	...	...	...	...
… Canal	...	38,121	...	38,121	...	38,121	38,647	52,738	20,390	136·46	258·64	...	1·87	...	1·87	...
Total ...	...	38,121	...	38,121	...	38,121	6,87,370	5,79,804	20,390	84·35	...	...	1·87	...	1·87	...

* Closed on 31st March 1894.

Note A.—In this table the water-rates shown as assessed during the year are the amounts for which occupiers have rendered themselves liable in return for canal supplied during the year, and include some demands which were not legally recoverable, and others of which the assessment papers were not completed till after the …f the year.

Note B.—Refunds of revenue have been deducte from "Gross assessed revenue from all sources.'

IIIE.

STATEMENT OF QUANTITY AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED IN BENGAL DURING THE YEAR 1894-95.

Description.		Orissa Canals. Area irrigated.	Orissa Canals. Estimated value.	Midnapore Canal. Area irrigated.	Midnapore Canal. Estimated value.	Eden Canal.‡ Area irrigated.	Eden Canal.‡ Estimated value.	Sone Canals. Area irrigated.	Sone Canals. Estimated value.	Saran Canals.* Area irrigated.	Saran Canals.* Estimated value.	Total. Area irrigated.	Total. Estimated value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Gardens and orchards ...		43	8,600	...	...	...	...	176	7,188	Nil	Nil	219	15,788
Sugarcane ...		343	1,37,200	...	...	20‡	2,000	45,653	7,23,707			46,016	8,62,907
Cereals ...	Wheat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,830	99,749			3,830	99,749
	Barley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,020	1,89,213			10,020	1,89,213
	Rice ...	118,116	35,43,480	70,101†	25,21,711	20,370	8,94,400	244,278	1,08,96,201			452,865	1,78,55,792
	Maize ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
	Juar ...	3	36	...	...	...	...	9	90			12	126
	Cheena ...	2,937	46,992	...	...	...	...	4,080	55,538			7,017	1,02,530
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
	Zeera ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,272	40,667			2,272	40,667
Pulses ...	Gram ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	476			34	476
	Peas ...	661	7,932	...	...	...	...	1,725	41,400			2,386	49,332
	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1,584			66	1,584
Fodder crops	Grass, lucerne	147	14,700	...	...	...	...	...	...			147	14,700
Fibres ...	Cotton, &c.	310	19,160	...	...	...	...	1,661	33,220			1,971	52,380
Dyes ...	Indigo, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,682	42,050			1,682	42,050
Drugs ...	Opium, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	1,080			18	1,080
	Tobacco, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	168			21	168
Oilseeds ...	Mustard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
	Linseed, &c.	1	30	...	...	...	...	1,609	39,466			1,610	39,496
Miscellaneous ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...
Total ...		122,561	37,78,130	70,101	25,21,711	20,390	8,96,400	317,134	1,21,71,797	...	...	530,186	1,93,68,038
Hot-weather irrigation ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Land surreptitiously irrigated		...	...	15	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	375
Grand Total ...		122,561	37,78,130	70,116	25,22,086	20,390	8,96,400	317,134	1,21,71,797	...	...	530,201	1,93,68,413

* There was no irrigation done during the year, as the canals were closed on the 31st March 1894.
† Includes 175 acres of boro rice, whose estimated value is Rs. 4,375 at Rs. 25 per acre.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL FOR THE YEARS 1894-95 AND 1893-94 IN BENGAL.

Serial No.	Works supplying Irrigation.	Civil districts.	Total area in acres (of the Civil district).	Culturable area in acres (of the Civil district).	Cultivated area in acres (of the Civil district).	Culturable area commanded by the irrigation works in column 2.	Culturable area at present irrigable by the works specified in column 2.	Area irrigated in Acres. 1894-95. Kharif, inclusive of sugarcane.	1894-95. Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	1894-95. Total.	1893-94. Kharif, inclusive of sugarcane.	1893-94. Rabi, inclusive of hot-weather.	1893-94. Total.	Rainfall. 1894-95.	Rainfall. 1893-94.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	ORISSA CIRCLE.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Inches.	Inches.
I	Kendrapara Canal and its branches	Cuttack ...	...	...	...	212,650	107,360	62,877	2,605	65,482	63,393	1,866	61,259	62·01	79·80
II	Taldanda Canal and its branches		...	...	...	172,356	73,810	24,211	395	24,606	11,941	113	12,054	52·73	74·92
III	High Level Canal, Range I ...		...	...	...	48,815	33,440	12,878	893	13,771	10,468	23	10,491	55·62	70·04
IV	Ditto ditto II ...		...	...	...	10,000	10,000	2,453	128	2,581	2,000	52	2,052	60·31	67·95
V.	Jajpur Canal		...	...	...	70,000	38,500	1,689	...	1,689	1,019	849	1,868	...	
	Total Cuttack district ...	...	...	...	...	513,800	263,110	104,108	4,021	108,129	84,821	2,903	87,724	58·96	76·19
VI	High Level Canal, Range II ...	Balasore ...	...	...	...	57,500	40,040	14,351	81	14,432	15,801	1	15,802	58·66	67·40
	Total Orissa Circle ...	......	...	...	...	571,300	303,150	118,459	4,102	122,561	100,622	2,904	103,526	58·91	74·83
	SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.														
I	Midnapore Canal. Under Midnapore Weir	Midnapore	3,292,800	2,111,560	1,869,100	98,000	75,000	62,724	...	62,724	73,738	...	73,738	43·99	66·31
	Midnapore Canal. Under Panchkura Weir	Hooghly ...	1,087,360	632,660	454,700	25,200	18,500	6,452	175	6,627	4,970	6,213	11,183	71·62	65·37
	Midnapore Canal. Tidal Reaches, Ranges I and II.					7,200	3,000	765	...	765	842	...	842	...	...
	Total Midnapore Canal ...	......	4,380,160	2,744,160	2,323,800	130,400	96,500	69,941	175	70,116	79,550	6,213	85,763	55·90	70·63
II	Eden Canal	Hooghly ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,400	8	2,408	945	124	1,069	42·00	33·01
		Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	17,970	12	17,982	10,656	14	10,670	48·51	67·48
	Total Eden Canal ...	......	...	...	...	...	...	20,370	20	20,390	11,601	138	11,739	...	...
	Total South-Western Circle ...	......	...	...	...	...	...	90,311	195	90,506	91,151	6,351	97,502	...	...
	SONE CIRCLE.														
I	Patna Canal ...	Gaya ...	3,015,680	...	2,356,000	170,857	166,495	36,166	3,631	39,797	37,371	5,083	42,454	57·46	47·00
II		Patna ...	1,329,920	...	1,039,000	146,450	142,635	35,014	6,046	41,060	34,653	7,321	41,974	58·50	51·66
III	Arrah Canal	Shahabad ...	2,806,400	...	2,192,500	483,089	329,527	119,625	38,819	158,444	124,072	50,092	174,164	58·43	46·28
IV	Buxar Canal					553,906	377,833	67,556	10,277	77,833	84,432	23,752	108,184		
	Total Shahabad ...	......	2,806,400	...	2,192,500	1,036,995	707,360	187,181	49,096	236,277	208,504	73,844	282,348	58·43	46·28
	Total Sone Canals ...	......	7,152,000	...	5,587,500	1,354,302	1,016,400	258,361	58,773	317,134	280,528	86,248	366,776	59·65	46·62
V	Saran Canals	Saran ...	1,680,000	...	1,312,500	50,000	30,000	Nil	Nil	Nil	994	574	1,568	51·28	49·95
	Total Sone Circle ...	... ...	8,832,000	...	6,900,000	1,404,302	1,046,400	258,361	58,773	317,134	281,522	86,822	368,344	...	...

No. IF.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE WATER-RATES PER ACRE IN FORCE ON CANALS IN BENGAL DURING 1894-95.

Canals.	Description of leases and crops.	Occupier's Rates per Acre.	
		Flow irrigation.	Lift irrigation.
1	2	3	4

ORISSA CIRCLE.

Canals.	Description of leases and crops.	Flow irrigation. Rs. A. P.	Lift irrigation. Rs. A. P.
Orissa Canals ...	I.—For the whole irrigable or rice cultivated area of any village, if application is made for a lease of five years ...	1 8 0	1 0 0
	For the Rice Crop.		
	II.—For any fractional area of a village or for other term	3 0 0	2 0 0
	For Cold Weather Crops.		
	III.—Dalwa rice	1 8 0	1 0 0
	IV.—For cotton, tobacco, huldi, ginger, wheat, vegetable, indigo and all garden produce grown in villages the rice-lands of which are leased under Rule I	1 0 0	0 10 0
	V.—For the above produce when grown in villages the rice-lands of which are not leased under Rule I ...	2 0 0	1 8 0
	VI.—For linseed, oil-seeds, dál and all pulses grown in villages the rice-lands of which are leased under Rule I ..	0 8 0	0 5 0
	VII.—For the above produce when grown in villages the rice-lands of which are not leased under Rule I ...	1 0 0	0 10 0
	For Perennial Crops.		
	VIII.—For sugarcane	6 0 0	4 0 0
	IX.—The charge for filling tanks is Re. 1 per 10,000 cubic feet of water used.		

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

For the Rice Crop.

For water supplied between June and November—whether by flow or lift—

Canal	Description	Rs. A. P.	
Midnapore Canal.	For five year leases	1 8 0	per acre for each season.
	For one year lease or for water supplied on a provisional license for which a permit for a term of years is not subsequently issued	3 0 0	per acre.
	Provided that the leases, whether new or renewals, required for shorter terms than five years in order to develop the system of blocks shall be charged ...	1 8 0	per acre.
	Otherwise, in addition to the rate of Re. 1-8 an extra rate of 12 annas per acre shall, in the first year only, be charged on leases for less than five and more than one year		
	For Winter Crops.		
	For supply of water, when available	2 8 0	per acre per season.
	For unauthorized use of canal water	5 0 0	per acre or such less rate as may be sanctioned by the Deputy Collector.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE—*concluded.*

For supply of water for manufacturing or other purposes Re. 1 to be charged for each 10,000 cubic feet or part of 10,000 cubic feet supplied.

The same charge will be made if water is taken into a tank without authority or used in an unauthorized manner.

Tanks may be filled with canal water without charge wherever water can be made available without injury to the cultivation dependent on any canal under certain conditions noted in Rule 31.

		Per bigha. Rs.	A.	P.	
EDEN CANAL.	I.—Long leases entered into before the 1st October 1895, per season	0	4	0	
	II.—Long leases entered into after the 1st January 1896, per season	0	5	0	
	III.—Extra charge for long leases entered into during the irrigation season, *i.e.* between 1st June and 1st October in any year, in addition to the rates mentioned in I and II, for the first year only	0	2	0	
	IV.—Season leases, kharif, per season ...	0	8	0	
	V.—Single waterings outside the area commanded in each watering	0	4	0	
	VI.—Season leases, rabi, sugarcane and potatoes and other crops	1	0	0	
	Boro rice, per season	0	8	0	
	VII.—Unauthorized irrigation—*				
	Kharif season	1	0	0	or such lower rates as may be fixed by the Canal officer.
	Rabi season	2	0	0	

* No rates shall be imposed on lands irrigated without permits beyond the area shown as commanded on the map referred in Rule 1.

SONE CIRCLE.

SONE CANALS.

The following schedule is in force with reference to long leases taken in, and previous to the year 1891-92:—

Five-year Leases.

CLASS.	Nature of crop.	IRRIGATION PER— Cottah.	Bigha.	Acre.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	For all crops ...	0 1 0	1 4 0	2 0 0

The following schedules are in force with reference to all leases taken during 1894-95:—

SCHEDULE No. I.

Leases for a term of years.

FOR WATER SUPPLIED BETWEEN THE 25TH OF JUNE OF ONE YEAR AND THE 25TH MARCH OF THE NEXT.	FLOW OR LIFT. Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For leases for seven years—all crops ...	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0
„ for three years „ ...	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

Schedule No. II.

Season Leases (Kharif).

Name of Crop.	Date of supply.	Flow or Lift.		
		Rate per acre.	Rate per bigha.	Rate per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Rice and sugarcane for kharif season only	25th June to 25th October.	3 0 0	1 14 0	0 3 0
Bhadei, serha rice or any other crops ...	25th June to 15th October.	2 8 0	1 9 0	0 2 6

Schedule No. III.

Season Leases (Rabi).

Time of Supply.	Locality.	Flow.			Lift.		
		Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
15th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane, from distributaries open for kharif irrigation.	2 0 0	1 4 0	0 2 0	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6
25th October to 25th March.	Water supplied for all crops, including sugarcane, from distributaries or parts of distributaries from which rabi irrigation only is allowed.	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 1 0

Schedule No. IV.

Season Leases (Hot-Weather).

	Flow or Lift.		
	Per acre.	Per bigha.	Per tenth of a bigha.
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For water supplied between the 25th March and the 25th June, or at the option of the applicant, between the 25th of February and the 25th of May, for all crops.	4 0 0	2 8 0	0 4 0
When water can only be supplied for a part of the season, for each watering.	1 8 0	0 15 0	0 1 6

In the case of charges under schedules I to IV, any smaller area than one-tenth of a bigha will be charged as one-tenth. The bigha contains 27,225 square feet.

Schedule No. V.

For Water supplied by Volume in the Kharif Season.

For water supplied between the 1st of September and the 31st October Rs. 4 for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

Schedule No. VI.

For Water supplied by Volume to fill Aharas.

For water supplied between the 1st of November and the 25th of March, Re. 1 for a calculated discharge of one cubic foot per second for twelve hours. For less than a cubic foot per second or less than twelve hours a proportionate charge shall be made, but a fraction of less than one-sixteenth shall be charged as one-sixteenth.

SARAN CANALS.

		Per acre.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
For water supplied	between the 1st April and 15th June ...	2	8	0
Ditto	from 15th June to 30th October ...	1	8	0
Ditto	from 1st November to 31st March ...	1	0	0

For water taken without previous application or agreement a further rate of Re. 1 per acre may be charged in addition to the rates noted above.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1894-95.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3

SECRETARIAT.

Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. C. W. Odling ...	From 1st April 1894 to 11th March 189 [On privilege leave from 1st April 2nd May 1894.]
Ditto ...	Lieut.-Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E.	" 1st April to 1st May 1894. (Officia ing.)
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 12th March to 31st March 189 (Officiating.)
Under-Secretary, Irrigation Department.	Mr. G. C. Maconchy ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st July 1894.
Ditto ...	" K. H. Stephen ...	" 1st August 1894 to 28th February 189
Ditto ...	" O. C. Lees ...	" 1st to 31st March 1895.

SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF CIRCLES.

South-Western Circle ...	Lieut.-Col. A. D. McArthur, R.E.	From 2nd May 1894 to 11th March 1895.
Ditto ...	Mr. D. B. Horn ...	" 1st April to 1st May 1894. (Officiating.)
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 12th to 31st March 1895 (officiating with the rank of Superintendir Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.
Orissa Circle	Mr. W. Connan ...	" 1st April 1894 to 9th Decem 1894.
Ditto ...	" A. J. Hughes ...	" 10th December 1894 to 17th Marc 1895.
Ditto ...	" W. A. Inglis ...	" 18th to 31st March 1895.
Sone Circle	" R. B. Buckley ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS.

South-Western Circle.

Nadia Rivers Division ...	Mr. M. J. J. P. Norman ...	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Cossye Division ...	" H. Barlow ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.	" T. M. L. Thompson ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1805.
Circular and Eastern Canals Division.	" J. W. Fox, Honorary Assistant Engineer.	" 1st April 1894 to 8th November 189 (Officiating.)
Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" 12th to 31st March 1895. (Officia ing.)
Ditto ...	" D. B. Horn ...	" 9th November 1894 to 11th Marc 1895.
Balasore Division ...	" A. Hayes ...	" 1st April 1894 to 10th August 1894.
Ditto ...	" P. J. Jacobs ...	" 11th August 1894 to 19th Octob 1894.
Ditto ...	" C. A. White ...	" 20th October 1894 to 31st Marc 1895.

Orissa Circle.

Acqnapada-Jajpur Division ...	Mr. M. H. Arnott ...	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Brahmini-Bvturni Division ...	" R. E. Carter ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Mahanadi Division ...	" T. H. Clowes ...	" 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

List of Officers in charge of Irrigation Circles and Divisions during the year 1894-95—concld.

Circle or Division.	Name of Officer.	Period of charge.
1	2	3

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS IN CHARGE OF DIVISIONS—*concld.*

SONE CIRCLE.

Arrah Division ...	Mr. C. H. DeMello ...	From 1st to 9th April 1894 and from 10th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Ditto ...	„ F. F. A Cowley ...	„ 10th April to 9th May 1894.
Buxar Division ...	„ T. Butler ...	„ 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Eastern Sone Division ...	„ A. S. Thomson ...	„ 1st April 1894 to 8th March 1895.
Ditto ...	„ G. L. Searight ...	„ 9th to 31st March 1895.
Gandak Division ...	„ H. H. Green ...	„ 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Dehri Workshops Division ...	„ J. R. Swinden ...	„ 1st to 30th April 1894.
Ditto ...	„ H. E. Williamson (Supervisor).	„ 1st to 15th May 1894.
Ditto ...	„ G. C. Stawell ...	„ 16th May 1894 to 31st March 1895.

CANAL REVENUE OFFICERS.

Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Sone Canals.	Maulvi S. M. Nasiruddin ...	From 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Orissa Canals.	Babu Jugdum Sahai ...	„ 1st April 1894 to 11th November 1894 and from 2nd January 1895 to 31st March 1895.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Orissa Canal.	„ Gopal Bulluv Mitter ...	„ 12th November 1894 to 1st January 1895.
Deputy Collector, Revenue Division, Midnapore Canals.	„ Raj Mohun Chuckerbutty.	„ 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.
Supervisor, Calcutta Canals ...	Mr. W. R. Cooksey ...	„ 1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.

Statement showing the Number of Days spent on Duty and on Tour by Superintending, Executive, and Assistant Engineers and Upper Subordinates of the Irrigation Branch during the year 1894-95.

Name.	Circle or Division.	Number of Days— On duty.	Number of Days— On tour.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Superintending Engineers.				
Mr. R. B. Buckley	Sone Circle ...	365	148	
„ W. Connan	Orissa Circle ...	253	74	Proceeded on furlough from 10th December 1894.
„ A. J. Hughes	Ditto ...	93	28	Transferred to the Central Provinces from 18th March 1895.
„ W. A. Inglis	Ditto ...	14	5	Assumed charge from the 18th March 1895.
Lieut.-Col. A. D. McArthur ...	South-Western Circle	314	96	Officiated as Secretary from 1st April 1894 to 1st May 1894 and from 12th March 1895.
Mr. D. B. Horn	Ditto ...	51	21	Officiated as Superintending Engineer from 1st April 1894 to 1st May 1894 and from 12th March 1895.
Executive Engineers.				
Mr. A. Hayes	Balasore ...	132	42	On privilege leave for two months and 24 days from 11th October 1894. Assumed charge of the Office of the Inspector of Works, Central Circle, from 3rd November 1894.
„ C. A. White	Ditto ...	163	97	Returned from furlough on 20th October 1894.
„ H. Barlow	Cossye ...	365	150	
„ D. B. Horn	Circular and Eastern Canals.	123	26	Proceeded on 6 months' furlough from 5th May 1894. Rejoined from 9th November 1894.
„ J. W. Fox	Ditto ..	242	85	
„ T. M. L. Thompson ...	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	365	216	
„ J. J. P. Norman	Nadia Rivers ...	365	195	
„ M. H. Arnott	Acquapadda-Jajpur ...	365	257	
„ W. A. Inglis	Superintending Engineer's Office.	14	4	Returned from furlough on the 14th December 1894 and attached to this office up to the 4th January 1895, Placed on special duty to report on the Kosi river flood, and joined the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, on the 4th March 1895.
„ F. H. Clowes	Mahanadi ...	365	181	
Rai Bahadur Prasano Kumar Daniary	Ditto ...	30	...	Retired from 1st May 1894.
Mr. R. E. Carter	Brahmini-Byturni ...	365	203	
„ T. Butler	Buxar ...	365	164	
„ A. S. Thomson	Eastern Sone ...	352	154	On leave for 13 days.
„ G. L. Searight	Ditto ...	13	7	
„ C. H. DeMello	Arrah ...	335	144	On leave for 30 days.
„ F. A. A. Cowley	Do. ...	30	12	
„ J. R. Swinden	Dehri Workshops ...	15	...	Retired from the 30th April 1894.
„ H. H. Green	Gandak ...	365	153	
„ G. C. Stawell	Dehri Workshops ...	320	142	
Assistant Engineers.				
Mr. G. L. Searight	Gandak ...	345	157	
„ F. A. A. Cowley	Arrah ...	266	168	On 61 days' privilege leave.
„ J. C. Hewitt	Eastern Sone ...	297	178	On 66 days' privilege leave
Rai Sahib Beni Madhab Mittra ...	Arrah ...	365	260	
Mr. E. A. Smith	Do. ...	79	43	Proceeded on furlough on the 24th June 1894.
„ W. S. Bremner	Buxar ...	365	214	
„ O. S. Smith	Arrah ...	8	8	On 3 months' language leave from the 23rd May 1894. Transferred from the Orissa Circle to the Sone Circle and joined the Eastern Sone Division on the 31st August 1894. Transferred to the Roads and Buildings Branch, and joined the Darjeeling Division on the 18th October 1894. Retransferred to the Irrigation Branch and joined the Arrah Division on the 10th March 1895.
„ C. W. Sibold	Buxar ...	365	249	
Rai Sahib Nogendra Nath Mukerjee	Do. ...	275	196	On 90 days' privilege leave.
Babu Saroda Sunder Pal ...	Do. ...	151	89	Appointed to the Department on the 1st November 1894.
Rai Sahib Doorga Charan Chakerbutty	Eastern Sone ...	273	159	On 92 days' privilege leave.
Mr. C. J. St. C. Sedgley ...	Mahanadi ...	348	268	On 17 days' leave.
„ J. S. Lane Long	Brahmini-Byturni ...	365	203	
„ O. S. Smith	Ditto ...	52	27	
„ H. G. Gearing	Jobra Workshops ...	365	115	Most of the works in the subdivision are within 5 miles from head-quarters.
Babu Mudhoo Sudan Sen Gupta ...	Brahmini-Byturni ...	365	22	Was in charge of head sluice and supply channel at Jagatpore.
Rai Sahib Anada Persad Sircar ...	Acquapadda-Jajpur ...	277	136	On 88 days' privilege leave.
„ Kally Pado Sen ...	Ditto ...	29	7	Transferred as District Engineer, Angul, from 30th April 1894.
Mr. P. G. Jacobs	Balasore ...	275	91	On 90 days' privilege leave. Joined the Nadia Rivers Division on the 16th March 1895.

Name.	Circle or Division.	Number of Days— On duty.	On tour.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
***Assistant Engineers*—concluded.**				
Mr. J. Zorab	Balasore	350	161	On 15 days' privilege leave.
„ A. H. C. MacCarthy	Cossye	329	145	On 36 days' privilege leave.
„ J. W. Foy	Circular and Eastern Canals.	123	46	
Rai Bahadur Bama Churn Pramanic	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	365	265	
Sub-Engineers.				
Rai Sahib Satcowry Chatterjee	Eastern Sone	365	49	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
Babu Chunder Bhusan Dutt	Gandak	365	50	Ditto ditto.
„ Tarini Charan Sircar	Dehri Workshops	365	127	Ditto ditto.
Mr. H. E. Williamson	Ditto	365	31	Ditto ditto.
Rai Prosono Kumar Pal	Acquapadda-Jajpur	365	270	
Mr. J. J. Atkinson	Balasore	319	72	On 46 days' privilege leave.
Babu Gopal Chunder Ghose	Cossye	365	193	
„ Rakhal Das Roy	Circular and Eastern Canals.	350	124	
Rai Sahib Gopal Chunder Daw	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	365	235	
Mr. S. Street	Jangipur Toll Office	365	...	
Babu Rakhal Das Chatterjee	Nadia Rivers	365	142	
Supervisors.				
Babu Kanti Chunder Banerjee	Arrah	214	181	On 3 months' privilege leave. Transferred to the Eastern Sone Division, which he joined on the 10th November 1894. Retransferred to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the 20th February 1895.
Mr. C. M. S. Rorke	Gandak	365	119	
Babu Ashutosh Singh	Do.	83	15	Furlough for 10 months from 23rd June 1894.
„ Rudra Prosono Singh	Do.	275	67	On privilege leave for 71 days.
„ Mohendra Nath Sircar	Arrah	334	242	On 31 days' privilege leave.
„ Harri Churn Mukerjee	Mahanadi	365	280	
Mr. C. A. Marchant	Ditto	365	34	Workshop Foreman.
Babu Pran Krishna Sen	Acquapadda-Jajpur	338	206	On privilege leave for 27 days.
„ Suresh Chunder Gangooly	Balasore	351	198	On privilege leave for 14 days.
„ Dhakhina Ranjan Mukerjee	Circular and Eastern Canals.	365	243	
„ Ashutosh Mitter	Ditto	362	210	
„ Jogendra Lall Chatterjee	Ditto	277	140	Died on the 18th January 1895.
„ Lokenath Mitter	Nadia Rivers	365	109	
Overseers.				
Babu Satya Ramjan Khastigir	Dehri Workshops	115	97	Joined the Division on the 27th November 1894.
„ Kali Kumar Roy	Eastern Sone	365	101	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
„ Rajendra Lal Sarcar	Ditto	68	50	
„ Rajendra Lal Sircar	Arrah	286	246	
„ Basant Kamal Dass	Buxar	153	49	Sick leave for 5 months from 1st September 1894, after which his services were dispensed with.
„ Jagat Narain	Gandak	26	13	Joined the Division on the 1st June 1894.
„ Khirode Chunder Mookerjee	Dehri Workshops	288	232	On 30 days' privilege leave.
„ Aughore Chunder Chatterjee	Ditto	90	61	Joined the Division on the 18th December 1894.
„ Bhusan Chunder Banerjee	Mahanadi	365	51	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
„ Upendranath Mukerjee	Ditto	345	285	On 20 days' leave.
„ Seshi Bhusan Mozumdar	Ditto	365	265	
„ Surendranath Barat	Brahmini-Byturni	365	187	
„ Bankim Krishna Ghose	Ditto	365	189	
„ Troylucko Nath Mozumdar	Ditto	365	301	
„ Saroda Churn Mitra	Ditto	365	223	
„ Banku Behary Mookerjee	Acquapadda-Jajpur	365	24	Principal works lie at head-quarters.
„ Krishnadhon Banerjee	Ditto	275	207	On 90 days' privilege leave.
Mr. A. E. Hefferman	Balasore	365	126	
Babu Kirty Bas Maithi	Cossye	365	46	
„ Mohit Kumar Chatterjee	Do.	365	62	
„ Roma Nath Sirkar	Do.	365	123	
„ Rajendro Nath Mookerjee	Circular and Eastern Canals.	122	63	Joined the Division on the 21st November 1894.
Mr. P. O. Wight	Ditto	226	226	Transferred to the Northern Drainage and Embankment Division, which he joined on the 18th December 1894. On privilege leave for 2 months from the 3rd January 1895. Transferred to the Calcutta Workshops Division on the expiration of his leave.
Babu Mohiny Mohan Lahiri	Northern Drainage and Embankment.	320	106	On 45 days' privilege leave.
Khetter Mohan Palit	Ditto	335	...	On 30 days' privilege leave.
Akhoy Krishna Bose	Nadia Rivers	307	175	On 58 days' privilege leave.

Statement showing Inspections of Offices by Superintending and Executive Engineers during the year 1894-95.

NAME OF OFFICER.	DIVISIONAL OFFICES.		SUBDIVISIONAL OFFICES.		REMARKS.
	Number in circle.	Number inspected during year.	Number in circle.	Number inspected during year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Engineers.					
W. Connan, Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle.	4*	1	16	†6	* Inclusive of Revenue Division.
R. B. Buckley, Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle.	6*	5	27	3	† Of these, 3 inspected by Mr. Hughes.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. McArthur, Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle.	6*	6	26	1	
Executive Engineers.					
T. H. Clowes, Executive Engineer, Mahanadi.	...	...	8	...	
R. E. Carter, Executive Engineer, Brahmani-Byturni.	...	...	5	...	
M. H. Arnott, Executive Engineer, Aquapada.	...	...	3	...	
C. H. DeMello, Executive Engineer, Arrah.	...	...	6	...	
T. Butler, Buxar	...	...	5	...	
G. C. Stawell, Debri Works ...	...	...	5	...	
A. S. Thomson, Eastern Sone ...	...	...	6	...	
H. H. Green, Gandak	...	...	5	...	
H. Buflow, Cossye	...	...	6	3	
A. Hayes, Balasore	...	...	5	4	
M. J. J. P. Norman, Nadia Rivers ...	...	...	6	5	
T. M. L. Thompson, Northern Drainage and Embankment.	...	...	4	3	
J. W. Fox, Circular Canals ...	...	...	5	4	

RESOLUTION ON THE REPORTS OF THE PROGRESS OF SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1895.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 14th December 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 5421.

READ—

Letter No. 1244A., dated the 6th December 1895, from the Board of Revenue, submitting the Reports of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture on Settlements and Land Records, and the Deputy Surveyor-General on Surveys, in Bengal, for the year ending the 30th September 1895.

The Reports.

THE Lieutenant-Governor is glad to be able to review the Settlement and Survey Reports for the survey year ending 30th September, 1895, before his term of office expires. He has to acknowledge the punctuality with which, in accordance with his wishes, as expressed in the Resolution of the 13th April 1895 on the Reports for 1893-94, Mr. Macpherson and Colonel Sandeman have collected the materials from the officers under them and submitted their reports, and he is obliged to the Board for sending them on to Government with their review so expeditiously. His Honour trusts that the Settlement Officers will find it a relief to have done with their accounts of the work of a previous year before embarking on the cold-weather field operations of the current year; and that in future the same commendable promptness may be observed by all concerned. The reports are not so long in either case as in the previous year: chiefly, because there have been fewer points of principle for discussion and record. But they omit nothing which deserves to be included for comment and future reference.

Charge and inspection.

2. Colonel J. E. Sandeman, I.S.C., was Director of Bengal Surveys throughout the year, but was absent on leave from 19th April to the end of September 1895, during which time the current duties of his office were conducted by Captains Fleming and Hodgson, under the orders of Colonel Wilkins, Officiating Deputy Surveyor-General. Since 25th March, Colonel Sandeman has been Deputy Surveyor-General, and his direct connection with Bengal surveys has ceased. He was on tour for 93 days during the first six months of the year, inspecting the work in progress in Bihar, Orissa, the Darjeeling Terai, and the Kolhan. Mr. W. C. Macpherson, C.S., was in charge of the office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture throughout the year, and altogether spent 148 days on tour, distributed over nine months of the year. He visited all the settlements of importance under his charge, and attended several conferences, besides being much engaged with the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895.

The Lieutenant-Governor inspected the settlement work in North Bihar and Gaya in November 1894, the settlement office at Muzaffarpur in August 1895, and discussed the Orissa settlement work at Chandbali in July 1895. The Member of the Board of Revenue in charge of the Department was unable to inspect any of the major settlements during the year.

Survey and Settlement Manuals.

3. During the year the Board's Survey and Settlement Manuals of 1888 were revised and amalgamated into one work by Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., on special duty. Short rules for petty surveys and settlements were also drawn up by the same officer. The revised Manual has been issued for the guidance of Settlement Officers in the season now commencing, has been reviewed by the Board, and is now being finally issued with the approval of Government.

Survey work from 1890-91 to 1894-95.

4. Colonel Sandeman has brought together in a convenient form (paragraph 36) the outturn in square miles year by year, and the total outturn for five years, of all kinds of survey, including record-writing. The whole area traversed by the theodolite (on which the survey of details on various scales is based) has covered 18,822½ square miles, *i.e.*, about one-eighth of the area of the whole Province. The figures of the detail survey work are as follows:—cadastral survey with records, 12,159½ square miles; cadastral survey without records, 1,034 square miles; skeleton boundary survey, 1,752 square miles; city survey, 15 square miles; topographical, 1,737 square miles; forest, 501 square miles: aggregate outturn, 17,198½ square miles. In the outturn of cadastral survey are included the revision of previous cadastral surveys of 958 square miles, and the revision of the previous records of 417 square miles.

General results of 1894-95.

5. Settlement work was in progress during the year under the control of the Director of Land Records in Districts containing the following areas:—(1) for revision of land revenue in temporarily-settled estates and Government estates, 7,813 square miles; (2) for survey and record of rights (not connected with settlement of land revenue) in estates other than wards' estates, 9,872 square miles; (3) for survey and record of rights in wards' estates, 760 square miles; total 18,445 square miles, as compared with 13,037 square miles in 1893-94, and 12,490 square miles in 1892-93. The following statement shows the general outturn and cost of survey-settlement work under the control of the two Directors during the year 1894-95, as compared with the three preceding years, according to the reports received (*a*):—

YEAR.			Traverse survey.	Skeleton boundary survey.	Forest survey.	Topographical survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Hill sketching.	Cost of survey.	Cost of settlement.	Total.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92	...	...	4,714	187	327	379	2,284*	1,471	194	5,92,269	4,66,480	10,58,749
1892-93	...	...	5,324	1,247	......	......	3,078	2,950	......	7,88,309	5,00,961	12,89,270
1893-94	...	...	3,485	175	......	..	3,754†	3,637	......	6,90,125	5,53,228	12,43,353
1894-95	...	...	3,091	23	......	1,026	2,786‡	3,120§	......	6,04,304	6,97,135	13,01,439
Total	...		16,614	1,632	327	1,405	11,902	11,158	194	26,75,007	22,17,804	48,92,811

(*a*) Revised figures have been furnished in certain cases for previous years.
* Includes 363 square miles revision survey in Cuttack.
† Ditto revision survey of 195 square miles in Puri and 63 square miles in Gaya.
‡ Ditto 424 square miles revision survey in Muzaffarpur.
§ Ditto 417 square miles ditto ditto.

The cost of survey and settlements incurred by Government from the beginning of the operations up to the 30th September 1895 in Orissa, Chittagong, and the Western Duars—the three principal areas which have been, and with the exception of the Duars still are, under settlement of land revenue—has increased from nearly 32 lakhs to nearly 36 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure in wards' estates on account of survey and settlement proceedings has been Rs. 71,147, Rs. 1,30,223, and Rs. 85,539 in the last three years. In private estates other than wards' estates, the expenditure was Rs. 5,94,144 in 1893-94, and has been Rs. 6,34,609 in 1894-95.

6. In the following paragraphs the progress made in the larger survey-settlements will be reviewed in the same order as in preceding years.

BIHAR—Survey.

7. The Bihar survey was first taken in hand experimentally in the District of Muzaffarpur in 1885, soon after the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, but was stopped in 1886, when the survey party under Colonel Barron had completed—

					Sq. miles.
Traverse survey	...	...	...	...	803
Cadastral ,,	...	...	...	...	414
Record-writing	...	...	...	...	414

Orders for the resumption of the work were received in September 1891, and a traverse party took the field on the 19th December 1891, but the full strength of the establishment was not at work until about the 10th January

1892. The following table shows the survey work done in each District, season by season :—

1	Traverse Survey. Area in square miles. (2)	Traverse Survey. Cost. (3)	Cadastral Survey. Number of villages. (4)	Cadastral Survey. Area in square miles. (5)	Record-writing. Number of villages. (6)	Record-writing. Area in square miles. (7)	Total cost of cadastral survey and record-writing. (8)	Cost rate per square mile. Traverse survey. (9)	Cost rate per square mile. Cadastral survey and record-writing (approximate). (10)	Cost rate per square mile. Total cost (approximate). (11)	Cost of survey and record-writing per acre. (12)	Expenditure on settlement. (13)
		Rs.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	As.	Rs.
91-92	1,247	43,290	......	......	......	......	......	84·7	......	......	......	......
92-93	997	38,515	1,153	529	1,052	466	76,413	38·6	152·1	190·7	Nearly 5	84,301
93-94	Nil	6,805	1,594	979	1,365	788	1,27,045	......	146·3	......	Over 3½	58,079
Original work ...	......	2,840	664	658	987	938	1,19,078	......	139·3	......	Nearly 3½	1,28,342 (for these three rows)
Revision of Colonel Barron's survey.	......	......	650	410	650	410	45,705	......	128·8	......	Over 3	
Revision survey of Raj Darbhanga villages.	......	......	8	14	5	7	580	......	73	......	Nearly 2	
…pa- 1891-92 ...	363	12,601	......	......	......	......	......	34·7	......	......	......	......
1892-93 ...	1,103	30,654	244	416	234	320	41,182	27·8	109·1	136·9	Nearly 3½	21,800
1893-94 ...	1,320	50,408	325	817	364	599	71,494	38·3	120·2	167·5	Over 4	70,144
1894-95 ...	126	8,205	1,038	1,162	1,058	1,176	1,56,558	65·2	134	199·2	Nearly 5	57,670
… 1892-93 ...	894	34,527	......	......	......	......	2,366	38·6	......	......	......	......
1893-94 ...	932	34,273	1,260	549	1,229	527	65,200	36·8	119·2	156	Nearly 4	......
1894-95 ...	516	15,238	......	......	......	......	10,287	29·5	......	......	......	36,460
han- 1893-94 ...	518	16,340	......	......	......	......	......	31·6	......	......	......	......
1894-95 ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	8,016	2,93,786	6,936	5,234	6,934	5,231	7,16,268	......	......	......	......	......
… 1891-92 ...	1,610	55,891	......	......	......	......	......	35	......	......	......	......
1892-93 ...	2,994	1,03,696	1,397	945	1,286	780	1,19,961	35	139	174	Nearly 4½	56,101
1893-94 ...	2,770	1,07,916	3,179	2,045	2,948	1,914	2,63,739	39	132	171	Over 4	1,28,223
1894-95 ...	642	26,284	2,560	2,244	2,700	2,531	3,32,568	40	137	178	" 4½	2,22,472
	8,016	2,93,786	6,936	5,234	6,934	5,231	7,16,268	37	137	174	Nearly 4½	4,06,796

* (Including Saran.)

The total survey work done and remaining to be done in each District down to the end of September 1895, is as follows:—

District. (1)	Work done. Total area of district. (2)	Work done. Traverse survey. (3)	Work done. Cadastral survey. (4)	Work done. Record-writing. (5)	Remaining to be done. Traverse survey. (6)	Remaining to be done. Cadastral survey. (7)	Remaining to be done. Record-writing. (8)	Remarks. (9)
Muzaffarpur ...	Sq. miles. 3,070	Sq. miles. 3,047*	Sq. miles. 2,590	Sq. miles. 2,609	Sq. miles. Nil	Sq. miles. 480	Sq. miles. 461	* This includes 803 square miles traversed in 1885-86.
Champaran ...	3,575	2,912	2,095	2,095	365†	1,182‡	1,182	† All of this area is subject to river action.
Saran ...	2,622	2,342	549	527	280†	2,073	2,095	‡ Excludes 298 square miles or more of jungle and hills not to come under cadastral survey.
Darbhanga ...	3,233	518	......	......	2,715	3,233	3,233	
Total ...	12,500	8,819	5,234	5,231	3,360	6,968	6,971	

NOTE.—The excess of record-writing over survey is due to the inclusion in the former of some villages of which the survey was made, but the records were not prepared, by Colonel Barron.

The traverse survey having gone far ahead of the cadastral survey, no work was done in Darbhanga during the past season. The survey work in the District of Muzaffarpur falls under three different heads, vz. —

(1) Original cadastral survey with record-writing, which was done on the system described in the Resolution No. 2031, dated the 13th April 1894, on the Report for 1893-94;

(2) Revision of the cadastral survey and record-writing done by Colonel Barron in 1885-86; and

(3) Correction of the maps and records of certain villages belonging to the Darbhanga Raj, which were surveyed and settled in 1878-79, under Mr. Finucane's supervision.

With regard to (1), the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction that the record-writing is now absolutely up to date with the field survey, and that the arrears of previous seasons have been completed. It is reported that

some of the petty proprietors in Muzaffarpur brought pressure on their tenants either to absent themselves from the record-writing or to repudiate their claims if they had previously put forward any; but, notwithstanding this, the raiyats are reported to have shown a much keener interest in the proceedings during the past year than previously, and to have at last arrived at a proper understanding of the value of the "parchas" given to them. The revision of Colonel Barron's survey entailed the survey of village sites in detail, the correction of the maps with reference to waste lands newly brought under cultivation and new roads, and to changes of boundaries and other changes which have occurred since 1885-86, the rewriting of the khewats and khatians, and the revision of khasras in red ink. The alterations in the khasras have proved to be very numerous, and, in 16 of the villages dealt with last year, it was found necessary to write entirely new khasras. In the revision of Mr. Finucane's survey of the Darbhanga Raj villages, as few alterations as possible have been made in the maps prepared in 1878-79, but all extensions of cultivation and new topographical items were carefully surveyed. This part of the work has hitherto cost only Rs. 16·1 per square mile, but the revision of the records has proved more difficult, and has cost Rs. 56·9 per square mile. In Champaran the outturn of field survey amounted to 1,162 square miles. It is reported that had it not been for the unhealthiness of the northern tract late in the season, on account of which the field work had to be closed, the whole 1,200 square miles would have been accomplished.

Cost of revision surveys.

8. The Board remark (in paragraph 14 of their letter) on the great extent to which the records of Colonel Barron's survey needed revision, and the large cost entailed, as compared with the cost of revising Mr. Finucane's survey of the Darbhanga villages which was made a much longer time ago. The explanation lies perhaps in the fact that Colonel Barron's area contains a mass of involved coparcenary tenures, while Mr. Finucane's villages belong to a single proprietor; but the chief difference is that the figures as to Mr. Finucane's survey apply only to five villages, and are not complete for them. Such comparison cannot be usefully instituted unless the areas are large. The Lieutenant-Governor also understands that the number of changes registered includes changes in the names of the occupants of the boundary fields. In this way a transfer or succession in the tenancy of a single field entails changes not only in the entries regarding that field, but in those regarding the four fields which bound it on four sides. These figures must be more carefully edited before any conclusions can be drawn from them as to the amount of change which has taken place. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, agrees with the Board that the cost of revising the records in Colonel Barron's area, Rs. 86 per square mile, is excessive, and it probably indicates that revision is being carried out in unnecessary detail. He trusts that Captain Crichton will give his attention to this matter during the current year.

Bihar—Settlement.

9. The settlement staff took the field in November 1892, and first broke ground in the District of Muzaffarpur. Work was also commenced in Champaran during the same season, and was extended to Saran in 1893-94. The following statement shows the principal items of work done in each District since the beginning:—

		Attestation.				Draft records published.	Settlement of fair rents under section 104.			Cases under section 105.		Cases under section 106.		Final records published
		Area in square miles.	Number of villages.	Number of plots.	Number of tenancies.	Number of villages.	Number of cases disposed of.	Number of tenants affected.	Rents raised or lowered by decisions up to date.	Number of objections filed.	Number of objections disposed of.	Number instituted.	Number disposed of.	Number of villages
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Muzaffarpur	1892-93 ...	66·	320	119,821	25,790	311	66	713	+8·33	926	868	363	187	.....
	1893-94 ...	376·	712	487,099	150,009	6·6	117	2,2·3		3,285	3,029	952	840	.....
	1894-95 ...	746·40	1,361	1,130,745	279,004	1,265	435	2,640		7,492	6,508	808	870	76
Champaran ...	1892-93 ...	46·43	76	34 340	7,774	75	38	1,385	+11·35	48	48	40	27	.....
	1893-94 ...	380·	185	323,511	61,022	185	184	15,720		2,3..6	2,226	206	203	.....
	1894-95 ...	491·45	376	470,060	73,6·5	510	323	17,898		1,690	1,·97	320	328	24
Saran ...	1893-94 ...	19·	68	33,155	5,130	68	33	426	+13·85	1,·34	947	41	31	....
	1894-95 ...	487·41	1,160	74·,533	125,315	265	1,787	19,783		415	98	23	21	5
Total ...	1892-93 ...	11·43	396	154,161	48,573	386	104	2,098	... ..	974	916	403	214	.....
	1893-94 ...	775·	965	843,765	216,221	949	334	18,419	......	6,625	6,202	1,199	1,074	.....
	1894-95 ...	1,725·26	2,897	2,350,938	478,·14	1,846	2,545	40,325	......	9,597	7,763	1,161	1,219	1,07[illegible]
Grand Total ..		2,612·69	4,258	3,348,864	737,808	3,181	2,983	60,842	......	17,196	14,881	2,763	2,507	1,07[illegible]

10. The programme for the settlement staff in Muzaffarpur for the season 1894-95 was (1) to attest the records of about 758 square miles which had been dealt with by the survey staff in 1893-94, (2) to supervise the record-writing and decide boundary disputes in an area of 1,367 square miles, and (3) to complete the records of 376 square miles attested in 1893-94, and case-work in the area to be attested in 1894-95. The Settlement Officer, Mr. P. C. Lyon, had a staff of 14 Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the working season, and five during the recess. The record-writing was supervised by the Settlement Officer and five Assistant Settlement Officers, but Mr. Lyon writes that on account of ill-health and other causes the supervision was less continuous than he would have wished. The work of settling boundary disputes was not so heavy as in the previous year, the number of cases filed being 376, against 593 in 1893-94, although the area dealt with was much more extensive. Since the commencement of the operations, 1,267 of these disputes have been filed, of which 1,243 have been disposed of; and out of 67 appeals decided, the summary orders of the Revenue Officers have been upheld in 62, modified in 3 (1 by compromise) and reversed in two cases. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Director of Land Records and the Settlement Officer in considering these results to be very satisfactory. Nine officers were employed on attestation work, the programme for which was nearly completed, the average outturn for each officer being 22,000 plots per mensem. This is a better result than that of 1893-94, when the average outturn slightly exceeded the standard rate of 20,000 plots per mensem, and is specially satisfactory considering that in Muzaffarpur landlords are numerous, tenancies small, and disputes very frequent. One Assistant Settlement Officer was employed exclusively on case-work, and four more did this work during the recess. Cases under sections 104 and 105 of the Bengal Tenancy Act were more numerous than in the preceding year. The figures given in columns 7 to 9 of the statement above relate for the most part to rents settled on applications made by private landlords or by tenants. Of the 435 cases disposed of during the year in the Muzaffarpur district, 111 were filed by European indigo planters, out of which 69 were subsequently withdrawn "as having been filed by mistake for very small claims." The total number of tenants for whom fair rents have been settled from the beginning is 5,632, which is only a little more than one per cent. of the 461,872 tenants for whom existing rents have been recorded, and the increase of rent on the total attested rental is less than ½ per cent., or 8 annas in Rs. 100. Of the enhancements hitherto decreed, Rs. 3,535 have been given on the ground of increased area, and only Rs. 123 on that of prevailing rate. In the Government villages in the riverain area, 29 cases affecting 595 tenants were disposed of, and the rents raised from Rs. 1,487 to Rs. 2,847; but the increase is not real, as the farmers and raiyats had colluded and caused figures far below the reality to be entered as existing rents. Up to the end of 1894-95, 14 appeals against fair rent decisions had been preferred; and out of 13 decided, the decisions of the Revenue Officers had been upheld in 11 cases and modified in two. Although the operations extended over a larger area, the number of suits under section 106 fell from 952 in 1893-94 to 808 in 1894-95. This is attributed to the orders of the Government of India, No. $\frac{2829}{24}$, dated the 1st October 1894, prescribing *ad valorem* fees, and to instructions issued by the Settlement Officer as to a charge of a court-fee of Rs. 10 on all such plaints. Mr. Lyon's instruction is understood to have the support of the Special Judge; but the subject is under consideration.

11. With regard to cases under section 106 of the Tenancy Act, Mr. Lyon writes as follows:—

"In my Annual Report last year I gave some reasons for a respectful protest against the work thrown upon us by section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and it is for those reasons that I have said above that I do not think we should cheapen this form of litigation in our Courts. The Special Judge has again reiterated his ruling that we have no concern, in dealing with these cases, with questions of right and title, and in his advice as to the levy of a court-fee of Rs. 10 in all cases, on the ground that it is impossible to determine, for the purposes of an *ad valorem* fee, the value of our decisions, he has clearly intimated that those decisions differ in many respects from the decrees of Civil Courts. At the same time, the ruling of the High Court in the case of Pandit Sirdar renders practically valueless all our

proceedings in the very numerous cases between landlord and landlord and raiyat and raiyat. * * * * It does not seem to me that we act with due consideration for the interests of the disputants in encouraging them to embark on expensive litigation in our Courts for the purpose of obtaining decrees which will certainly not be looked upon with favour by the Civil Courts, even under the most favourable circumstances, and which will in many cases be treated by them as of no legal value whatsoever. I think that we should confine our settlement proceedings to the preparation of a record which will carry a presumption in favour of the correctness of the entries in it, and that all our enquiries should be summary in their nature and untrammelled by the procedure of Courts whose decisions are decrees. And I fully believe that all parties concerned would welcome such a change, the present law having failed already to give satisfaction to parties who wish for a final settlement of their disputes and an end to litigation."

This decision of the High Court, that the powers of Settlement Officers to settle disputes with the authority of a Civil Court under section 106 of the Tenancy Act are confined to disputes between landlord and tenant and do not extend to disputes between landlord and landlord and tenant and tenant, is a serious blow to the completeness of the record of rights, and defeats the intention of the Legislature. It is one of several points as to which Sir Charles Elliott has drawn up a Minute showing in what respects amendment of the law is necessary in order to make the settlement procedure simple and efficient.

12. In consequence of ill-health, the Settlement Officer, Mr. E. G. Colvin, had to take leave from the 23rd February 1895, and Mr. Lyon was placed in charge of this district as well as of Saran, in addition to his duties as Settlement Officer of Muzaffarpur. During the greater part of the field season of 1894-95, when the settlement staff was at its maximum, nine Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in Champaran, four on record-writing, four on attestation, and one on case-work; and three were engaged on case-work throughout the recess. The programme of work was (1) the attestation of the records of 500 square miles, (2) supervision of record-writing and disposal of boundary disputes in 1,168 square miles, and (3) case-work under sections 104, 105, and 106 in the 500 square miles to be attested. Record-writing was inspected in 542 villages, and orders passed on 362 boundary disputes. Twenty-one appeals in village boundary cases were decided, in 19 of which the orders of the Revenue Officers were upheld, in one case modified, and in one reversed. The attestation programme was practically completed before the end of April, and the average outturn of work for each officer per mensem amounted to about 21,500 plots. The following is an extract from the Settlement Officer's report:—

Champaran.

"On the whole the attestation work was carried through with a remarkable absence of friction. A large proportion of the area dealt with was held by three large indigo concerns; and very great assistance was given to us in the preparation of the records by the managers and assistants of the factories. The attendance both of landlords and raiyats was good; and with the help of carefully kept and systematically arranged zamindari papers most of the difficulties of the attestation work were quickly surmounted."

Applications for settlement of fair-rents have been filed in much greater numbers in this District and in Saran than in Muzaffarpur. Fair rents have been settled in Champaran for not quite 25 per cent. of the 142,491 tenants for whom existing rents had been recorded down to the end of September 1895, and the percentage of increase of rent for the 35,001 tenants for whom rents have been settled is 11·35. During the year 323 cases against 17,896 tenants have been decided, and an enhancement of Rs. 15,438, or 10·5 per cent., decreed. Of this total, only Rs. 780 were given on the ground of prevailing rate, and the remainder on account of excess areas, no enhancement having been decreed on the ground of rise in prices. A large part of the increase has been decreed in accordance with compromises arranged between the landlords and tenants. The Director observes that there has been a noticeable decrease in the percentage of increase given, as the work has proceeded from areas in the north, where there is much waste land, to areas more south, where there is less waste land. Since the beginning of the operations, 23 appeals against fair-rent decisions have been decided; in 15 of these, the decisions of the Revenue Officers have been upheld and in 8 modified. As regards case-work under sections 105 and 106, out of 29 appeals instituted, the decisions of the Revenue Officers have been upheld in all the four cases hitherto decided.

Saran.

13. Six Assistant Settlement Officers were employed in this District for nearly the whole of the year, five on attestation and one on case-work during the cold weather; and five on case-work during the recess. The programme was to attest the records and dispose of case-work under sections 104, 105 and 106 in an area of 487 square miles, and to complete the case-work and finally publish the records of the 68 villages attested during 1893-94. The programme of attestation work was completed, each officer having dealt with over 24,000 plots a month. This is the largest rate of attestation work attained during the year in any District, but work was facilitated by the fact that the area taken up belonged almost entirely to one proprietor, the Maharaja of Hatwa, and by the good records kept by the estate. The Settlement Officer states that in this District the people generally have followed the settlement operations with keener interest and appreciation than anywhere else in Bihar. Enhancement suits are brought by the Raj against every raiyat who is found by the survey to be in occupation of more land than he held when the estate was measured 20 years ago, and also against those who are found to hold at favourable rates. The number of tenants involved in these suits is over 30,000, or about 23 per cent. of the entire number of tenants. Including 426 persons dealt with in 1893-94, rents have been settled in all for 20,209 tenants, but in the case of about 17,000 tenants, the rents were settled by compromise between them and the landlord. The net increase of rents allowed down to the end of September 1895 is Rs. 30,067, or 13 per cent. on the rents settled, of which two-thirds are on account of excess area, and one-third on account of prevailing rates. The Settlement Officer estimates that the addition to the Hatwa rent-roll, after the completion of these proceedings, will probably amount to Rs. 50,000. Only one appeal has hitherto been preferred under this head.

Status and rents of tenants.

14. The following table shows the results of the record of the status and rents of tenants in the three districts:—

	Muzaffarpur (1,006 villages—area 400 square miles).					Champaran (475 villages).					Saran (about 1,238 villages).				
	Number of holdings.	Percentage.	Cultivated area.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Number of holdings.	Percentage.	Cultivated area.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Number of holdings.	Percentage.	Cultivated area.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Acres.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.					
…oprietor's *sir* land … …	4,515	2·74	10,885·10	……	……	54	·03	359	……	……	2,586	2·30	…	…	…
…eld by proprietor, not *sir* …	4,969	3·02	13,199·53	……	……	264	·35	2,653	……	……	776	·69	…	…	…
…nure-holders … … …	1,039	·63	3,394·80	……	……	2,625	3·40	22,7[illegible]8	……	……	659	·58	…	…	…
…aiyats at fixed rates … …	11,874	7·22	15,326·69	57,099 15 7	3 10 11	651	·89	7,887	6,428	0 13 0	205	·18	…	…	…
…ttled raiyats … …	123,912	75·36	162,820·40	5,96,677 2 0	3 10 7	56,470	77·42	236,266	3,32,826	1 7 5	89,961	80·07	…	…	…
…cupancy raiyats … …	3,277	1·99	2,859·99	13,018 8 5	4 12 3						24	·01	…	…	…
…on-occupancy raiyats …	5,999	3·64	4,206·89	18,556 10 3	4 6 7	9,479	12·99	15,252	25,888	1 11 0	7,176	6·38	…	…	…
…ent-free holders … …	5,821	3·54	3,895·95	……	……	3,521	4·81	7,841	……	……	10,960	9·75	…	…	…
…jara … … … …	3,000	1·83	9,227·87	27,057 1 0	2 15 11	……	……	……	……	……	……	……	…	…	…
Total …	164,406	……	225,808·22	7,13,009 6 0	……	72,932	……	2,82,976	3,65,142	……	112,317	……	…	…	…

A study of this table throws a great deal of light on the agricultural economy of these Districts, and tends to disperse many fallacies. The quantity of land held as proprietor's *sir*, and the area under non-occupancy tenants, appear wonderfully small compared with an average North-Western Provinces District. The area under "settled tenants" is, on the other hand, very large, and testifies to the benefits conferred by the wise legislation of the Tenancy Act. The average rent-rate is extremely low in Champaran, and not at all exceptionally high in Muzaffarpur, even after allowance is made for the error made in the Settlement Office in not separating produce-paying from cash-rented land. The failure to prepare the table for Saran is very regrettable, for the Settlement Officer's belief that the average rate is Rs. 4 per acre may turn out to be mistaken. In Muzaffarpur he guesses that the exclusion of produce—rented lands will bring up the cash rate by 10 per cent., in which case the incidence on settled tenants will be Rs. 4 per acre. For 378 villages, covering about 100 square miles, the figures are tabulated in more detail, and there settled tenants pay Rs. 5-3-9 per acre, but it is not stated whether this is an average area, or the exceptionally rich land round Hajipur. Mr. Macpherson remarks that Rs. 4 is a high average rate compared with adjoining districts in the North-Western Provinces, but this is a mistake if tracts of equal value are compared. Among the North-Western Provinces districts he has quoted Mirzapur, with its large area of barren hills, and Gorakhpur, which has always been low-rented for the same

reason as the north part of Champaran, viz., that it has lately been reclaimed from jungle. Truer analogues are the Ghazipur and Ballia districts, where the rates exceed Rs. 4, and Azamgarh, where 20 years ago Mr. J. R. Reid found the average rate to vary from Rs. 4 to Rs. 4-12, and now the rate is reported by the North-Western Provinces Board of Revenue to be about Rs. 5. Saran is a district of exceptionally rich and well-cultivated land, superior in fertility to any of the three North-Western Provinces districts mentioned. It is premature to formulate any definite conclusion from these tables till the figures are more accurately compiled and cover a large area; but, so far as they indicate, they tend to dispel the impression that the North Bihar raiyat is a down-trodden and rack-rented creature. Every district in the North-Western Provinces would envy North Bihar the possession of such a large proportion of land held by settled raiyats, and most districts would think the average rent-rate fair and moderate.

Expenditure.

15. The expenditure on the operations in North Bihar has been as follows:—

	Survey.		Settlement.		Total.		Remarks.
	During the year.	To end of September 1895.	During the year.	To end of September 1895.	During the year.	To end of September 1895.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Muzaffarpur (a) ...	1,70,753	4,62,821	1,28,342	1,86,420	2,99,095	6,49,241	
Champaran	1,65,063	3,71,492	57,670	1,27,814*	2,22,733	4,99,306	* This includes the expenditure in Saran in 1893-94.
Saran	25,525	1,61,891	36,460	36,460†	61,985	1,98,351	† Does not include portion of the Settlement Officer's pay.
Darbhanga	......	16,340	....	......	......	16,340	
Total ...	3,61,341	10,12,544	2,22,472	3,50,694	5,83,813	13,63,288	

(a) Including the cost of survey of Muzaffarpur town and Hajipur Municipality.

On the basis of the expenditure incurred, orders have been passed for the recovery of cost, at the rate of 8 annas an acre, in those areas in the Hajipur and Bettiah subdivisions of the districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, respectively, where records have been finally published, $\frac{4}{16}$ths being borne by Government, $\frac{7}{16}$ths by landlords, and $\frac{5}{16}$ths by raiyats. Arrangements are being made to effect recoveries from the beginning of the current season 1895-96. The collections from the tenants will be made by a Sub-Deputy Collector going round from village to village and distributing extracts from the record to all persons concerned on payment of the sums due: all the tenants' payments will be recovered, and as much as possible from the landlords, at this stage; the balance due from the proprietors will be recovered with the land revenue. It is hoped that Rs. 75,000 will be recovered from the landlords and tenants before the end of March 1896.

Future extension of the survey-settlement.

16. The question will soon arise whether the survey-settlement, when it has completed the four districts of North Bihar, is to be extended or not into the districts of South Bihar or of the Bhagalpur Division. Sir Charles Elliott, being now on the eve of leaving the country, desires to record his opinion that it should be extended. He believes that the operations which have been conducted have to a large extent dispelled the fears and suspicions with which the work was at first regarded. The raiyats are learning to regard the security given by the record of rights as a valuable protection of their tenure. The zamindars have begun to realise that it gives them a useful lever in securing a reasonable enhancement of rent, especially where cultivation has increased. The indigo planters have always perceived the advantage they reap by obtaining accurate knowledge of the rights and position of the parties with whom they have to deal. The vague alarms as to the irruption of a great flood of litigation and as to the imposition of a heavy burden of expenditure have been to a great extent dissipated. His Honour believes that no class is now strongly opposed to a survey-settlement except those who fear loss from the decrease of law suits and the quieting of disputes about title: and he trusts that the blessings now being conveyed to the districts of North Bihar may in the course of time be extended to all Bengal.

Orissa—Survey.

17. The survey of the temporarily-settled estates in Orissa was nearly completed during the year ending 30th September 1894. The survey work of the year under report comprised chiefly (a) the completion of the small temporarily-settled area ($5\frac{1}{2}$ square miles) which remained over for survey and record-writing, and (b) the 2″=1 mile topographical survey (with village boundaries) of 1,013 square miles of the permanently-settled tracts, some of which are situated on the extreme south of the Orissa

Division on the borders of the Madras Presidency, while others are at the northernmost point touching the district of Midnapore. The total area traversed was 959 square miles, and the 1,013 square miles topographically surveyed were exclusive of 310 square miles of water of the Chilka Lake, and an overlap of 13 square miles of the Madras Presidency which had also been surveyed, in order that the lake might be fully mapped. The following table shows the progress made in each year from the commencement of the operations in 1889-90 :—

Year.	Puri.				Cuttack.				Balasore.			
	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Topographical survey.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Topographical survey.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.	Record-writing.	Topographical survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.	Sq. M.
1889-90 ...	413	358	358	...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890-91 ...	481	384	364	...	501	831	279	...	...	...	...	...
1891-92 ...	135	307	307	...	1,286	1,453	1,164	...	588	...	...	...
1892-93 ...	...	...	...	...	...	485	826	...	1,145	1,084	1,060	...
1893-94 ...	...	104	104	...	15	...	...	...	...	640	684	...
1894-95 ...	128	...	...	175*	646	5	5	661	190	½	½	190
	1,152	1,133	1,133	175	2,567	2,274	2,274	601	1,923	1,733½	1,733½	190

* Includes 13 square miles of overlap on Madras.

Government having decided that the resettlement of the Khurda Government estate, in the district of Puri, comprising an area of 886 square miles, of which the current settlement will expire in September 1897, should be based on the existing records revised and brought up to date through the agency of the sarbarahkars, 795 sarbarahkars went through a course of instruction in schools established for the purpose during the year, under the supervision of Mr. R. C. Ewing, the officer in charge of the survey in Orissa, in—

(1) field surveying (on plane table and by field-book);
(2) rules for the writing of record of rights;
(3) extraction of areas and mapping of fields.

The rewriting of the records by the trained sarbarahkars under Mr. Ewing's supervision will be carried out in the season 1895-96, and the re-assessment effected in 1896-97.

The total cost incurred under the head of survey from the beginning of the operations down to the 30th September 1891 in Orissa amounted to Rs. 2,21,102 (excluding all charges for Angul, Banki, Kanika, and Kujang), and the following table shows the amounts expended during the last four survey years:—

	Total sums expended.					
	Traverse survey, including demarcation and stone embedding.	Cadastral survey, including maps, areas and traces with arrears.	Record-writing with statistics and arrears.	Topographical survey.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ... 1891-92	47,880	1,10,666	39,980	......	15,286	2,13,812
Cuttack 1892-93	3,794	59,427	76,[illegible]67	......	1,371	1,41,159
Cuttack 1893-94	798	......	32,508	......	374	33,740
Cuttack 1894-95	13,953	6,277	814	6,219	......	27,263
Total ...	66,425	1,76,370	1,49,929	6,219	17,031	4,15,974
Puri 1891-92	9,758	33,696	9,453	......	13,529	66,436
Puri 1892-93	......	4,998	3,454	......	776	9,228
Puri 1893-94	......	3,032	3,261	......	......	6,293
Puri 1894-95	3,962	366	510	1,406	3,302	9,546
Total ...	13,720	42,092	16,678	1,406	17,607	91,503
Balasore ... 1891-92	17,740	......	......	......	......	17,740
Balasore 1892-93	49,601	79,992	33,723	......	47	1,63,363
Balasore 1893-94	842	50,527	45,096	......	......	96,465
Balasore 1894-95	3,823	9,991	3,920	1,767	......	19,501
Total ...	72,006	1,40,510	82,739	1,767	47	2,97,069
2" mapping for the Orissa Division for 1894-95.	......	......	......	......	......	9,646
Grand Total ...	1,52,151	3,58,972	2,49,346	9,392	34,685	8,14,192

Excluding Rs. 6,293, which represented cost of the revision of survey of the Puri Temple lands, the total expenditure in Orissa under the head of survey amounts approximately to—

		Rs.
Incurred up to 30th September 1891 ...	...	2,21,102
„ from 1st October 1891 to 30th September 1895	...	8,14,192
Total	...	10,35,294

The total area surveyed in Orissa, exclusive of the Puri Temple lands (105 square miles), being 5,036 square miles, the total cost per square mile is Rs. 205·6.

Cuttack and Puri.

18. Mr. W. Maude was in charge of the settlement work in the Cuttack and Puri Districts with a maximum staff of 12 Assistants during the field season under him. In Cuttack 10 officers working for varying periods, which amounted in the aggregate to 61 months, attested records and recorded existing rents and status in 1,356 villages with an area of 681·88 square miles, containing 276,138 tenants and 1,184,545 plots. The average outturn for each officer *per mensem* was therefore 19,418 plots. This is a great improvement on the rate of work in the preceding season in which each officer only attested 5,921 plots per mensem. In Puri one officer did similar work in 23 villages with an area of 18·05 square miles, and containing 3,458 tenants and 11,986 plots. The following table shows the entire progress of attestation work in Cuttack and Puri from the beginning of the work:—

	Work done.				Work remaining on 1st October 1895.		
	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.	Number of tenants.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cuttack ... Up to end of 1891-92	2,520	1,091	1,075,224	(Not stated)	......	......	......
During 1892-93				174,566	......	......	......
Do. 1893-94				101,548	......	......	......
Do. 1894-95	1,356	681	1,184,545	276,133	......	......	......
Total for Cuttack ...	3,876	1,772	3,159,769	......	1,047	500	881,467
Puri ... Up to end of 1891-92	1,894	933	1,352,295	(Not stated)	......	......	......
During 1892-93	62	50	117,218	20,482	......	......	......
Do. 1893-94	1	2	3,038	530	......	......	......
Do. 1894-95	23	13	11,986	3,458	......	......	......
Total for Puri ...	1,980	998	1,484,583	......	118*	91*	82,826*
Total of the two districts ...	5,856	2,770	4,644,304	......	1,165	591	964,293

* These figures relate to villages belonging to the Puri Temple.

During the recess months from May to September, five officers were employed in completing the records and tabulating the statistics. Mr. James Taylor was employed on settlement of fair rents during the year. Including the work of the previous year, he has settled rents in 142 villages for 13,950 tenants, whose existing rents he has raised from Rs. 36,219 to Rs. 44,885.

Balasore.

19. Balasore was constituted a separate settlement charge with effect from 1st November 1894, and Mr. S. L. Maddox has been in charge of the settlement of the District since that date except for the period from the 17th July to the 16th October 1895, when he was on privilege leave. Mr. Maddox had a maximum staff during the field season of ten Assistants, who attested records for 1,962 villages containing an area of 1,022 square miles, 296,818 tenants, and 1,204,215 plots. The average outturn for each officer *per mensem* was about 21,000 plots. The following table shows the progress of attestation work in this District from the beginning of the work:—

	Work done.				Work remaining on 1st October 1895.		
	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.	Number of tenants.	Number of villages.	Number of square miles.	Number of plots.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
During 1892-93	511	128	208,642	45,931	......	......	......
„ 1893-94	577	324	475,834	105,435	......	......	......
„ 1894-95	1,962	1,022	1,204,215	296,818	......	......	......
Total ...	3,050	1,474	1,888,690	451,184	686	236	232,846

Two Assistant Settlement Officers were retained for tabulation of statistics during the recess, but they have not furnished any consolidated returns of the statistics.

Mr. Maddox and two of his Assistants made experimental settlement of rents, on the basis of soil maps; in 20 villages, in 11 of which the results show the proposed assets to be 51 per cent. in excess of rents now paid and 84 per cent. in excess of the assets of the last settlement.

Principles of assessment.

20. In both these Districts the Settlement Officers have been making experimental efforts and feeling about in a not very successful way in order to establish some principles for the settlements of fair rents and the assessment of revenue, but they have hardly as yet realised that the first essential point is to obtain a firm grasp of existing facts as to rents and rent-rates. Although two Deputy Collectors were engaged on the work in Balasore, the prescribed table (such as is given in paragraph 14 above) has not been submitted for Balasore; this is perhaps due to the Settlement Officer's absence on leave. In Cuttack the figures for nearly 300,000 tenancies have been tabulated, but it has been done with excessive elaboration and such differentiation of classes and sub-classes and sub-sub-classes which need not be differentiated, that it is difficult to draw any conclusion from it. A Settlement Officer must learn that he cannot afford to concentrate his whole attention on the one branch of his work which he has in hand: he must look forward and foresee the end and prepare, as he goes along, the data which will be required to accomplish, the whole of the business he has in hand.

Expenditure.

21. The cost incurred on settlement in all the three Districts during the year ending 30th September, 1895, amounted to Rs. 1,93,392, of which Rs. 1,10,185 were for Cuttack and Puri, and Rs. 83,207 for Balasore. The amount first mentioned, distributed over 1,716 square miles, the total area attested in the three districts, gives a cost rate of about Rs. 113 per square mile, or about 2 annas 10 pies per acre against 6½ annas, the rate per acre arrived at in the previous year. The total cost of the settlement operations in Orissa down to the end of the year is reported to be Rs. 8,01,712, and the expenditure under the head of survey being Rs. 10,35,294, the total amount expended on the survey and settlement operations in Orissa down to 30th September 1895 amounts to Rs. 18,37,006.

Chittagong.

22. The only survey work remaining to be done in Chittagong was the survey of a small area of thatching-grass lands and the demarcation of the Hill Tract boundary; of the latter work 49 miles still remain to be surveyed. The number of boundary disputes disposed of during the year was 233. The settlement operations were conducted by Mr. C. G. H. Allen, and, after he went on furlough, by Mr. Stevenson-Moore, assisted by a staff consisting, during the greater part of the year, of five Assistant Settlement Officers. The progress in "mahal milan," or adjustment of lands of estates and villages, was completed in 240 villages, leaving 276 villages still in hand. There was a marked improvement in the progress of settlement of fair rents; for 80,997 tenancies in 356 villages rents were settled in the year, against 13,463 in the previous year. The total number of villages in the District is now stated to be 1,036 and of noabad tenants 212,655, but these figures are liable to correction; there are several discrepancies which are noticed in the Chittagong report, and it is feared that accuracy has not yet been attained in this District in the compilation of settlement statistics. The number of tenants whose rents remained to be settled at the end of the year was 107,252 distributed in 591 villages, and this work can hardly be quite finished in 1895-96, as hoped for in the Resolution on the report for the year 1893-94. The results of the settlement of fair rents have been, in the words of the Director of Land Records, that "rents in the aggregate payable by tenants of all degrees have been raised from Rs. 4,71,326 to Rs. 6,18,418; and revenue payable directly to Government has been raised from Rs. 2,45,617 to Rs. 3,56,415, or 45 per cent. The increase of revenue has varied in the different circles, from 12 per cent. in Kutubdia, where rents were settled only 10 years ago (and where presumably rates have not been increased and only excess lands have been assessed), to 94 per cent. in Satkania and 196 per cent. in Sangu. In Satkania rents were previously much too low, the Settlement Officer says. He has a discretion to reduce enhancements which may appear to him to have been excessive or too suddenly made. In Sangu waste lands have been broken up." Only two appeals were presented to the Special Judge against fair-rent decisions. One only was decided, and against the appellant, during the year.

The Board remark rightly that this figure, Rs. 6,18,418, is made up by adding together the rents and sub-rents which many classes of tenants pay to each other; it is not the rent issuing out of the land, nor can the rent-rate paid on the land be calculated from it. This information is given in the statement attached to the Settlement Officer's report which shows the ruling rate, that paid by settled raiyats, to be Rs. 4-9-6 per acre. The statistics given in last year's report, which led to the belief that settled raiyats pay more than Rs. 6 per acre, appear to have been incorrect.

23. The following table shows the progress of work in this District in its most important details up to the end of the year 1894-95:—

	Record-writing.		Attestation.				Mahal Milan	Settlement of fair rents.			
	Khasra-writing in the field; number of villages.	Khatian-writing and completion of records in office; number of villages.	Villages.	Square miles.	Tenants.	Plots.	Number of villages.	Number of tenants.	Former rental.	New rental.	Percentage of increase.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Up to end of 1892-93 ...	*1,033	*1,033	914	1,544·57	687,076	2,386,283	143	11,891†	......	......	......
During 1893-94	....	......	116	283·84	72,030	319,600	377	13,463†	......	......	......
" 1894-95	3	3	3	19·25	1,000	4,338	240	80,997	......	......	......
Total ...	1,036	1,036	1,033	1,847·66	7,60,112	2,710,230	760	106,351	471,236	618,418	31·23

	Case-work, excluding cases under section 104 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.						Number of villages of which the draft records were published.	Number of villages of which the records were finally published.	Cost of settlement.
	Boundary disputes.		Objections under section 105.		Disputes under section 106.				
	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.	Total instituted.	Total disposed of.			
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Up to end of 1892-93 ...	2,575	2,418	87,759	77,635	3,634	3,533	Permanently-settled estates in 312 villages. Noabad taluks in 77 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 75 villages. Noabad taluks in 49 villages.	Rs. 3,85,055
During 1893-94 ...	240	285	2,541	1,903	76	61	Permanently-settled estates in 273 villages. Noabad taluks in 280 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 304 villages. Noabad taluks in 191 villages.	1,37,693
" 1894-95 ...	......	233	4,456	4,559	32	34			1,40,407
Total ...	2,815	2,936	94,756	84,097	3,742	3,628	Permanently-settled estates in 585 villages. Noabad taluks in 357 villages.	Permanently-settled estates in 379 villages. Noabad taluks in 239 villages.	Total ... 6,63,155

* The corresponding number given in the present report is 1,033.
† The total number of tenants whose rents were settled up to 1893-94 is shown in the present report to be 24,406.

Palamau Government estate.

24. The survey of the 397 villages of the Government estate in Palamau was begun in August 1893. The traverse survey of the whole area, with the exception of one village, and part of the cadastral work, had been completed before November 1894. During the period under review, the cadastral survey and record-writing of 181 villages, covering an area of 161·75 square miles, and containing 66,352 fields, were carried out by a professional party under Mr. Berkeley at a cost of Rs. 24,671. The attestation of the records of 33 villages, with an area of 21·35 square miles, had been carried out in the previous year. During the year under review, the attestation of the remaining villages, 364 in number, with an area of 260·93 square miles, was completed. The total number of tenancies has been ascertained to be 13,133. Settled and occupancy raiyats hold 7,184 tenancies, or 54·7 per cent. of the whole number; non-occupancy raiyats are in

possession of 5,579, or 42·4 per cent.; rent-free-holders and tenure-holders occupy 255 and 115 respectively. The average rate of rent per acre paid by occupancy raiyats is 14 annas 3 pies. The cost of settlement operations amounted to Rs. 15,840-14-10. The Settlement Officer proposes to raise the existing revenue of the estate from Rs. 40,842 to Rs. 79,899, or by 95 per cent., the extension of cultivation since the last settlement having amounted to 131 per cent. The report containing his proposals has not yet reached Government.

Darjeeling Terai.

25. The operations in the Darjeeling District comprise 819 jotes, covering an area of about 196 square miles, and 33 grants, covering an area of about 35 square miles, of which by far the greater portion is under tea. With regard to the grants, it is only necessary to make a boundary survey and a block survey of the interior, such as is commonly made in the Western Duars, to ascertain the area brought under cultivation. The survey and record-writing of 210 square miles were finished, leaving a small portion of the "grant" land to be completed in the current year. An Assistant Settlement Officer supervised the record-writing. Attestation and assessment will be carried out this year.

Kolhan estate, Singhbhum.

26. The settlement of the Kolhan Government estate in Singhbhum, which was made for 30 years, will expire on 31st March 1897, and measures were begun in 1894 for its resettlement. The work is placed under Mr. Craven, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, who has had much experience among the Sonthals, a race not dissimilar to the Kols, and not under the Director of Land Records. But a traverse survey has been run through the District (the forest area excepted) and skeleton maps prepared by the professional department, on which the field survey is based. The estate is said to cover an area of about 1,423 square miles, exclusive of forest reserves, and to contain 796 villages. The traverse survey of 1,175 square miles was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 35,954.

The settlement not being under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, no mention is made of it in his Report. It will be convenient if, as in the case of the Sonthal Parganas settlement, he embody in his future reports a short paragraph, giving the history of the work for the year. Measurement has been completed and records prepared in 182 villages, covering an area of 79,111 acres of cultivated and 34,356 acres of uncultivated land. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 28,274 up to the end of September 1895.

Mr. Craven has drawn up a report containing his proposals for assesment, and orders have recently been issued by Government.

Tippera.

27. The survey of the estates of His Highness the Maharaja of Hill Tippera in Tippera and Noakhali Districts, and the initial record-writing, were completed before the commencement of November 1894. Attestation was taken in hand in the middle of November 1894, and the work of the year consisted of attesting 327 villages with 29,119 tenants and 132,046 plots, covering 89 square miles.

Mr. J. G. Cumming, C.S., took charge of this settlement in October 1894, and had two Assistant Settlement Officers under him during the field season.

The average outturn of work per officer was 9,196 plots a month, which falls very far short of the estimated outturn of 20,000. Briefly, the causes which have brought about this result and have rendered the task of making a record of rights more difficult in Tippera than in any other part of these provinces have been the intricate system of taluks, the large number of disputes, and the obstructive attitude of the tenants. Applications for the settlement of fair rents were filed in 90 villages during the year under report and in 12 during the previous year. Sixteen cases in five villages affecting 177 tenants were disposed of during the year. The publication of draft records was made in five villages during the year; no final publication has taken place.

Statistics of rent and status have been tabulated for 29,944 tenancies (exclusive of under-raiyats' holdings), with the result that 25,555 tenancies, or 85·3 per cent., are found to have been held by settled and occupancy raiyats paying an average rent of Rs. 3-8-2 an acre, calculated on the cultivated and uncultivated area. The cost incurred on settlement during the year was Rs. 33,268, and from the beginning Rs. 68,073.

28. The traverse and cadastral survey of the Tikari estate had been well advanced in the previous year and, during 1894-95 the traverse work covered an area of 46·03 square miles and 65 scattered villages; and the cadastral work, including the revision of certain villages previously surveyed by the Irrigation Department, 18·09 square miles and 45 villages; some of the villages were situated in Gaya and some in Patna District. The record-writing was carried out for 69 square miles and 104 villages. The work of the professional party in the Raj estate, except the Belkhara mahal, was completed during the year.

Tikari estate and Government estates in Gaya.

Over three-fifths of the attestation work was carried out during the year under review. Records were attested for an area of 317·73 square miles, containing 441 villages, 27,612 tenants, and 382,837 plots. The work was done at the rate of 18,500 plots a month for each officer employed. Publication of the draft records went on *pari passu* with attestation, as few applications for settlement of fair rents were filed, and the draft records of 440 villages were published out of the 441, of which the records were attested.

Statistics have been tabulated for 27,612 tenancies; 22,655, or nearly 81 per cent., are held by settled or occupancy raiyats; 2,097, or 7 per cent., by rent-free holders; 1,137, or 4 per cent., by non-occupancy raiyats. Nearly three fourths of the rent paying area is held on produce rents, and the rate of cash rents for settled and occupancy raiyats is Rs. 4-7-3 an acre.

The total expenditure of the Survey Department during the year has amounted to Rs. 28,761, and the work of the Settlement Officer has cost Rs. 33,104 (including the cost of supervision of record writing in the Government estates). It is estimated that the whole cost of the operations, settlement and survey, will amount roughly to 7 annas 6 pie an acre.

29. The following table shows the progress of the operations and the cost incurred in the smaller surveys and settlements dealt with by the Directors of Surveys and Land Records:—

Smaller Settlements.

Estates.	Number of villages.	Area in square miles.	Survey. Traverse—During 1894-95.	Survey. Cadastral—During 1894-95.	Settlement. Attestation: number of villages—During 1894-95.	Settlement. Attestation: number of villages—To end of 1894-95.	Settlement. Settlement of fair rents to end of the year. Number of tenants.	Settlement. Settlement of fair rents to end of the year. Former rental.	Settlement. Settlement of fair rents to end of the year. New rental.	Total cost of survey and settlement to end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
			SQ. M.	SQ. M.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government estates.										
(1) Patuspur estates in Midnapore	96	54·6	......	......	48	96	......	......	......	29,963
(2) Jaipur estates, in Bogra ...	157	55·8	......	......	11	11	......	......	......	23,260
(3) Backergunge estates	:2	6+·02	......	53·48	3	4	936	14,156	20,224	......
(4) Gaya estates	109	89	89	89·	......	......	......	......	......	21,164
(5) Shahabad estates	20	18·75	......	9·40	12	20	......	......	......	1,351
Total ...	414	282·17	89	151·88	74	131	936	14,156	20,224	74,738
Private estates.										
(1) Chaurasi estates in 24-Parganas.	53	33	¼	33	......	......	......	......	......	9,618
(2) Ganga Mandal in Tippera ...	3	1·16	......	......	3	3	......	......	......	622
(3) Palpara in Tippera	11	3·46	......	......	11	11	......	......	......	1,654
(4) Tantibunia in Khulna	8	20	20	20	......	......	......	......	......	4,140
(5) Chiknibandi in Backergunge ...	7	5·45	......	5·45	......	......	......	......	......	1,395
Total ...	82	63·07	20¼	58·45	14	14	......	......	......	17,429
Wards' estates.										
(1) Burdwan Raj khas mahals in Burdwan, Hooghly, and Bankura.	176	129·3	......	10·03	35	152	4,152	37,468	39,493	(b)......
(2) Dakhin Shahbazpur in Backergunge.	47	146·58	......	......	......	47	7,830	......	......	96,169
(3) Srirampur in Backergunge ...	9	9·13	......	·33	7	9	1,481	20,050	20,050	6,792
Total ...	232	285·01	......	10·36	42	208	13,472	57,518	59,543	1,02,981
GRAND TOTAL ...	728	630·25	109¼	220·69	130	353	14,408	71,674	79,767	1,95,097

(a) Only Rs. 745 have been shown as expended by the Survey Department. The rest of the survey expenditure has not been reported.

30. The final publication of the khatians and record of rights of the villages in parganas Teur, Sultanabad, and Ambar, in the Sonthal Parganas, which had been measured and settled during the year ending 30th September 1894, was completed during the month of October 1894. No fresh settlements of private estates in the Sonthal Parganas were taken up during the year.

Sonthal Parganas.

31. Besides the question mentioned in paragraph 11 above as to the power of a Settlement Officer to deal with disputes between landlords *inter se* and tenants *inter se*, the following practical difficulties in the working of the Tenancy Act are mentioned by Mr. Macpherson in his Report and by the Board in their covering letter:—

The Tenancy Act.

(1) How far the Settlement Officer is bound to act on a compromise agreed to by both parties, or whether he should go behind the written compromise;

(2) What power a Settlement Officer or a Special Judge has to review and modify his own decisions, either at the petition of an aggrieved party or of his own motion;

(3) What is the meaning of the term "prevailing rate?"

On these points the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with what the Board has said or proposes to do. In the first case, the decision of the High Court, in the case of the Bettiah Raj *versus* Palti Koeri and others, lays down a ruling which disposes of the doubts raised, and which should be followed. In the second case, three Special Judges have held that the power of revision exists, and it should be exercised until these decisions are upset by higher authority—an eventuality which need not be anticipated. As to the third point, the Board's further reference to the law officers may be awaited, but His Honour has elsewhere intimated his opinion that the help of the Legislature will have to be called in to cut this knot. The Lieutenant-Governor also agrees with the remarks made by the Board (paragraph 8) on Mr. Lyon's aspiration after freedom from the trammels of Civil Code Procedure in dealing with disputes under section 106. Mr. Lyon is mistaken in thinking that no such suits are tried in Chittagong. On the contrary, the table on page xxxi of the Report shows that 1,146 suits under this section were disposed of there in the past year, and the Settlement Officer has informed the Lieutenant-Governor that Chapter VI of the new rules under the Tenancy Act has greatly simplified the procedure and facilitated progress in disposing of these cases.

32. In Chapter V of his Report the Director of Land Records has dealt with the subject of the maintenance of settlement records. Act III (B.C.) of 1895 has now been passed; it provides for the maintenance of records of rights in land in surveyed areas, to which it may be extended, by requiring all classes of privileged tenants to register all mutations of tenant-rights, whether due to succession or transfer. The registration of mutations of the rights of non-occupancy raiyats and of under-raiyats is left optional. Since the conclusion of the year, rules for the introduction and working of the Act have been published for criticism, and have recently been issued. Also measures have been taken for the establishment of offices at Hajipur in Muzaffarpur and at Bettiah in Champaran for the registration of mutations. Apart from the Act, attempts have been made in large estates belonging to Government or under the Court of Wards to improve the system of record of mutations of tenancies. Half-yearly returns of mutations of tenant-right and settlements of abandoned holdings or waste lands on large estates belonging to Government or under the Court of Wards have been required, and will result, it is hoped, in more efficient maintenance of the rent-rolls. In Khurda maps and copies of khasras have been corrected by the sarbarakars in about 867 of the 1,378 villages. In the Angul Government estates 30 out of the 417 sarbarakars have submitted returns. For the Western Duars rules have been passed, prescribing the maintenance of mutation registers, which give in abstract the principal facts for each jotedar's or chukanidar's tenancy as recorded in the settlement. The working of these rules should be carefully watched.

Maintenance of settlement records.

33. The Lieutenant-Governor has on previous occasions cordially acknowledged the excellent work done by Mr. W. C. Macpherson and Colonel J. E. Sandeman in the

Conclusion.

management of their Departments, and has commended their enthusiasm and energy in the performance of their duties. He has again to thank them for their eminently successful labours during the past year, and especially to record his obligations to Mr. Macpherson for the success with which he has grappled with the difficulties which necessarily accompany the working of a new law for the first time on so large a scale. Both the Directors have furnished lists of their subordinates who have rendered good service during the year, and Sir Charles Elliott desires that an expression of his high appreciation may be communicated to Captain R. T. Crichton of the Survey Department and to the following officers of the Settlement Department:—

Settlement Officers.	*Assistant Settlement Officers.*
Mr. C. G. H. Allen.	Mr. R. Nathan, I.C.S.
,, E. G. Colvin.	,, M. F. Gauntlett, I.C.S.
,, J. G. Cumming.	,, W. Thomson, I.C.S.
,, P. C. Lyon.	,, J. Taylor.
,, S. L. Maddox.	Munshi Nundjee.
,, C. J. Stevenson-Moore.	Maulavi Ghulam Ghous.
Babu Peari Mohun Basu.	Babu Annada Charan Gupta.

The names of the other Assistant Settlement Officers specially mentioned by the Director in paragraphs 120-121 of his Report will be noted in the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

EXTENSION OF THE SYSTEM OF PAYMENT OF RENT BY MEANS OF POSTAL MONEY-ORDER TO THE DISTRICT OF PURI IN ORISSA, WITH EFFECT FROM THE 1ST JANUARY 1893.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Calcutta, the 12th December 1895.

RESOLUTION—No. 5103.

READ—

Government Resolution No. 319L.R., dated the 19th March 1891.
Government Notification, dated the 10th September 1891.
Memorandum from the Government of India, No. $\frac{1773}{3-27}$, dated the 17th June 1895, an enclosure.
Memorandum from the Board of Revenue, No. 1010A., dated the 10th October 189 and enclosures.
Letter from the Postmaster-General, Bengal, No. $\frac{20703}{\text{M. O. 1 No. 3}}$, dated the 5th Novemb 1895.

In June last the Government of India forwarded to this Government fo disposal a petition, dated the 2nd idem, from certain inhabitants of the tow of Puri in Orissa, praying that the system of payment of rent by means c postal money-order might be extended to that district. The Board of Revenue who were consulted by Government, supported the recommendation of th local officers in favour of the petitioners' proposal, and the Postmaster-General Bengal, also has reported that he has no objection to the introduction of th system into the Puri district. In these circumstances, and having regard to th success of the system of paying rent by money-order, which was at fir introduced tentatively in the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Presidency and Dacc Divisions, and was afterwards, by Government Resolution No. 319L.R., date the 19th March 1891, extended to all the districts of Bengal in which th Bengal Tenancy Act was in force, the Lieutenant Governor is pleased to accede to the prayer of the petitioners, and to authorise, under section 54 (2) of th Bengal Tenancy Act, which, with certain other portions of the Act, has bee extended to Orissa by Government Notification, dated 10th September 1891 that from the 1st January 1896 the payment of rent by means of postal money order shall be allowed in the district of Puri.

ORDER—Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Calcutt Gazette.*

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORT.

For the week ending the 16th December, 1895.

Burdwan.—No rain. Weather fair. Prospect of *aman* crop not good; its reaping and thrashing commenced. Sugarcane good. Water-supply sufficient. Fodder good. Condition of cattle very good. Common rice sells at an average price of 16 seers a rupee.

Midnapore.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Paddy is being reaped all over the district; the produce in Ghatal has improved and said to be an 8-anna crop. Indigo, sugarcane and linseed doing well. Some rain will improve prospects. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at—

	Srs	
Midnapore	18	per rupee.
Contai	22	
Tamluk	15	
Ghatal	16	

24-Parganas.—Rainfall nil. Weather bright and cool. Harvesting of *aman* continues; estimated outturn 8 annas in the north and 12 annas in the south of the district. *Rabi* crops progressing fairly. Fodder sufficient, but water insufficient in Barasat and Basirhat. No cattle-disease. Rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	12 to 14	0	per rupee.
Barasat	15	0	
Basirhat	14	3	
Diamond Harbour	16	0	

Murshidabad.—No rain. Weather seasonable. State of *kalai* good. Harvesting of *aman* still continues; estimated outturn 8 annas. Prospect of *rabi* crops seems good, except wheat. Cutting of sugarcane still going on. Indigo and mulberry doing well. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 14 seers a rupee.

Khulna.—Rainfall at Sadar ·03, Bagerhat ·49, Satkhira nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* going on. No cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Sadar	16 to 21	0	per rupee.
Bagerhat	17	8	
Satkhira	14	3	

Dinajpur.—Rainfall nil. Weather cold. Condition of *rabi* crops not good Rain is wanted. Common rice selling from 13 to 16 seers per rupee. No report of any cattle-disease. Fodder and water sufficient.

Rangpur.—Rainfall nil. Harvesting of *aman* going on. Prospects generally good Common rice selling at 14 seers per rupee. Fodder sufficient.

Pabna.—Rainfall nil. Weather cool and pleasant. Harvesting of *aman* continues. Sowing of *rabi* crops nearly over. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at Sadar 18 seers and Sirajganj 13 seers per rupee.

Dacca.—Rainfall ·35. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aman* paddy going on; prospects fair. *Rabi* crops thriving. No cattle-disease. Fodder available. Common rice sells at 15 seers a rupee.

Chittagong.—Rainfall 4·26. Weather variable. *Aman* ripening and is being harvested in places. Prospects not good. Water and fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at 15 seers per rupee.

Patna.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* and poppy doing well. The resowings of poppy coming on well. Condition of cattle good. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice sells from 18 to 23 seers per rupee.

Gaya.—No rain. Harvesting of paddy in progress. *Rabi* crops suffering for want of moisture. Poppy doing well. Price of common rice at Sadar 17 seers against an average of $16\frac{1}{16}$ seers per rupee. Water and fodder sufficient.

Champaran.—No rain. Harvesting of *aghani* continues. *Rabi* and poppy are being weeded. Prospects generally good. Common rice selling from 15 to 22 seers per rupee. Fodder and water for cattle sufficient.

Darbhanga.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Rice harvest continues. Rain much wanted for *rabi* crops. The later poppy sowings coming up well. Fodder for cattle plentiful. Prices stationary.

Bhagalpur.—No rain. Weather cold. Harvesting of winter paddy not finished; estimated outturn above 12 annas. Rain wanted for the *rabi* crops. Water sufficient. Fodder reported as getting scarce in Bauka. Common rice sells at an average price of 19 seers per rupee.

Purnea.—No rain. Cutting of *aghani* rice and sowing of *rabi* crops continue. Prospects good. Fodder and water sufficient. No cattle-disease. Price of common rice 18 to 25 seers per rupee.

Cuttack.—Rainfall nil. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *sarad* rice in progress. *Dalua* paddy seeds sown in places. Condition of cattle good. Fodder sufficient. Common rice sells at—

	Srs.	c.	
Cuttack	23	10	per rupee.
Jajpur	29	10	
Kendrapara	31	8	
Banki	29	8	

Hazaribagh.—No rain. Weather seasonable. Harvesting of paddy in progress; average outturn 8 to 12 annas. Rain wanted for the *rabi* crops. Poppy progressing satisfactorily. Fodder and water sufficient. Common rice selling at 13 to 16 seers rupee.

General Summary.—The principal feature of the weather during the week was a storm in the Bay, which struck the coast near Chittagong on the 12th instant and caused heavy rain in that station and rain in less quantities over other parts of Eastern Bengal. The harvesting of winter rice is in full progress, and the outturn, as previously reported, will be below the average in most districts. The *rabi* crops are doing well, but in some districts there is lack of moisture. Prospects of poppy are generally satisfactory. Indigo and sugarcane are thriving. No cattle-disease is reported. The price of common rice is still steady.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT,
The 17*th December*, 1895.

C. E. BUCKLAND,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.